

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2228

DATED 23rd May, 1898.

[Despatch Abstract.]

According to P. submitting to Govt.
report on the condition of the Anantapur
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.
Co. 3721/58	2309	Revenue	27-5-98				

Revenue (1898) Department.

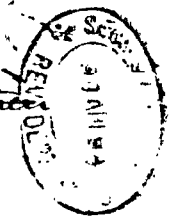
CURRENT No. 32/2

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

No. 2826 Miscellaneous

Order *Handwritten*
1122288 23rd May 1898

Recorded
Handwritten
8/25/98



Dated 27th April 1898.

Received 30

Registered 30

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

From the way in which the C. & L. enters in
several places, it is seen that he has
allotment not for which he is paying the
lease he thinks needed. I don't know
whether this is so.

me and I set
with 200000.
This paper passed the members on 6.5.98, but, although marked

rs 5-98
important, it has only reached me today.

has been no rainfall recorded
registered from the 1st to the 23rd
April, in

Sharnavaram

Tadipatri

Gooty

Uravakonda &

Yadiki

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government
report on the condition
of the Anantapur District

The Board has proposed
an allotment of Rs 9000
while a Rs 2700. The S. & L. has
not yet sanctioned it.

At this is the
the S. & L.
the S. & L.
1535
1-4-98

5/5/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
B.P.	79185		19-3-98
=	1400		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Ref. No. 29
17.3.98

Collector's office

27 March 98

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

Basampall.

has already been granted in some cases and will be granted in others as rapidly as possible where necessary. But a graver reason for anxiety is found in the scanty outturn and in some cases complete failure of the dry crops in this firkah. 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 village	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	November	December
Chennakottapatti	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	nil	nil
Ganthimari	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.00	nil	nil	nil
Ryadinadi	4.00	2.25	6.00	3.00	nil	nil	nil
Pulethipalli	1.50	2.00	4.00	nil	nil	nil	nil
Kannammakkala	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	nil	nil	nil
Medapuram	1.75	0.50	1.00	nil	nil	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 inspected by me. The following are the names of the group Korra Channa Saggi Gungity east of Kottam.

Chennakottapatti	18 (240)	23 (240)	10 (240)	214 (240)	11 (240)	551 (240)
Ganthimari	74 (440)	44 (440)	154 (440)	295 (440)	142 (440)	92 (440)
Ryadinadi	212 (440)	242 (440)	110 (440)	90 (440)	890 (440)	
Pulethipalli	574 (460)					
Kannammakkala	17 (440)	100 (440)	14 (440)	255 (440)	150 (440)	221 (440)
Medapuram	16 (440)	72 (440)	236 (440)	233 (440)	601 (440)	834 (440)
Magasammuram	203 (440)	200 (440)	200 (440)	100 (440)	300 (440)	242 (440)

4. Out of an extent of 23,512 acres covered with dry crops in Magasammuram firkah, horse gram occupied the major part, not more than 4 to 6%. I may here remark that the outturns which are given as 8 as according to the statements of the village officers backed up by the Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars, are really very low and that are given as such because they exceed the lower degree of yield. During the year 97 was raised on 756 acres yielding a poor outturn of less than 100. Saggi and Korra were cultivated on an

yielding a very poor or no outturn
 of only 1042 acres but it fared hardly
 more than the other crops. But a
 fairer average yield of 3288
 some of the crops of the district
 dry crop of cotton were raised
 to which cotton gave a
 2. yield while cotton almost failed.
 Bariga was also raised in a small
 extent of 229 acres. During dry weather
 in the district. In some places it
 grew to a height of 3 or 4 feet at the
 most instead of 6 feet.
 In addition to the scanty rainfall
 other predisposing causes of failure
 may be found in the fact that many
 of the being works last year
 at the time when they should have
 sown their land. Left much of it
 fallow in consequence and also
 below shows the

in the fact that because the quality
 of this soil is extremely absorbent
 as compared with the black cottoned
 soil of the north. The soil
 here represents a much smaller
 irrigation power than in Goda. For
 instance. The description was all
 the greater last year owing to the long
 continued drought that preceded
 the rainfall. It is evident that the condition
 of the fika 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 resources
 of the inhabitants of each classed only
 in view of the dwellings and the
 belonging to the state do not do it.
 finding store of food grain at all.
 with the exception of these in every
 but there are the same signs of
 poverty in the interior. Next to the
 except that completely bare, the
 piles of earthenware pots and the
 big grain vessels all hollow and

- gasammara
- hemme kottapalli
- Pu lathapalli
- Penn hole
- Qadulor
- Pudandi
- Chandamoor
- Medapnam
- Basampalle

to harvest the grain. Harvesting and
winnowing as there are gleanings to be
gathered and a little grain to be
logged by the harvest. There is a
bulk work against such starvation
as needs state relief. It is only
when the grain is actually in the
tether that the harvest begins

to succumb. The truth of this is
singularly illustrated in the Medapuram
and Kammukhala groups where
although the dry crops failed badly
except for a few of the poorest
living a hard part of the year
since the rice is the usual
horse grain that is used as meat

The worst groups are the Pennole,
Padi and Daduloor centres.
Round these the wet crops have
failed badly and the distress
is severe. In the most cases
where the poorest are managing
to scrape a bare subsistence and
I think will continue to do so while
there are harvesting operations

surrounding villages the rest of the

will commence towards the end of the
harvest and will last till the time of
the South West monsoon
is due. If it fails, the situation
will become acute. If it
is satisfactory, the strain will
ease as there should be plenty of
grain at that time. I do not think, then, that Govern-
ment relief will be necessary unless
the monsoon fails. I would suggest
the following methods for dealing
with the situation. Firstly, the
means of providing relief should
be asked to sanction
remissions for horse grain only
in the Pagarasamudram, Pika and for
Padi group in Sharmavaram
Pika on the lines of last year's
remissions. As already mentioned
horse grain 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 Padina
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 be requested

to examine the villages of
- which in case of drought the
people are anxious 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.

I have &c
A. R. E. Holland

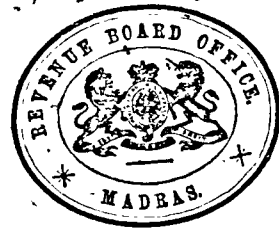
(copy) is submitted

For Collector

The Collector of [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
Sir [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Enc. No. 2 to D^r General P. J. No. 21581 1805

I have the honour to be
 your most obedient servant
 (D) H. Karayana Iyer
 Deputy Collector



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),
1892

Dated 27 April

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 Z. B. G 416 dated 1st February 1898, there has been no appreciable change in the situation. The rainfall registered in the

- 24 yasiki month of February was show
- 27 Indpatri in the margin and was too
- 42 Anantapur trifling to have any effect
- 23 Gooty on

60 70 80 90
 100 110 120 130

2010

[illegible]

Enc - [illegible]

Enc. No. 1 to B's General Reg. No. 2587 1009

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 Mysak Paddy, ragi and cholam under tanks, nalas and wells, sugarcane in parts of the Pennkonda 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 Lockala in the Pennkonda 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 Tadpatru Pennkonda.

Pennikonda and Anantapur,
the yield being 4 annas & below.
In the regada tracts of Gooty
and Kalyandurg 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 Tadpatri and
from bad to middling in
the other Taluks. Kysak 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

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~~ has
not left any margin for being
reserved for the hot weather.
Field labour (harvest of Kysak 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, also 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} ~~view~~ I agree.

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

The late acting Head Assistant Collector Mr Macmichael reported on personal inspection that the Nagasamudram Firkha 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 Kumbura 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 Kumbura 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 Pyadindie group of the Dharmavara Range.

ange. 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 Pyadiindee group.

(2) Commencement of the minor irrigation works and some local fund works as a means to provide labor to the needy labouring 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 3 annas on the return of horsegram crop as the report shows and total failure to 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, return 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 2^d 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 for 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	Cumbu
			white	yellow
1 st week ending 1 st December 1897	8.72	16.78	13.62	15.33
				14.37

Last week ending 26 th March 1898	9.40	18.10	17.60	18.80	15.20
--	------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Normal	13.90	23.00	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 standstill. 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" i.e. 1899 would be very bad as predicted by the Calendars. 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 dated 22^d April 1898:
23.4.98

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. B & G 34 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.

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

	Prices in January	Current prices	Warning rate
Rice	8.9	9.5	10.6
Cholam	14.7	19.0	22.5
Ragi	16.8	18.6	24.0

prices in April

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

in the District except Kalgaing, 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.

3. No req. reo. dry remission his

his proposal is to grant them,
in the Nagasamudram range
and in Pyadindee group of the
Sharmavaram 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)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.
with 2 enclosures original to be returned
Collector of Anantapur.

Bo's Prop No. 2826 (Cas. 3212)
27-4-98

Copy of a note
by the Hon
Sir H Polier
on the above
current

— " —

I 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.

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

~~This paper passed the committee
on 6-5-98, but although~~

P.D.O. ^{marked}

~~marked in pencil it has only~~
~~reached me today.~~

(212) A. S. H.
13-5-98

Has an allotment been
made?

(213) C. S. 7.
14-5-98

The Board has proposed an
allotment of Rs 9000 (vide
Ep. 1708
21-4-98). The financial
Dept has not yet sanctioned
it.

(215) R. 3.
(20-5-98)

Levy

The collector with
him shortly have
goes 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
be issued? ~~with a remark~~
~~as to the allotment~~
~~in para 2. Note please~~
~~draft.~~

mu
21.5.98

The Chief amt tells me the order is
in the Press mu

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

R. D. AGAIN G. C., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BRING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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