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APPENDIX I

Vol. I. Deltaic Villages.—1925—1928.

My enquiry into the economic conditions of seven deltaic villages was first made during 1924 and 1925. Certain changes have come over some of these villages since that time. I take this opportunity to give a brief account of such changes among them as are considered to be of some interest to students of economics. In the light of such a study, we shall be in a position to judge for ourselves to what extent the tendencies indicated, the facts narrated and the conclusions arrived at, in my first volume are warranted by the basic economic and social phenomena of the organisation of the deltaic rural community.*

In Nidubrolu, there are at present (April 1928) sixteen Coffee-Hotels whereas there were only two in 1924-25. While formerly these coffee-hotels used to depend for their business mostly upon railway passengers, they are now largely patronised by the Kamma youngmen of this village. It had become a fashion for these young people to go to the Railway Station where these coffee-hotels are and to take their Morning and After-noon Teas, which cost at least annas 12 per person. Some of these youngmen have taken to Badminton and they spend Rs. 2 each per month on it. These youngsters are thus spending at least Rs. 1000 a month on such luxuries, though they do not earn anything.

*In this connection, it is instructive to read the chapter on "certain facts concerning the economic condition of Pedapadu" included in this volume. The economic evolution of the deltaic villages seems to follow almost the same lines both in the west Godavari and Guntur Districts and for that matter even in the Punjab, as 'The People' edited by Lala Lajpat Rai has pointed out in its review of my first volume,

Some of them have developed a taste for prostitutes and half a dozen youngmen have squandered at least Rs. 25,000 upon them in the last four years. The moral sense of the villagers has gone down to such an extent that they indirectly approved two youngmen living with prostitutes in their own village. There seems to be no social odium attached to such people to deter others following their example. Ten youngmen, who inherited from 5 to 10 acres of wet land each, have squandered away their properties by keeping women and the village is so much the poorer for it. In fact, many parents are obliged to pay off the debts, made by their sons at the Coffee-Hotels lest the youngmen should rebel and go to Guntur in search of prostitutes.

On the other hand, there is a visible tendency among small-holders to try to find some avenue for additional work which will fetch them some little money. These people have tried to import dolls etc. from Pondicherry and sell them at the local festivals but unfortunately they have failed to realise profits. A few have been carting paddy etc. from here to Guntur and other places. Only one Kamma has taken up Taluk Board contract work. Though Messrs. Chandramouli and Narahari, both agricultural graduates of the St. Andrews University, Scotland, have many a time spoken to many ryots about the possibilities for emigration into the Nizams Dominions, none of the many poor ryots of this and other villagers has had enough courage and enterprise to leave their villages. Therefore, the village of Nidubrolu is becoming poorer day by day. More and more people are spending large sums of money on unnecessary expenditure while no new sources of income are opened for them.

As for Brahmanakoduru, many youngmen have realised the folly of their inordinate and disproportionate expenditure and so they have curtailed their expenses and are trying hard to balance their budgets. The serious

drain of the village resources to which was encouraged by the large number of students who went to Guntur and other towns about six years ago has considerably subsided owing to the fall in the number of students seeking advanced English education. But there are no significant signs of any abatement in the total indebtedness of the village.

Appikatla is one of the few villages in these parts, which try hard and often successfully to overcome the evil effects of paddy cultivation and the resultant compulsory unemployment. As was noticed in the first volume, many ryots cart for hire, paddy etc. to Chirala and Guntur and concrete, stones etc for road making and they try thus to get some additional income. There are, at present twelve local Board Contractors, who are all ryots of this village and they are trying to supplement their agricultural incomes by the profits made in this work. Men and women of the ryot class of this village work hard and most of them are very frugal in their daily expenditure. The ryots of Iteru are also equally frugal and careful but none of them has yet taken to any other work besides their agricultural work.

Amrutaluru and Therumella people are almost in the same economic position as in 1925 and no new employments have been created for any of the ryots. Mr. K. Narahari B. Sc. (Agr.) has gone to a place near Bhadrachalam, not far from Nellipaka, to bring about 200 acres of wild land into cultivation and if he succeeds in his enterprise, many small-holders of Thurumella are prepared to emigrate to those regions.

The progress of education, has, however been very much encouraged by everyone in these villages. The High Schools in Thurumella, Inturu and Nidubrolu and the Higer Grade Elementary Schools of Appikatla and Amrutaluru, and the Girls Schools of Amrutaluru, Nidubrolu, and Brahmanakoduru have all been contributing largely to increase the literary of the people of these vil-

lages. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that 80% of the children of school going age are now in schools in all these villages.

Banking facilities :—Amrataluru, Appikatla and Nidubrolu have at present Co-operative Credit Banks. The Nidubrolu Bank has a lending capacity of Rs. 1,50,000 and it has more than, 600 members on its list. Out of these, 300 members belong to the ryot class and the rest are of the depressed classes, including weavers. It is very well managed and there are no disputes among its members. Though the Appikatla Bank is also in a prosperous condition, its members constantly fall out with each other over elections and it has had a chequered career. The greatest hindrance to the speedy progress of these banks in these villages is the lack of sufficient supply of business skill. Only recently did the Madras Co-operative Federation start a Training School for Co-operators. But Mr. J. K. Chowdary, M. L. C. and President of Guntur District Board seems to be anxious to start a correspondence school

The expenditure of an average ryot-family of these seven villages upon travelling, has increased considerably in the last three years owing to the increase in the number of shuttle trains between Repalle and Guntur, Bezwada and China Ganjam. Though the moving about of these people in their own district has increased to a surprising extent, they are more than ever averse to going out of their district even for marriage alliances. This increase in travelling is on the whole a loss to the village economy of this District for the present.

The ryots of these villages have also been spending large sums of money upon festivals, conferences of castes and congresses of the National congress. More than two hundred people went from these villages to the Cocanada congress of 1923 and the Madras Congress of 1927 and spent at least Rs. 5,000 on each of the two occasions. The Govada, Appikatla, Ponur and Mangalagiri festivals yearly absorb Rs. 7000 of these villages.

The Agricultural, Industrial and Sanitary Exhibition organised in Nidubrolu on a grand scale by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya, President of the Bapatla Taluk Board, has served in bringing home to the ryots of more than twenty villages, the importance of improved implements of cultivation, scientific manures, latest water-pipes, and small engines of internal combustion. Mr. J. K. Chowdary the former President of the Bapatla Taluk Board has organised a Health week through out the Taluk in 1927. The Kamma conference, held in 1926 in Bejwada, has also held an Agricultural Exhibition organised by Mr. Bapi Needu, B. Sc. (Cornille). Mr. B. Ramayya, B. Sc. (Edinburgh) Deputy Director of Agriculture, has tried with much success to popularise chemical manures, and better methods of cultivating paddy in the Repalle, Tenali and Bapatla Taluks and consequently even illiterate ryots have begun to talk of sulphate of Ammonia as if it is one of their ordinary commodities.

I will now indicate some of the important changes that have occurred in the lives of some of the ryots whose budgets have been given in the first volume:—

Nidubrolu:—(1) Inturu Ankamma—He lost his wife recently and so he incurred an expenditure of Rs. 200. He is trying to do some business or other but his partnership in Dolls' Sales has not fetched him any profits. Vol. I, p. 72.

(2) K. Subbayya Chowdary has entered into a partnership with another, in Local Boards contract work and he realised a profit of Rs. 200 during 1926-27. But this year, he could not make any profit. Unfortunately for him, his wife is prone to go in for unnecessary expenditure p. 72

(3) K. Appayya has successfully lowered his standard of living. He is now trying to clear his debt. He is earning something by carting paddy etc., for others. He has bought a cart and two bullocks. He is unwilling to go to the Nizam's Dominions because he has three

very young children and it is very difficult to look after them properly in a strange place. p. 73.

(4) K. Narayana has taken to drink and prostitutes. He lost all but Rs. 1,500. He is broken in health and is absolutely unfit to do any useful work. p. 78.

(5) Tummala Kotayya has wasted about Rs. 2,000 upon litigation. He has been one of the frequenters of Coffee-Hotels but he is generally very thrifty. p. 81.

(6) Kosaraju Veerayya has become one of the public workers of the village and he is rendering very great service to the people by working the Nidubrolu co-operative Bank very successfully. p. 84.

Iteru:—(1) Manne Venkayya has recently lost the Munsiffship and so it has become very difficult for him to balance his budget. p. 90.

(2) Manne Pitchayya has been appointed the village Munsiff. He spent about Rs. 400 to secure this job. 103.

Brahmanakoduru:—(1) D. Venkata Subbayya has one more baby now. He finds it very difficult to get his children educated. Some of the youngmen of this village were persuaded by Mr. D. S. Narayana, B.A. to clear Subbayya's debts and to find him a small employment, so that he may find it easier to maintain his family. p. 109.

(2) D. Lakshmi Narayana and his brother have partitioned their property and they both get much less aggregate net agricultural income than when they were joint. p. 115.

(3) D. Butchayya has leased out most of his lands. He spent about Rs. 400 during 1927 when his wife fell ill. p. 115.

(4) D. Kotayya went to Madras in 1927 with a view to do some business but he lost about Rs. 2,000. Then he fell ill and spent Rs. 200 to get well again. p. 117.

Amrutalur:—(1) Jyesta Krishnayya is in a much worse condition than he was in 1915. p. 123.

V. Venkata Ramayya has performed the marriage of his daughter and spent Rs. 200 for the occasion. He has bought a pair of bullocks and a cart. He is still indebted heavily. p. 125.

Thurumella:—(1) K. Krishnayya is in the same position. He is thinking of emigrating to some part or other of the country.

(2) K. Venkatappayya is anxious to follow Mr. Narahari in search of land. p. 127.

Appikatta:—(1) I. Ankamma has spent Rs. 500 on the marriage of his son. p. 132.

(2) A. N. Appayya has spent Rs. 500 upon litigation but made a profit of Rs. 1,000 out of it. He is a very enterprising, though unscrupulous ryot. p. 132.

The other ryots about whom no remarks are made here, are all getting on well in the same way and so we need not pause to speak of them again here. The above account shows how rarely a ryot gets a chance to take to new employment or to emigrate to other parts and to enhance appreciably his income in any way. It also demonstrates the fact that these ryots spend large sums of money upon marriages, doctors, litigation and experiments made in business.

APPENDIX III.

The Colonisation Policy of H.E.H., the Nizam of Hyderabad.

After I have sent to the printers, the first part of this volume in which I have discussed the possibilities for colonising the Nizam's Dominions, I received a copy of the Colonisation Rules of the Development Department of H. E. H. the Nizam. I have thought it only fair to the Nizam's Government to give the following extracts from the paper sent to me. From these extracts, it is easy to gather that the Nizam's Government has awakened itself to the necessity for and the advantages of colonising the vast areas of unoccupied but cultivable land and that it is quite prepared to grant large areas of land on very easy and attractive terms. But the whole problem revolves itself upon the question as to how these colonisation rules are administered. It is easy to understand why not many British Indian Subjects have not applied for land, because they are too much afraid of the red-tapism of the subordinate officers of that Government. Moreover these people are suspicious that the police and Revenue Officers may at any time get them involved in inconvenient cases—both criminal and civil. It must, however, be admitted that two concerns organised by some capitalists of Bombay have been granted large areas of land by the Nizam's Government and that these companies have ambitious schemes of developing huge plantations. We must also notice that no policy has yet been evolved out by this Government to secure a portion of this unoccupied land for the aboriginal tribes like Koyas and Lambadis, whose ultimate interests must be safeguarded by the Government. The development of large capitalistic estates is not really in the ultimate interests of the people. I learn from the Press that Dr. Harold Mann is appointed by the Nizams

Government to investigate into the possibilities for agricultural and industrial development of the State. I hope he will consider carefully the various suggestions put forward in the fourth chapter of this volume to facilitate the colonisation of the country.

Extracts from the paper of H. E. H., the Nizam's Government.

Preliminary enquiries had shown that in Protected and Proposed Forests and Gut and Perampoke lands there were 35 to 40 lakhs of uncultivated areas in the Dominions which were fit for cultivation. After consultation with the Revenue and Forests Departments it has now been found desirable to give for the present between 7 and 8 lacs of acres for cultivation and colonisation, and it is accordingly hereby so notified for information of the public,

People in British India emigrate to remote countries in search of land etc. With the view to attract people from outside to come and settle and thereby accelerate the progress of colonisation and cultivation in the Dominions, Colonisation rules had been prepared embodying such concessions as had not prevailed here before. They were sanctioned by H.E.H. the Nizam, in Firman dated 18th Shawal 1340 H., and full publicity was given to them.

In spite, however, of having waited for considerable time, outsiders in sufficient numbers have not applied for land; there are 649 applications from outsiders and 2,843 applications from inhabitants of the Dominions. Again only 72 of the former have actually paid up the deposit money as against 625 persons of the Dominions. Thus both as regards the number of applicants and the number of persons who have paid up the prescribed deposit the number of persons of the Dominions much exceeds the number of outsiders.

The expectation that large number of outsiders will apply for land has not been sufficiently realised, and it does not therefore appear advisable to introduce, in con-

travention of the custom and practice of the Dominions, permanent settlement and thereby create a double system, It has been also ascertained from different sources that as all the lands were to be assessed at a uniform rate without regard to their class and quality, the measure has not met with popular favour.

Another point was, that if a Colonist after bringing and settling the tenant should turn him out without any cause, the tenant had been given no remedy against the ejection. Modified rules were accordingly submitted to H.E.H. the Nizam who has been graciously pleased to sanction them in Firman dated 24th J—I 1342 H. and they are published herewith.

**MODIFIED COLONISATION RULES SANCTIONED BY
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.**

As a result of the enquiries made, extensive areas of land of the following classes are available for Colonisation purposes :—

1. Such portions of Forest areas other than protected as are suitable for agricultural and Colonisation purposes.
 2. Such portions of Shikargah as are fit for agricultural and Colonisation purposes.
 3. Gut number and Perampoke areas of 50 or more than 50 acres.
- (d) No area with timber valued by the Forest Department at more than Rs. 20 per acre shall be declared.

III. His Exalted Highness' Dominions, excluding the Berar, extend over 82,000 sq. miles with a population of 13 millions. Without Colonisation it is impossible to develop enormous and extensive tracts that are lying waste and profitless to the State and the public alike. For economic and other reasons the aim of the Development Department shall be to colonise these tracts by settling colonists on them but there will be nothing to prevent the Develop-

ment Board from making similar settlements with His Exalted Highness' servants and subjects without any distinction of caste or creed. There shall be no hard and fast rule in this connection but the Development Board will be responsible for carrying out the main policy underlying the Colonisation Scheme.

IV. Colonisation areas shall be formed into Blocks of varying sizes from 50 acres upwards with judicious and equitable distribution of good and bad lands, of facilities of irrigation and of proximity to railway lines and roads. When Blocks are formed the fullest publicity will be given to them with all necessary particulars and description.

V. (a) All applications for settlement shall be made on the Form prescribed therefor and shall be addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Development Department and shall be placed by him before the Development Board for consideration and decision. Settlement shall be made with approved applicants only, the Development Board exercising full and free discretion in their selection.

(b) All applications for settlement shall specify the number of acres applied for and shall be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2 per acre, credit for which shall be given to the applicant when the settlement is made. In case the application is not approved of or is withdrawn by the applicant before the settlement is made, the deposit shall be refunded to him less the cost of remittance.

VI. (1) Blocks will be settled in perpetuity conferring on the Colonist full and complete occupancy rights in the entire holding.

- (2) It shall descend to his heirs and successors by the law of primogeniture as laid down in the bye-laws unless the holder varies the inheritance with sanction of Government.
- (3) Each Block will form an Estate by itself and shall not be partible.
- (4) It shall also not be alienable except by the sanction of Government, but the holder will be free to settle tenants at will on the Estate or lease it, or a part thereof, for a term of years for agricultural, industrial and commercial purposes. The mutual rights and relations between the Colonists and the tenants will be regulated by the Revenue Laws of the State.
- (5) The Estate shall not be attachable in execution of a decree of the Civil Court without the previous sanction of Government.
- (6) For the first four years, from the date of the grant, no land revenue shall be charged by Government on the Estate but from the 5th year a charge of one anna per acre on the entire Estate will be commenced to be levied, with an increase of one anna per acre every subsequent year till in the 20th year the land revenue reaches the amount of rupee one per acre per annum of every Estate. Thereafter there will be an enhancement of annas four per acre every year till in the 24th year the maximum of Rs. 2 per acre of every Estate is reached. This rate shall continue up to the end of 30 years. At the end of this period the Estate will be subject to the usual settlement rules.

- (7) The Colonist will have the full and free right to improve his Estate without any interference and such improvements as he makes, the benefit thereof will accrue to him.
- (8) Such wells, coontas, tanks, anicuts and earthwork in a state of dis-repair as may be in existence in the Estate at the time of the grant shall vest in him, and he shall enjoy free and unhampered use thereof. He shall also have the freedom to make in these such changes as he may consider desirable but without prejudice to the lawful interests of any one,
- (9) All timber in the Estate will vest in the Colonist from the date of the grant and he will be free to cut, fell and deal with them as he likes. So also as regards trees that may be grown or may be reared by him after the grant. As regards such Mahwa, Palm and Date trees as the Colonist has not cut, felled or dealt with otherwise he will have the free enjoyment of the produce thereof but not in contravention of the Excise Laws or Rules of Government.
- (10) All Machinery, implements of agriculture, manures, seeds, plants, shrubs, cattle, fire-arms, ammunitions and explosives for blasting purposes imported by a Colonist for legitimate operations in his Estate will be exempt from Customs Duty for the first twenty years from the date of grant.
- (11) The Government will retain all legal mining rights in the Estate but in cases of sand, clay, lime and building stone the Colonist will have full freedom to quarry them for

- the improvement of his Estate without any interference on the part of the authorities,
- (12) The Game Law will not apply within the area of the Estate to a Colonist or his Agent. All Game shot, trapped and ensnared by the Colonist or his Agent in the Estate will be the property of the Colonist and he will be free to deal with it as he likes.
 - (10) Excepting Mosques, Temples and religious buildings a Colonist will have full freedom to erect all kinds of buildings, tenements and structures in his Estate without having to receive permission thereof from the authorities.
 - (11) In selected and approved cases where sufficient and satisfactory security is forthcoming, Takawi advances may be made to a Colonist subject to Government rules.
 - (12) It shall be obligatory on the Colonist to either himself permanently reside in his Estate or keep a duly appointed Agent in permanent residence in the same.
 - (13) A Colonist or an Agent duly appointed by him residing in his Estate shall discharge all the duties of a Police Patel in that Estate and the Village Police Patel shall cease to have jurisdiction therein from the date of grant. The office of the Police Patel of an Estate will be honorary and without remuneration.
 - (14) A Colonist shall at his own cost appoint his own Estate Kavalkar (Chowkidar) and shall be responsible for his maintenance.