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PROVISIONAL FAMINE CODE

CHAPTER I.

(i) VILLAGE ORGANISATION AND REL

1. In every village or other local area determined by the Local Government headman or a Government official or local Committee shall be appointed, who shall be responsible for the performance of duties imposed on him or them under this Code. For the purposes of this Code such headman or local Committee shall be termed 'local officer,' and the term 'local area' shall include the village.

In the absence of any legal provision on the subject, the Local Government shall frame rules for the appointment of local officers.

2. Every local officer shall report, when so directed by the Local Government, at such times and through such channel as the district authority may from time to time prescribe—

- (a) the condition of the crops and the state of the people of the local area;
- (b) the existence of any scarcity or distress, whenever it may occur;
- (c) the condition of the grain-stocks;
- (d) any failure in the supply of fodder, the presence of disease, or the occurrence of any unusual mortality among the cattle.

For the purposes of this Code the term 'district authority' shall mean the Collector of the District either acting alone, or in concert with local committees or local bodies, as the Local Government may determine.

3. In times of scarcity or famine the local officer shall prepare a correct register of persons residing in the local area, who, from their circumstances, are likely to require gratuitous relief in such times.

The following classes of persons would at such times ordinarily receive gratuitous relief, provided that they have no relatives able, and by the custom of the country bound, to support them :—

- (a) idiots and lunatics,
- (b) cripples,
- (c) blind persons,
- (d) all who from age or physical weakness are incapable of earning their living.

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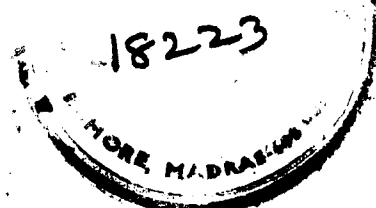
Duties of "local officers."

To report certain matters to district authority.

(1) To prepare a register of poor.

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- e) all persons whose attendance on the sick or on infant children in their own homes is absolutely necessary.

In times of scarcity or famine, it shall also be the duty of the local officer—

- (a) to organise a system of private charity for the relief of persons whose names are entered in the register prescribed in section 3;
- (b) when the distress cannot be relieved by private charity, to make an application for funds to the district authority; and to carry out such instructions as he may receive for arranging for the supply of money or grain required to give the necessary relief. Where circle inspectors are appointed such application shall be made through the inspector of the circle in which the local area is situate;
- (c) to keep strict and accurate accounts of all moneys expended and grain distributed in gratuitous relief, and to submit such accounts to the examination of the circle inspector, whenever such inspector may call for them;
- (d) to ascertain and report what works can be carried out in the local area, what kind of labour they will require, and for how many labourers, and for what period, they will probably afford employment, with a rough estimate of the cost; and, if the civil authorities decide on opening any such work in the local area, to aid in every way in the execution of such work and the supervision of labourers employed thereon;
- (e) to aid in the management of any children's kitchen or poor-house established in the local area, or for the relief of residents thereof.

5. It shall be in the option of the local officer to give the gratuitous relief in money or in grain, provided that—

- (1) If given in money, it shall suffice to buy the minimum ration prescribed in Chapter X.

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(2) Other duties.

Form in which gratuitous relief shall

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- (2) If food is not easily obtained in the local market, relief may be given in grain.

- (3) The local officer shall personally superintend the distribution of relief when given in money, and shall exercise supervision over the arrangements under which relief in grain is distributed by grain merchants.

- (4) The district authority may at any time by order prescribe the form in which relief is to be given.

Division of districts into relief circles.

6. Each district will be divided into relief circles, the boundaries of one or more of which shall be conterminous, as far as possible, with territorial divisions made for purposes of administration (such as sub-divisions, parganas, tahsils, kanungo's circles, areas formed under Local Self Government Acts, and the like).

Appointment of circle inspectors.

7. Where no proper organisation may exist for supplying Government with continuous information as to the agricultural condition of the province, it shall be the duty of the Local Government to appoint a permanent officer (such as a kanungo or a member of a Local Board) to be inspecting officer for one or more circles. In times of scarcity or famine the number of circles may, if necessary, be increased, and special officers appointed as inspectors.

Duties of circle inspectors in ordinary times.

8. The circle inspector shall in ordinary times be required—

- (a) to receive and submit with remarks to the Collector of the District any reports made to him from time to time by the local officers, and to carry out such other instructions as he may receive from his superior authorities.

- (b) to make a special report whenever he has reason to believe that serious failure in crops, fodder, or food-stocks is imminent.

In time of scarcity or famine.

9. In times of scarcity or famine the circle inspector shall, under the orders of the district authority, be responsible for the performance of the following additional duties:—

- (a) to visit each village in his circle at least once a week;

- (b) to test, as far as possible, by personal inspection and to correct the registers prepared under section 3;

- (c) to forward weekly abstracts of the same to his immediate superior;

- (d) to report the occurrence of any unusual sickness in the village;
- (e) to ascertain that relief has been properly and effectually distributed in the manner laid down;
- (f) to ascertain that private charity is encouraged and organised;
- (g) to recoup the local officer all sums expended on gratuitous relief, or to pay any grain-dealer through whose agency grain has been distributed. If the daily expenditure is large, to give a week's estimated expenditure in advance;
- (h) to receive and at once submit reports made by local officers under section 4, clause (d);
- (i) to inspect, as soon as possible, the locality of works reported under section 4, clause (d), and submit his opinion regarding them;
- (j) to encourage by all the means in his power the employment of labour on agricultural operations, and to invite applications for advances to make wells, tanks, and other improvements;
- (k) to make known the places at which relief works are opened, the nature of each work, the wages offered, and the classes of persons to whom such work is open.

10. In times of famine the circle inspector shall also be required to submit weekly, and in case of urgency, special reports to the district authority. The reports should contain the general results of his observations, remarks on the condition of the people, and their willingness or otherwise to work. The prices of food, the supply of food, the state of communications, and any other matters worthy of notice of which he is required by the district authority to report.

11. He shall also be supplied with money sufficient to meet the expenditure of the current week and of one week in advance, and he shall indent from time to time on the local treasury accordingly.

12. In times of famine or scarcity one or more contractors for the supply of grain may be appointed for each circle. They should be chosen from among the grain-dealers of the locality. Each contractor should be furnished with a list of the local areas for the supply of which he is responsible.

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Shall submit special reports.

Shall be supplied with money.

Appointment of contractors for grain.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

Local officer to know the contractor's name, &c.

Shall indent for grain.

Payment to the contractor.

Village accountants to help local officers, &c.

Starving wanderers.

Removal of names from register.

Duties of Local Boards.

13. The name and residence of each grain-contractor shall be made known to the local officers of the areas for which such contractor is responsible.

14. When it is necessary to require a contractor to supply grain to his circle, the circle inspector shall indent on him in the prescribed form, stating the amount and kind of grain required for a week's supply, the place and date of delivery, and any other matters that may be necessary for his information.

The circle inspector shall at the same time give him an order on the nearest treasury for an advance to recover the cost of the supply indented for.

15. The contractor shall be paid weekly, or more often if he desires it, on presentation of vouchers for expenditure duly signed by the local officers and the circle inspector.

16. It shall be the duty of the village accountant, where such officer exists, to help the local officer and the circle inspectors in all matters appertaining to their duties under this Code.

17. The local officer in any area to which a starving wanderer comes shall give such wanderer such food as may be necessary, and shall, if or when he is fit to move, send him to the poor-house or relief-work which is nearest to such village. Sums expended by the local officer under this rule shall be treated as expenditure on gratuitous relief under section 4.

18. If a person whose name is entered on a register maintained under section 3 becomes from any cause disentitled to receive gratuitous relief, his name shall be removed from such register by the local officer.

19. If the district authority is the Collector of the District acting in concert with a local Committee, the Local Government shall provide for the performance by the district authority of the following duties:—

- (a) the ascertainment that the local officers in their jurisdiction are performing their duties under this Code;
- (b) the apportionment of local funds to public works in such manner as may be most conducive to famine relief;
- (c) the expenditure of, and accounting for, such sums as they may be authorised to expend on famine relief;

- (d) the organisation of private charity;
- (e) the establishment and supervision of poor-houses and children's kitchens;
- (f) the advising and assisting the civil authorities in all matters connected with the prevention and relief of famine.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

DUTIES OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Duties of the Commissioner.

Shall furnish number of people who may require work.

Shall report impending famine.

Preparation of relief registers.

Shall control relief operations.

20. The Commissioner of a Division is bound to keep himself at all times informed of the agricultural condition of every part of his division, and to enforce the observation of all rules laid down by Government for the collection of agricultural statistics and information; and is also bound to see that the rules laid down in Chapter I for village organisation are duly observed.

21. He shall provide the Local Government, for communication to the Public Works Department, with a statement of the areas within his division which are most liable to famine, and with a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within those areas likely to require employment on each class of relief work in a year of extreme drought.

22. When the Commissioner of a Division has reason to believe that scarcity prevails or a famine is imminent in any part of his division, he will report the fact to the Local Government, stating, as far as possible,—

- (a) the grounds of his belief;
- (b) the area and population likely to be affected;
- (c) the character of communications in the affected area;
- (d) the condition of the grain-stocks;
- (e) sources from which supplies of food may be obtained;
- (f) proposed measures of relief;
- (g) an estimate of any extra expenditure likely to be incurred, and the local sources from which it can be met;
- (h) any other matters necessary for the due information of Government.

23. The Commissioner of the Division shall be responsible for directing the preparation of the register prescribed by section 3 when, in his opinion, the scarcity is, or is likely to be, sufficiently great to require this precaution.

24. When it is determined to take any action for the relief of famine in the division, the Commissioner shall exercise administrative control over all measures

undertaken for such purpose, except so far as may be hereinafter provided in the chapter concerning the conduct of works under professional agency.

25. The due strengthening of the normal staff of each district, the sub-division, where necessary, of administrative areas in view to the proper administration of famine relief, the improvement of local communications, and the employment of the Divisional Public Works agency to the best advantage are also points to which he should, from the outset, direct his attention.

26. The Collector shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be responsible for the performance within his district of all the duties which are laid down for the Commissioner within his division.

DUTIES OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Other duties.

Duties of Collector.

CHAPTER III.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

1.—Civil Agency Works.

I.—CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

Programme of Civil Agency Works.

Classes of Civil Agency Works.

Supplementary List of Works.

Agricultural Department to be consulted in drawing up programme.

Works which can be opened by district authorities.

27. Civil Agency Works are those which, whether managed by a civil or professional officer, are under the control of the district authority.

28. The district authority shall prepare and maintain a programme of such Civil Agency Works as it is intended to carry out when funds are available, together with a rough forecast of the number of labourers who can be employed in them.

29. The works entered in the programme shall be divided into the following classes :—

(A) For which funds have been assigned in the current year.

(B) For which funds have not been so assigned.

30. In addition to the works entered in the programme the district authority shall maintain and prepare a Supplementary list of works or operations specially intended for the relief of the agricultural population in the vicinity of their villages. These, as far as circumstances admit, shall consist of agricultural works calculated to increase the outturn of the proximate harvest or harvests: *e.g.*, the construction of wells, the digging and clearing of village tanks, the construction of village reservoirs.*

31. In provinces in which there is an Agricultural Department, the list of Supplementary works required by section 30 should be drawn up and maintained in communication with that Department, and should be sanctioned by Government. The scheme of work should be suited to the circumstances of each district or tract of varying character.

32. Civil Agency Works of class A may, under the authority of the Commissioner, be opened by the district authority as relief works whenever prevailing scarcity or unfavourable seasons cause a serious decline in the demand for labour or severe distress to any portion of the labouring population.

* The digging of fields is recommended as a most useful agricultural work in lands which are not injured by disturbance of the subsoil, and is a class of work which admits of the easy control of gangs moved backwards and forwards over the fields in a compact body, and of the organisation of a system of light labour in the vicinity of each village. It is desirable that if arrangements can be made with the owners of the villages or fields, the experiment of employing labourers in this way should be tried. The baling or carrying of water for standing crops is another class of work of the same kind.

33. Civil Agency Works of class B may not be opened as relief works, except with the special sanction of Government or of some authority duly empowered for the expenditure of funds on famine relief.

34. The allotment for the year under the Acts for Land Improvement or Agricultural Advances shall be utilized by the district authority on any Supplementary works to which it can under the rules in force be applied.

35. A European or Native official shall be placed in charge of every separate Civil Agency Work either by the district authority or by an officer to whom he may have delegated the power.

36. The officer in charge of a work shall be responsible for the following matters:—

- (1) The admission of applicants.
- (2) The classification and treatment of labourers.
- (3) The provision of tools and shelter.
- (4) The adjustment of rates.
- (5) The payment of wages.
- (6) The supply of food.
- (7) Market arrangements.
- (8) The hearing and investigation of complaints.
- (9) Hospital inspection.
- (10) The care of children and infirm persons unfit for work.
- (11) The submission of special reports.

37. At every work a place shall be fixed for the admission of applicants. Such place shall be marked by a flag and shall be visited twice a day, morning and evening, by the officer in charge, or one of his subordinates, who shall classify the applicants and draft them, if fit for labour, to the relief work.

38. All persons being *bonâ fide* applicants for labour, or relatives depending on such applicants, who arrive at the relief work in the morning shall, in addition to the full working wage which will be paid in the evening, receive half the minimum wage on admission, and shall be allowed, if they desire, to take a meal before commencing work. Those who arrive in the evening shall, under the same conditions, receive on admission the full minimum wage.

I.—CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

Works which should not be opened without Government sanction.

Funds to be utilized for agricultural works.

An officer to be placed in charge of the work.

Responsibilities of officer in charge.

(i) Admission of applicants.

Allowance before commencing work.

I.—CIVIL AGENCY WORKS. (ii) Classification of labourers.

Persons to be retained on Civil Agency Works.

Drafting of labourers to Professional Agency Works.

Information about Professional Agency Works.

Payment by results to be introduced.

Gangs of labourers.

Transfer of labourers.

39. All Civil Agency Works are open—

- (a) to able-bodied persons accustomed to labour;
- (b) to able-bodied persons not so accustomed;
- (c) to persons not able-bodied, but fit for light employment of the kind required at the work.

40. All applicants for admission to Civil Agency Works shall be received, but those who come under classes (a) and (b) shall be drafted from time to time to Professional Agency Works when any such works have been opened and designated for the purpose of receiving such drafts.

41. In selecting the labourers who are to be drafted to Professional Agency Works regard shall be had to the distance of such works from the labourers' home, and to the number of women, children and infirm persons dependent on, or belonging to, the family of such labourers.

42. The district authority shall, from time to time, instruct the officer in charge of a Civil Agency Work as to the Professional Agency Works to which able-bodied labourers may be drafted, and regarding the maximum number which may be so drafted.

43. The system of payments by results or piece-work may be introduced where practicable. Persons unaccustomed to labour, or weakly persons, shall, as far as possible, be separated from able-bodied labourers accustomed to labour and provided with suitable work, and remunerated in accordance with the rates prescribed in section 134.

44. Labourers should be permitted and encouraged to form their own gangs under a headman or paymaster appointed by themselves. When they do not do so, the officer in charge should form them into gangs, allowing the members of a family or of the same vicinity to work together as far as possible.

45. In drafting persons to other works the officer in charge shall observe the following rules:—

- (1) The draft shall ordinarily consist of not less than twenty persons.
- (2) A numerical roll of men, women and children shall be sent with all drafts with the reason for sending them.

- (3) The draft shall be placed in charge of a trustworthy official, to whom shall be given money sufficient to support the members of the draft until they reach the work. If necessary, a police guard may be sent with the draft.
- (4) On reaching the work, such official shall make over the gang, with the roll, to the officer in charge, who shall at once compare the roll with the draft and satisfy himself by inspection and enquiry that the draft has been properly fed *en route*.
- (5) If the officer in charge finds everything in order, he shall sign the numerical roll, certify the expenditure, and return it to the official in charge of the gang.
- (6) If the draft received does not correspond with the roll, he shall note difference, and cause the official aforesaid to explain it, and then transmit the roll and the official's explanation to the officer who despatched the draft.
- (7) If complaints of ill-treatment or insufficient feeding are made by any persons in the draft, he shall enquire into the complaints, and shall note his finding on the roll, and may refuse to certify the whole or any portion of the expenditure.

If necessary, precautions must be taken against desertion on the road.

46. The labourers' camp or camps shall be selected with as careful regard as possible to sanitary conditions, with reference to which the sanitary and medical officials should, whenever an opportunity occurs, be consulted.

47. If it is considered necessary to make huts for the labourers, hutting materials should be provided in sufficient quantity. The district authority shall satisfy himself that shelter is provided where it is necessary. Proper arrangements must be invariably made for latrines.

48. Residence in camp is compulsory for all labourers on Civil Agency Works whose home is not within a reasonable distance.

49 The district authority, before opening a work, shall see that proper tools are provided.

I.—CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

(iii) Tools and shelter for labourers.

Huts.

Residence in camp.

Tools.

I.—CIVIL AGENCY WORKS. (iv) Adjustment of rates.

(v) Payment of wages.

Payments to be made daily.

Mode of payment.

To be made in cash.

Days for which to be paid.

Fines.

(vi) Supply of food.

50. The officer in charge shall watch the variations in the price of food, and shall adjust the rates of wages in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter X, whenever the variation is not less than 10 per cent.

51. Labourers in classes (a) and (b) should, as a rule, be paid at first daily, afterwards twice or thrice a week, for which purpose they may be divided into two or more sets, who shall be paid on different days. In no case shall payment be made less often than once in seven days.

52. Labourers in class (c) shall be paid daily.

53. The officer in charge shall be responsible that every labourer receives the wage to which he is entitled. Payment may be made for piece-work to the head of each gang, but in all other cases must be made individually.

54. All wages must be paid in cash unless food cannot be procured in the local market, in which case uncooked rations on the scale prescribed in Chapter X may be given in lieu of wages.

55. The minimum wage prescribed in section 130 shall be paid to labourers or *bonâ fide* applicants for employment on the work—

(a) for all days occupied in classification, medical inspection, or the like;

(b) for any days on which work is stopped by order on account of weather or other causes.

56. Fines may be imposed for short work, provided that the daily payment does not fall below the minimum wage. In the case of contumacious refusal to perform full work, payment may be made in proportion to the work done. Any labourer persisting in such conduct may be sent to the poor-house.

57. When an officer receives orders to undertake any relief work, he should make an immediate estimate of the amount of food which will be required for the number of labourers to be employed, and should notify the same to the district authorities. He shall, from time to time, as circumstances may require, vary such estimate, and shall report weekly, or oftener, if necessary, to the district authority the condition of the supplies sent and the rates at which they are sold.

58. When it is necessary to have a market for the supply of food at a relief work the officer in charge shall see—

- (a) that the shop-keepers are provided with suitable and healthy accommodation.
- (b) that the weights and measures used are fair;
- (c) that the articles supplied are fit for human food;
- (d) that the current prices are written up and notified daily in the market.

If it shall appear to him that the prices current are excessive, he shall report the matter to the district officer.

59. The officer in charge shall give daily opportunity to labourers and others employed or supported at the work to make complaints or bring forward grievances, and shall make due enquiry into every case which appears to require investigation.

60. Hospital accommodation shall be provided at every relief work for the sick. If there is no medical officer on the work, his duties will be performed, as far as may be, by the officer in charge, who will send all cases of serious illness to the nearest place at which medical treatment is obtainable. The hospital shall be inspected daily. (See Chapter IX.)

61. Labourers' children unfit to work shall be fed in kitchens and put in charge of nurses while their parents are engaged in work.¹ Infirm persons unfit to work, who apply for relief, shall receive the minimum wage prescribed in section 130, and if dependent on labourers employed on the work, shall be allowed to remain on such work so long as such labourers are so employed: if not so dependent, they may be drafted to a poor-house.

62. The officer in charge of a relief work shall make a progress return in the form prescribed in Appendix for each week ending on Saturday night.

63. He shall also state—

- (a) the physical condition of the labourers, of those seeking relief, and of the neighbouring population;
- (b) the numbers who have been rejected from the work, and the reasons for rejection;

¹ Suggestions for the management of kitchens are contained in sections 73 to 76 and Appendix A of the Madras Code, printed herewith (Appendix I).

II-CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

- (c) the causes of any refusal to work or failure to accomplish the full task and the action taken;
- (d) the sufficiency or insufficiency of the scale of wages or payment for piece-work;
- (e) any other information which it is expedient to communicate to his superiors.

(viii) Hearing of complaints.

(ix) Hospital accommodation.

(x) Care of children and infirm.

(xi) Submission of special reports.

Contents of progress return.

CHAPTER IV.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

II.—Professional Agency Works.

64. Professional Agency Works are those which are conducted under the direct control of the Public Works Department.

65. It is the duty of the Chief Engineer in charge of the Public Works Department, in communication with Commissioners and district authorities, to prepare and maintain for each division or district, under the sanction of Government, a programme of famine relief works.

66. The works in the programme shall be ordinarily sufficient to provide employment for a period of six months to the maximum number of persons who may need relief in accordance with the information furnished by the Commissioner under section 21.

67. Professional Agency relief works are divided into two classes—

- (A) Works sanctioned for which funds have been assigned in the current year.
- (B) Works sanctioned for which funds have not been assigned in the current year.

68. When the Local Government decides that professional relief works are to be undertaken, the Chief Engineer shall, in communication with the Commissioner, determine what works in class A it will be desirable to maintain and what to close, and what works in class B it will be desirable to open, and what additional work should, if required, be undertaken. He shall then arrange for the redistribution of works, funds, and establishments accordingly; and such redistribution may, in urgent cases, be carried into effect in anticipation of the Local Government's sanction.

69. If the funds assigned in the Public Works Department Budget for the current year, or if the existing establishment be insufficient, the Chief Engineer shall submit an emergent Budget with as little delay as possible for the sanction of the Local Government.

70. The Chief Engineer shall be responsible for issuing timely and ample instructions to the proper officials for the provision of tools, treasure chests, small coin, and other requisites for the conduct of the selected works.

II.—PROFESSIONAL AGENCY WORKS.

Definition.

Programme of relief works

to include sufficient work for six months.

Classification of works.

Redistribution of works.

Emergent Budget.

Provision of tools, &c.

II.—PROFESSIONAL AGENCY WORKS.
(a) Classification and treatment of labourers.

71. Professional Agency Works shall be open in the first instance to the following classes:—

- (a) Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour of the kind required at the works.
- (b) Able-bodied persons not so accustomed.
- (c) Persons not able-bodied who demand employment at the works.

Able-bodied persons accustomed to labour.

72. Persons in classes (b) and (c) shall ordinarily be treated under the rules for the conduct of Civil Agency Works as far as such rules can be applied, but they may be transferred to class (a) whenever fit to fulfil the conditions thereby involved.

73. When a Professional Agency Work is opened, the Commissioner may either tell off certain portions of it as subsidiary, or else order the opening of a separate subsidiary work for the employment of persons in classes (b) and (c): such subsidiary work shall be deemed to be a Civil Agency Work, and shall be administered in all respects under the rules laid down for Civil Agency Works by the Engineer officer in charge of the Professional Agency Work. It will however ordinarily be expedient, in the case of large numbers coming to these subsidiary works, for the Commissioner to appoint a civil officer to conduct them.

74. When no such subsidiary work or subsidiary portions can be provided, it is desirable that persons in classes (b) and (c) should be drafted as soon as possible to such Civil Agency Work as the Commissioner or other civil authority may direct.

75. The Engineer in charge of a work shall give timely notice to the district authority—

- (a) of the date on which such work will be ready for the admission of the labourers;
- (b) of the date on which it will probably close;
- (c) of any sickness or other occurrence which renders it advisable to stop admissions to such work;

and shall keep such district authority informed from time to time of the condition of the work, the number of labourers on it, and the number which can be admitted to it.

76. In drafting persons to other works, the Engineer in charge shall observe the rules laid down in Section 45, Chapter III.

Report to district officers.

Transfer of labourers.

77. The Engineer in charge of a relief work shall make a progress return in the form prescribed in Appendix for each week ending on Saturday night.

78. He shall also state—

- (a) the physical condition of the labourers, of those seeking relief, and of the neighbouring population;
- (b) the numbers who have been rejected from the work, and the reasons for rejection;
- (c) the causes of any refusal to work, and the action taken;
- (d) the sufficiency or insufficiency of the scale of wages or payment for piece-work;
- (e) any other information which it is expedient to communicate to his superiors.

79. The Superintending Engineer may order such return to be sent directly to him by all officers in charge of works, without passing through the hands of their immediate superior. Copies of the return shall in such cases be sent to such immediate superior. A copy of the return shall be sent to the civil authorities.

II.—PROFESSIONAL AGENCY WORKS.

(b) Submission of special reports.

Contents of progress returns.

Channel for submitting it.

CHAPTER V.

(i) THE POOR-HOUSE.

80. The poor-house is an enclosure within which cooked food is distributed gratuitously to inmates.

81. No person may be admitted to a poor-house except—

- (1) persons who, being unfit for employment on works, cannot be conveniently sent to their homes;
- (2) persons who, being fit for employment on works, refuse to labour.

82. Inmates once received into a poor-house shall be kept there, if of the first class, until they are fit for work or to be sent to their homes, if of the second, until they consent to work.

83. The number of poor-houses to be established in any district shall be determined by the district authority with the sanction of the Commissioner. Ordinarily, one poor-house will be sufficient for each sub-division of a district.

84. For each poor-house the district authority shall appoint a visitor or visitors who shall inspect and supervise the administration thereof. These shall ordinarily be chosen from the members of the local board, or shall be revenue or police officers of the locality, or some other officials of a similar position.

85. The site of the poor-house should be chosen with regard to the following circumstances:—

- (1) it should be within easy reach of the head-quarters of the visitors;
- (2) it should be situated on the outskirts of a village or town;
- (3) the situation should be healthy;
- (4) the drainage should be good;
- (5) an ample supply of water for drinking and bathing purposes should be available.

86. To each poor-house shall be attached a hospital, which shall be placed as near the poor-house as is consistent with health. The hospital shall be in charge of a medical officer.

THE POOR-HOUSE

Definition.

Persons to be admitted.

Inmates to be kept in compulsorily.

Number.

Supervision.

Site.

Hospital.

87. When it appears to the district authority that a poor-house should be closed, he shall determine a date for the closing of such poor-house, and shall direct that no one shall be admitted after that date; and that all inmates who are fit for work shall be dismissed.

He shall also arrange for the transmission to their homes, or the support by private charity, of such inmates as are unfit for work, and incapable of supporting themselves.

88. Rules for the construction of poor-houses, the establishment to be maintained in them, and the treatment of inmates, will be drawn up under the orders of the Local Government. The rules contained in Appendix II of this Code will serve as exemplars.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

Closing of the poor-house.

Rules for administration.

Appendix II.

CHAPTER VI.

OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF.

OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Relief to respectable women.

Allowance of minimum ration.

Arrangements to prevent abuse.

Relief to respectable men.

Relief to artisans.

Relief to weavers.

Price of their cloth to be raised.

Orphans and deserted children.

89. Respectable women who are debarred by national custom from appearing in public shall, if entitled to gratuitous relief under section 3, be relieved at their own homes.

90. If not entitled to gratuitous relief they shall receive the minimum ration prescribed in Chapter X, section 128, in return for some suitable work to be performed in their homes.*

91. Arrangements shall be made by the circle inspector, in concert with the local officer in which such women reside, to ensure that relief is not unnecessarily given, and that when given it reaches the persons for whom it is intended.

92. So far as may be, consideration shall be shown to persons of respectable position and family who are reduced to starvation. Such persons shall not be forced to labour on the works, but shall, wherever possible, be employed as overseers of gangs, supervisors, accountants or clerks on the works. If no suitable work can be found for them, they may be admitted by order of the circle inspector to gratuitous relief. A list of all such persons so admitted shall be sent weekly to the district authority.

93. Artisans who require relief shall be employed, as far as possible, in their own trades on the Professional or Civil Agency Works, and in localities where the members of any particular trade or calling are numerous, preference may be given to works which will provide employment for men of such trade or calling.

94. In localities where weavers are numerous, the circle inspector, in concert with the local officers, will arrange for the distribution of thread and the payment for cloth woven, at the market price.

95. If the market price is so low that a weaver cannot support himself, the price given may be raised, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to such an extent as may be necessary.

96. A temporary orphanage shall be established at the head-quarters of the district, to which shall be sent on the closing of a poor-house or children's kitchen, any children who are left without relation

* e. g., Spinning cotton. See Appendix III.

or whose relations are unknown, or if known, cannot be compelled to support them.

97. Such orphanage shall be placed under the management of the local Committee or Board, who will have the power to make over the children to the care of any respectable persons who wish to adopt them.

If several persons apply for leave to adopt the same child, preference shall ordinarily be given to the person, if any, who is of the religious persuasion to which such child belongs or is believed to belong.

98. If after three months from the admission of a child to the temporary orphanage no respectable person has adopted it, such child may be sent, with the Commissioner's approval, to any orphanage or other public institution for the care of destitute children which is willing to receive it :—

Provided that in any case a child may be reclaimed by parents or near relations who have a legal right to its custody.

OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Children to be given for adoption.

To be made over to orphanage after three months.

CHAPTER VII.

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

99. The following measures for the protection of cattle will be carried out in any province or part of a province to which they may be considered applicable by the Local Government.

For each district the district officer, and for each division the Commissioner, shall prepare and maintain a register showing for such district and division—

- (a) the approximate number of cattle depending on pasture ;
- (b) the pasture-grounds ordinarily in use ;
- (c) the reserve pasture-grounds belonging to Government to which in times of drought the cattle can be most conveniently driven.

100. A copy of this register shall be submitted to the Local Government, who shall decide annually, in concert, if necessary, with the Forest Department, to what reserves the cattle from each district may be driven in case of need.

101. On receiving the orders of Government, the district officer shall inform the local officers from time to time what reserves are, in case of drought, to be opened to them, and shall decide in consultation with them the routes by which the cattle are to travel.

102. When it appears to the Collector of the District that the pasture of his district or any portion of his district is about to fail, he shall report the matter through the Commissioner to the Local Government, who may open the reserve set apart for such district.

103. On receipt of the order opening the reserves, the Collector of the District shall inform the local officers in the affected tract, and shall urge them to send the cattle of their villages to the reserve opened to them by the routes determined under section 101.

104. The district authority shall at the same time arrange, if necessary, and as far as may be, for the sale of fodder along such routes. If no fodder is procurable, and the cattle cannot otherwise be preserved, he may order the trees (if any) fit

Register of cattle and Government pastures.

Opening of pastures or reserves.

Mode of sending cattle to reserves.

District officer shall report scarcity of fodder.

People to be encouraged to send cattle to the reserves.

Utilisation of trees.

for fodder which are on or near the routes, and which belong to Government, to be utilised to the utmost.

105. If water is deficient along such routes, the district authority, in concert with the local Committees, shall make such arrangements to supply the want as may be practicable.

The management of the pasture reserves and the control of the cattle admitted to them shall be in the hands of the Forest Officers or other officials who ordinarily have charge of such reserves. The fees ordinarily charged for pasturage may be reduced or remitted as the Local Government may direct.

106. In districts irrigated by canals, the Commissioner, in consultation with the canal officers, shall take such measures for the growth of fodder and for increasing the growth of grass by flooding the ordinary pasture-grounds or otherwise, as to him may seem advisable.

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE.

Supply of water.

Pasture reserves to be under the Forest Officers.

Production of fodder in canal-irrigated districts.

DUTIES OF POLICE.

Shall submit special returns,

with remarks by District Superintendent ;

shall visit lanes and bye-ways ;

shall take precautions to protect grain ;

shall require extra force if required ;

shall take advance to supply food in urgent cases ;

shall remove dead on roadside.

CHAPTER VIII.

DUTIES OF POLICE.

107. In seasons of scarcity the Police Superintendent shall require all police officers in charge of stations and outposts to submit special reports from time to time on the following matters :—

- (1) increase in crimes which may be attributed to a general rise in prices or scarcity of food ;
- (2) wandering of needy or starving persons ;
- (3) migration or immigration from or to the area under their charge ;
- (4) deaths believed to be due to want of food ;
- (5) cases of starvation or severe want ;
- (6) decrease in the above symptoms of scarcity.

108. The Police Superintendent shall submit the reports required under the preceding section, with his own remarks, to the Magistrate of the District.

109. The Police Superintendent shall organise a system of patrol to visit the lanes and bye-ways of towns and villages, rest-houses or serais, as well as the main roads, in order to conduct starving wanderers to the nearest relief work or poor-house, or, if they are unable to go so far, to the headman of the nearest village, for the purpose of receiving relief.

110. He shall take extra precautions for the protection of markets and all places where grain is stored, and shall place special patrols on lines of communications along which grain is carried.

111. He shall report from time to time to the Magistrate of the District what increase (if any) in the force under his command is needed. If any increase is made, he shall take the necessary steps for reducing the force when the increase ceases to be required.

112. Every police officer in charge of a station or outpost in a famine-stricken area shall be furnished with a sum of money sufficient to enable him in urgent cases to supply food to starving wanderers. The Superintendent of Police shall obtain from the Magistrate of the District the funds necessary for this purpose.

113. It shall be the duty of the Police to see that persons found dead by the roadside are properly buried or burnt by the village authorities.

CHAPTER IX

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

114. The Chief Superintending Medical Officer of the Province shall, in times of scarcity, require Medical Officers in civil charge of districts to submit special monthly reports on the following matters:—

- (1) increase of illness and disease believed to be due to want of food;
- (2) number of cases of death due to want of food or illness induced by want of food which have been brought to his notice;
- (3) number of in and out-patients received in special famine hospitals or treated at famine works, with such details of the cases as may be required for the information of the Local Government;
- (4) the distribution of the subordinate medical staff and any increase to it that may be required;

115. He shall submit a monthly abstract of these reports to the Local Government.

116. He shall issue such special instructions as are necessary for the treatment of famine patients and in regard to their diet.

117. He shall, if necessary, personally inspect and supervise the medical arrangements for famine relief, and shall be responsible that such arrangements are duly made in all districts.

118. Whenever an increase to the medical staff of any locality appears necessary, he shall report the matter to Government, suggesting the measures necessary, with suggestions as to the means by which it can be increased.

119. At the end of any period of severe scarcity or famine he will submit a general report on the operations of his department in connection with Famine Relief.

120. The Medical Officer in civil charge of a district shall send copies of the monthly reports required under section 114 to the Collector of the District, and shall also be responsible for reporting to him all cases of death, starvation, or illness due to starvation, which may come to his knowledge.

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Chief Superintending Medical Officer shall require special return;

shall send abstract to Local Government;

shall regulate diet for famine patient;

shall supervise medical arrangements;

shall report when staff is deficient;

shall submit a general report.

Duties of Medical Officers in civil charge.

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.
Shall inform District Officer of any defective arrangements.

Shall inspect.

Medical Officers attached to relief works.

Procedure in case of dispute.

Medical Officer shall report insufficient allowance of food.

121. He shall bring to the immediate notice of the Collector of the District any cases in which he has reason to believe that sanitary arrangements connected with special famine institutions are not on a proper footing.

122. The Medical Officer in civil charge of a district shall, if required by the Collector of the District, inspect the labourers and visit the hospitals at relief works or poor-houses, and shall aid the Civil authorities in making the necessary arrangements for sanitation and for the proper care of the sick.

123. A Medical Officer or subordinate competent for independent charge should, if possible, be attached to every poor-house and large relief work.

124. The Medical Officer on a work shall have charge of the hospital established under section 60. He shall also constantly visit the relief work, inspecting the labourers and treating any cases which do not necessitate the patient's removal to hospital. He should also inspect the water-supply and the conservancy arrangements.

125. If any dispute arises between the Engineer or Civil Officer in charge of a relief work and the Medical Officer attached to the same regarding any matter connected with hospital management, sanitation or the health of the people on the works, the Engineer or Civil Officer may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter in dispute, through the Collector of the District, to the Chief Civil Medical Officer of the province. But pending the reference he shall be bound to act in accordance with the Medical Officer's opinion.

126. If the wage paid or the ration given on any relief work or in any famine institution appears to the Medical Officer in charge of the district or of the work or institution to be insufficient for the support of the labourers or inmates, the Medical Officer may report the matter to the District authority, who may order the ration to be increased pending the order of the Commissioner, to whom the matter shall be reported.

CHAPTER X.

WAGES AND RATIONS.

127. The full ration prescribed under this Code as sufficient to maintain able-bodied labourers in health and strength is—

Full ration.

	For a man.	For a woman.	For children.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	
Flour of the common grain used in the country or cleaned rice	1 8	1 4	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ rations
Pulse	0 4	0 4	according to age
Salt	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	and require-
Ghi or oil	0 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	ments.
Condiments and vegetables	0 1	0 1	

128. The minimum ration for labourers under this Code is—

Minimum ration.

	For a man.	For a woman.	For children, not being infants, below 14.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	
* Flour of the common grain used in the country, or cleaned rice	1 0	0 14	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ rations
Pulse	0 2	0 2	according to age
Salt	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	and require-
Ghi or oil	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	ments.
Condiments and vegetables	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	

129. The penal ration prescribed for labourers sent to a poor-house for refusing to work is—

Penal ration.

	For a man.	For a woman.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Flour, grain or rice	0 14	0 12
Pulse	0 1	0 1
Salt	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

130. The minimum wage under this Code is the amount of money which at the current rates authorised by the

Minimum wage.

is sufficient to purchase a minimum ration.

131. The full wage under this Code is the amount of money which at the current prices is sufficient to purchase a full ration.

Definition of full wage.

132. Payment for labour on Professional Agency Works may be made at the rates ordinarily given under the rules in force in the Public Works Department, provided that the sum which a labourer can ordinarily be expected to earn by a fair day's labour shall in no case be less than the full wage prescribed in section 131.

Payment for Professional Agency Works.

* The flour should be that of the coarsest cereal or millet ordinarily consumed and commonly purchaseable in the bazar; where rice is made the standard of wage, it should be cleaned rice. The price should be that at which the flour or rice is sold at the bazar attached to or nearest to the relief work; if flour is not sold, the price should be based on that at which the grain is sold. In calculating the price of flour, it should be remembered that flour is always dearer than the grain of which it is composed. This seems a simple matter for instruction, but it has constantly been forgotten, and wages have been based on the price of the grain, not of the flour. Thus if barley is selling at 1 anna a pound, a pound of barley should be priced about $1\frac{1}{10}$ anna.—*Mr. Elliott's Draft Code of Famine Relief, Chap. II, para. 13, and foot-note.*

WAGES AND RATIONS.
Payment for Civil Agency Works.

133. Payment for labour on Civil Agency Works, where payment is made by results, shall be so arranged that the sum which able-bodied labourers can ordinarily be expected to earn, shall be nearly as possible equal to the full wage prescribed by section 131.

134. Payment for labour on Civil Agency Works, where made according to task, shall be arranged at the discretion of the civil officer in charge:

Provided that in no case it be greater than 75 per cent. of the full wage, nor less than the minimum wage prescribed in this chapter.

Payment for task-work.

CHAPTER XI.

ACCOUNTS.

135. Rules under this chapter will be drawn up by each Local Government in accordance; as far as possible, with the system in force in each Province.

ACCOUNTS

APPENDIX I.

Extract from the Draft Famine Code of the Madras Presidency, Sections 73 to 76, Chapter II.

III.—GRATUITOUS RELIEF IN VILLAGES.

- * * * * *
73. Experience having shown that starving parents cannot safely be entrusted with the means of relieving their children in time of famine, it is essential that a daily supply of cooked food should be issued to them under proper supervision.
74. For this purpose villages should be grouped into circles not more than five miles in diameter, so as to admit of the children coming or being brought daily to the central village in the morning, and returning to their homes in the evening. In the most central village of each circle should be erected a kitchen and feeding sheds; if necessary, a small shed may be erected in the vicinity of the kitchen to afford sleeping accommodation to homeless children.
75. Rules for the construction of kitchens and for general guidance in administering this form of relief are to be found in Appendix A.
76. Children abandoned by their parents or guardians should, if old enough, be sent to a suitable relief work, and if too young to work, should be admitted to the nearest children's kitchen. Registers should be kept in which all the information procurable as to the parentage and villages of the children should be entered, in order to facilitate the tracing out of their parents or natural protectors, and the future restoration of the children to them.
- * * * * *

Extract from the Draft Famine Code of the Madras Presidency, Appendix A-II.

II.—HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN'S KITCHENS.

1. The walls should be built of mud—the long wall of the cook and store rooms will require buttresses to give it stability; the outer and partition fences should be constructed of thorn bushes tied to transverse sticks which must be securely fastened to upright poles placed at intervals from each other near enough to ensure the stability of the fences, which must be stiff enough to prevent egress and ingress. A ditch should be dug round the whole enclosure so as to prevent superficial drainage into the enclosures and to carry it off from the interior, for which purposes small open drains can be made leading into it from the enclosures; the floors of the eating sheds should be raised above the surrounding surface to ensure proper supervision.
2. The number of children attached to one kitchen should not exceed 300.
3. Each kitchen should be subdivided into a caste and pariah section, and each section should have a separate gateway.
4. Each kitchen should have a distinctive number, and a flag bearing that number should be erected at each gate.
5. Every child on first admission to a kitchen will be furnished with a tin ticket, on which are to be stamped the number of the kitchen, the number borne by the child in the kitchen register, the letter C or P to distinguish the section to which it is attached, and the letter M with the number of its mess, thus:—

K	4	M.
C	13	2.

K	4	M.
P	30	1.

These tickets must be worn suspended from the child's neck when it presents itself for admission at meal time. To check careless loss of tickets, a child should be punished for loss of its ticket by withholding one issue of condiment, soup, or sugar. Lost tickets must be replaced by the circle inspector, and in case of removal of a child from the kitchen register its ticket should be returned into store and given by the Gumastah to his circle inspector, who will retain it: a ticket should never be re-issued to any but the original holder. Example: if No. 5 has been removed, and at the time of admission there are 50 on the register, the next child admitted will be numbered 51. The object of this rule is to ascertain the total number of the children who obtain relief in a kitchen.

6. Utensils sufficiently large to contain the ration prescribed for the mess to which a child is attached will be furnished to each child on its admission to a kitchen; they are not to be removed from the kitchen premises; and care must be taken that the utensils of the pariah section never get mixed with

those for the use of the caste section, and *vice versa*. A stout basket should be provided for each mess in which its utensils should be kept when not required for use.

Classification of children into messes.

The following plan has been found to work well: divide the children into castes, viz., Sudras, Chucklers, Pariahs, Mussulmans; allot to each caste a separate feeding space marked by a suitable flag thus—

Sudras	White flag.
Chucklers	Blue "
Pariahs	Red "
Mussulmans	Green "

Note.—Children of the fourth mess are often unable to feed themselves; such children are usually in the charge of some bigger child; the issue of rations to such children should be deferred until the elder child has finished its meal; it will then receive the ration of the little child in its charge and feed it under the special observation of the mess-cook. In the very rare cases of such a child having only an adult relation to feed it, the same course can be pursued, with this difference, that the admission as well as feeding of the child will be deferred till all the other children have left the enclosure, and it will be fed under the personal supervision of the Gumastah.

8. The morning meal will be distributed at 8-30 A.M., the evening meal at 4-30 P.M.

Admission of children for meals. Half an hour before meal-time the Gumastah will commence to call the attendance register, Form B. As soon as a child's name is called, it should enter the enclosure and obtain from its mess-cook its eating utensils, and then sit down in its usual place in the eating shed of its mess. Children of the fourth class who are unable to take care of themselves should be admitted along with the child in charge.

Removal of cooked food prohibited.

9. The removal of cooked food should be strictly forbidden.

Permanent establishment.

10. The establishment is as follows for each kitchen containing 300 children:—

1 Gumastah.	2 Cooks.
2 Warders.	2 Scavengers.
3 Water-women.	

Note.—The number of cooks beyond the fixed minimum will be increased in the ratio of one for every fifty or fraction of fifty children—up to the maximum of six for a kitchen. The children in each section will, as far as possible, be equally divided amongst the cooks appointed to it, having regard to the retention of integrity of messes. One cook must not prepare food for a portion of a mess in addition to the mess or messes which are specially allotted to him, otherwise the rations of different messes are likely to get mixed up, and responsibility is not limited.

11. The Gumastah will be under the immediate orders of the Inspector of the circle in which the kitchen is situated. He will obtain daily on indent from an agent appointed for the purpose the supplies required for his kitchen; one copy of the indent will be left with the agent to be given up on payment of the articles indicated on it. The Gumastah will personally weigh and distribute the raw rations for each mess; these issues will be made twice daily. After the morning issue he will place the remaining raw supplies under lock in the store-room of the section for which they have been procured. After the issue of the raw rations he will give out to each mess-cook the eating utensils in use by his mess or messes, and after each meal he will inspect the utensils to ascertain that they have been cleansed, and after he has seen them put into their respective baskets he will lock them up in the store-room. Half an hour before meal-time he will commence to call the roll or attendance register, and will supervise the issue of the rations and remain till the kitchen is closed. He will submit weekly to the village Circle Inspector an abstract of his kitchen register, and will be held responsible for the discipline of his kitchen, the carrying out of regulations, and the condition of the children.

12. Warders will be appointed to each section of the kitchen; they will maintain order among the children; and will observe, as far as possible, the issue of the rations and at once report to the Gumastah if they consider a short ration is issued. At the close of each meal they will carefully inspect each child as it goes out to see that neither cooked food nor utensils are removed; they will also ascertain that the servants on leaving the kitchen do not take away any food or utensils belonging to the kitchen. One warder must always be on the premises of the kitchen to prevent unlawful egress or ingress, and they will sleep in their respective sections every night.

Duties of a Warder.

13. The cooks will carry the supplies required for their respective sections; they should be present one hour and a half before each meal to receive the raw rations and eating utensils of their respective messes, and will cook and distribute the food. After each meal they will collect and cleanse the eating utensils of their messes and replace them in the store-room of their sections. As soon as this is done they will leave the kitchen premises till again required to be present.

Duties of cooks.

14. The water-carriers will thoroughly sweep out their respective sections; the rubbish they collect will be deposited in a fixed place for the removal by scavengers. They will also cleanse their sections after each meal; they will supply the filters for drinking and culinary purposes and all water required in their respective sections; during meal-times they will move among the children ready to supply water to any child asking for it.

Duty of water-carriers.

15. The cooks employed in the caste section must be caste cooks.

Cooks and water-carriers how paid.

16. It will be found necessary to daily cleanse the ground round the kitchen, and also to have the latrine areas cleaned after each meal, and the ordure removed and buried or burnt.

Scavengers.

17. Under the head of "Contingent charges" are included cost of firewood, cooking pots, small repairs to sheds, fences, &c. The simplest method of supplying fire-wood and pots will probably be to allow the Gumastah a fixed sum for each 50 children. The Gumastah will keep an account of expenditure under these heads.

Contingent charges.

18. Independently of official inspections, encouragement should be given to a few men of position and reputation and residents in the circles to visit these kitchens and to record their impressions in a book which should be kept by the Gumastah.

General remarks—Inspection of kitchens.

19. The agent at his option can either be paid locally in cash by the circle inspector or at the Taluk Treasury, on presentation of his copy of indent, Form C, countersigned by the circle inspector.

Payment of food contractors.

FORM A.

Register of Children relieved in Kitchen No.

Circle—in Village of

since

Date and Number of Admission Ticket.	Name and Designation of Officers issuing it.	Date of admission to kitchen.	Number in Kitchen Register.	To what Section admitted.	Age.	Sex.	Number of Mess.	Name of Child.	Name of father or mother or relation heretofore supporting it.	Village.	Date of removal from Register.	Cause of removal from Register.

FORM B.

Attendance Register of Children in Kitchen No.
Circle in village of for week ending

Number on Attendance Register.	Number on Kitchen Register.	To which Section admitted.	Number of Mess.	Name of Child.	1 • /	2 x	3 O	4	5	6	7	REMARKS.

• / = Present one meal.
x = Present two meals.
O = Absent from both.

FORM C.

Indent for Supplies required in No.

Kitchen

Circle in

Village for

day of

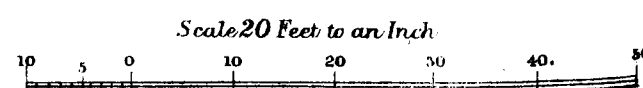
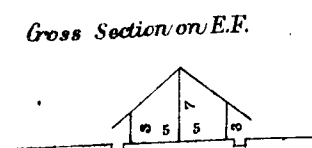
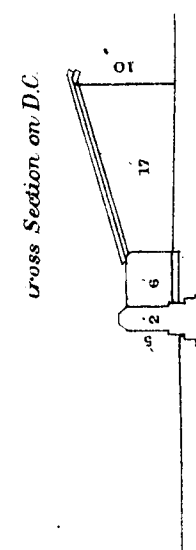
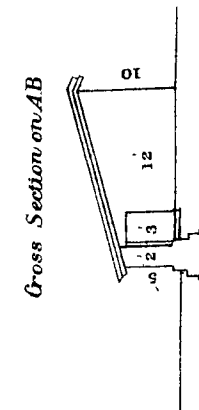
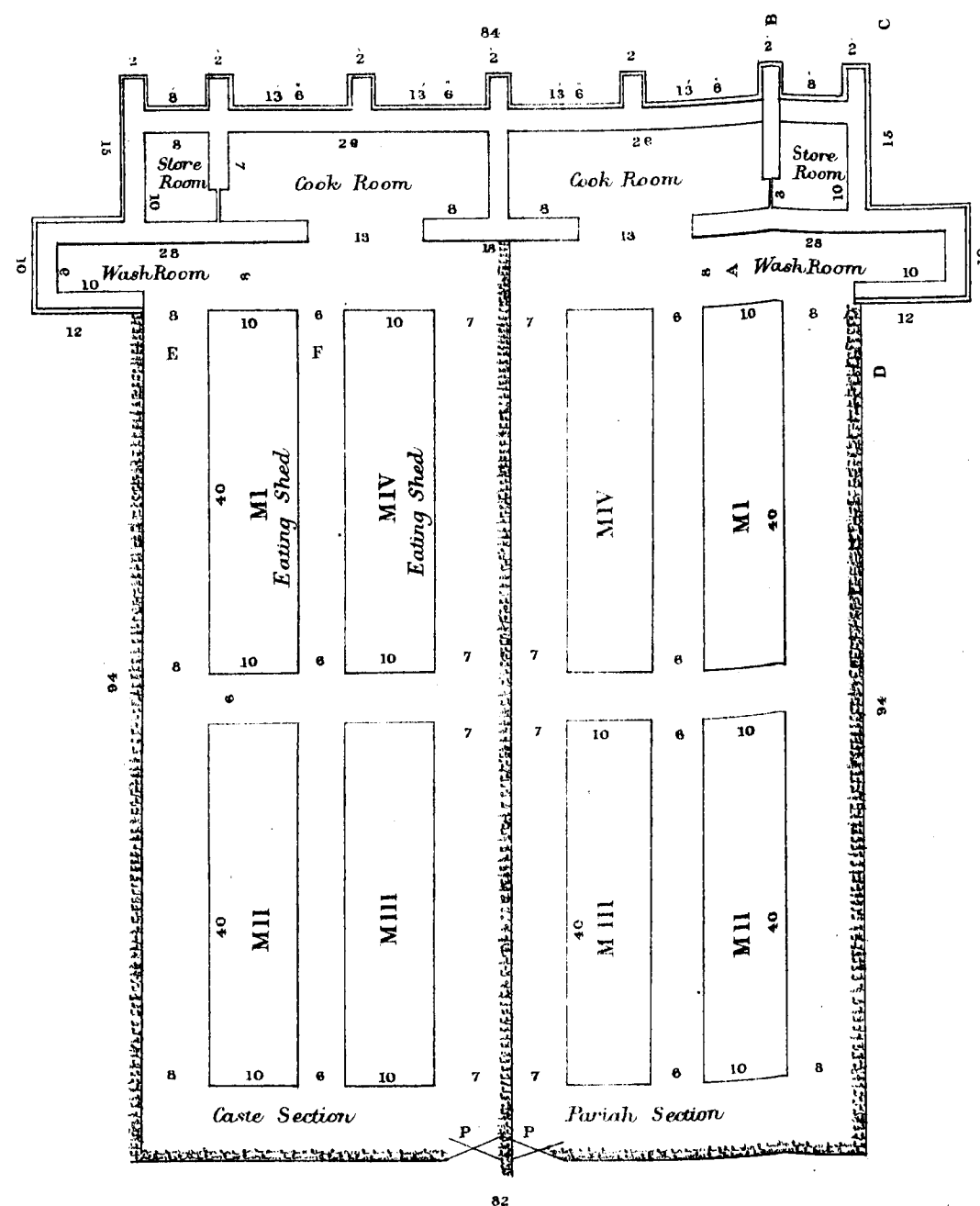
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Place

Date _____

Gumastah of Kitchen No.

PLAN OF CHILDREN'S KITCHEN



APPENDIX II.

Extract from the Draft Famine Code of the Madras Presidency, Appendix A-II.

III.—HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF POOR-HOUSES.

1. The poor-house will be placed in charge of a Superintendent who will be the immediate subordinate of the Taluk Relief Officer. He should be acquainted with English and the vernacular of the taluk in which he is employed. He will be held responsible for the maintenance of discipline and enforcement of sanitary regulations within the poor-house, and will see that all forms and registers are properly kept up to date; his constant attention must be given to the prevention and detection of fraudulent practices or misappropriation of food issued to inmates; and he will be present at the receipt and issue of rations at meal-times, and also at the rouse and lock-up; he will visit the latrines morning and evening after each cleaning, and the sleeping quarters after they have been swept; he will see that the filter chatties are filled, and that the materials for filtration are removed once a week.
2. One Storekeeper should be appointed to the poor-house and one to the hospital. They must be able to read and write and to keep accounts in English, and should be thoroughly acquainted with the vernacular of the taluk in which they are employed.
3. Their duty is to procure supplies on indent furnished to them by the Superintendent and Medical Officer, and to keep an account of receipt and issue.
4. One orderly should be detailed for duty with the Superintendent and one with the Medical Officer.
5. One gate-keeper is always to be on duty to receive applicants for admission, or persons brought to the poor-house, and to direct them to the Medical Officer's quarters.
6. The strength of the establishment given below will vary with the number of the paupers.
7. Six warders will be appointed to the poor-house, and six to the hospital, three of whom must be always on duty. They will prevent the committal of nuisances within the sleeping or feeding enclosures; and unlawful egress or ingress; will maintain order, and report all cases of sudden sickness to the Superintendent or Medical Officer; they will superintend the sweeping up of their divisions, and will ascertain that all inmates turn out of their sleeping quarters at the appointed hour; they will escort the inmates to the latrines, and those on duty during the night will visit the sleeping huts once every hour and report any case of sickness.
8. Two scavengers will be appointed to every one hundred inmates.
9. For any fraction of one hundred more than twenty-five and less than fifty, one additional scavenger; and for any fraction over fifty, two scavengers will probably be required.
10. Inmates of poor-houses should be fed in messes of one hundred members. To each mess must be appointed a gumastah not an inmate of the taluk; he will keep a nominal roll of his mess and will be present at the issue of raw rations to his mess cooks; he will muster his mess at the first meal drum in the space assigned to it; will call the roll and give in to the Superintendent a report in form; he will also be present during the issue and consumption of the cooked food, and will see that each member receives his proper ration; he will maintain order during meals, and will prevent any food being taken away; messes should be made to sit down in ranks of fifty facing inwards, with an interval between them of eight feet so as to afford a passage for the food distributors.
11. At 5 A.M. the scavengers will remove the night chatties and clear out the latrines, and in the evening they will replace the chatties and again cleanse the latrines, and will fill up the latrine water-pots. During the day they will remove the sweepings from the enclosure and will be employed in digging pits for the reception of night-soil.
12. Two vettayans should be attached to the poor-house to remove and dispose of corpses, either by interment or cremation, unless the deceased has friends who are willing to perform the funeral rites of his caste. The usual fees for cremation or burial should be paid at the kacheri, on voucher furnished by the Superintendent.
13. One male and three female cooks should be appointed to every mess in the poor-house; they must be strong and willing, for their duties are heavy; they have to cook and distribute the rations twice a day to one hundred persons, and to cleanse the cooking and eating utensils; they must be caste people, and as a rule it will be found advisable not to select them from among the inmates of the poor-house. In addition to their food they should receive a monthly wage at the rate of 1½ annas per diem to males and of one anna to females, and they will be liable to fines for misconduct, or to stoppage of pay for short delivery of rations.
14. Water-carriers for carrying drinking-water should be selected from among the caste inmates; their duty is to fill up morning and evening the filter pots in the sleeping quarters and feeding enclosures, and to supply the cook-room. Pariahs can be employed in filling the pots in their own enclosure, but they should not be allowed to touch the kitchen pots; filters constructed out of three pots on a bamboo tripod should be placed at the end of each hut nearest the central partition; at the

cook-rooms and also at the corner of each feeding enclosure, one filter of the ordinary dimension for every fifty persons will be required.

15. Sweepers should be selected from the females in the poor-house and convalescent ward of the hospital; every morning on return from latrines, they will sweep up the whole area of the poor-house under the superintendence of a warder; after meals, all rubbish collected should be deposited outside the enclosure in some selected spot, whence it will be removed by the scavengers.

16. At 5 A.M. all inmates in the poor-house should be turned out to the latrines by the warders on duty; then they will be escorted by the warders to the place set apart for ablution; at 8 A.M. they should return; and at 8-45 the first drum is to be beaten; the paupers will then fall in by messes in the feeding enclosure, and food will be distributed to them; the sweepers will afterwards sweep up the camp enclosure and the water-carriers will fill up the filters and supply the cook-room; those whose turn it is to wash clothing will go in charge of a warder to the place set apart for this purpose; all inmates should return at 4 P.M.; at 4-30 P.M. first drum for evening meal will be beaten; after this the enclosure is to be swept up; at 6 P.M. the inmates will fall in by messes for roll-call, and then be turned into the sleeping quarters.

17. A couple of blanket doolies should be ready at the quarters of the Superintendent; in ordinary cases of sickness some of the inmates should be made to carry the sick person if unable to walk; but in cases of cholera or small-pox it will be necessary to send for the hospital dooly-bearers or vettayans.

18. Work will be of a light description, such as supplying water, sweeping enclosures, repairing fences or huts.

19. Earthen vessels for cooking are difficult to clean, liable to fracture, and awkward to move. Degchis with handles are preferable; each degchi should hold 38 measures of raw rice and seven gallons of water, two such pots and one containing 6 measures of dhal and 12 gallons of water would probably be required for each gang of adults.

20. Eating-vessels should be supplied to messes on the indent of the Gumastah countersigned by the Superintendent. When any member of his mess leaves they should be returned, a receipt for them being taken by the Gumastah; those that are in use will be in the charge of the mess cooks; after the evening meal they should be placed in a shed set apart for their reception and for that of the mess cooking-pots; this shed will be locked by the Storekeeper and be under police guard at night; the eating vessels of each mess should be kept in strong baskets provided for the purpose; if any vessel is missing at meal-time the Mess Gumastah will report to the Superintendent, and after each meal he will personally see that the mess cooks get back the proper number.

21. A quarter of an hour before meal time a drum is to be beaten. The Mess Gumastah should then go to the spaces assigned to their respective messes in the feeding enclosures and call their rolls; as soon as the members of the mess are assembled the Mess Gumastah will hand in to the Superintendent their reports; the Mess Gumastahs will then go with some members of their gangs to fetch the eating utensils; as soon as these are distributed the second drum is to be beaten, and the cooks of each mess should then bring out and distribute the rations; they are to be furnished with tin measures holding respectively the rations of rice and condiment soup; the rice is to be carried in a large open basket by one or two of the gang, and the male cook is to serve it out.

22. As the rations are given out to the messes by their own cooks, the responsibility is limited to them, and should any deficit exist, it is at once to be made good by a minor indent on the Storekeeper and the cost is to be recovered from the pay of the cooks. The Mess Gumastahs should supervise the issue of each ration, and it is their duty to report at once any deficiency.

A

Number of ticket Date To Master of Poor-house.
Admit the bearer

No. of Ticket- holder.	Name of Ticket- holder.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Village.	Occupation	Road batta paid.			Cart- hire paid.			Remarks.
							R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	

Place of issue

Signature of witness to payment of batta or cart-hire.

Signature of Officer issuing ticket. Office.

Note.—Inhabitants of different villages and members of different castes must never be included in the same ticket.

[illegible]

Date _____

No.	Mess attendance roll		
8. 30	A.M.		
4. 30	P.M.		Date

Number present.
Number of absentees.
General register number of
Absentees.

FORM F.

No. *Mess-Man* *Mess.*

BURIAL CERTIFICATE.

Pay to
the sum of Rs. A. for
burial or cremation of General
Register Nos.
Date
To Tahsildar or Deputy

Tahsildar of

Master,
Poor-house:

FORM G.

INDENT for Supplies required in ordinary portion of

Poor-house on

Description of inmates.	ACTUAL NUMBERS.		Allowance at 5 per cent. for sudden admissions	RICE.		DHALL.		SALT.		TAMARIND.		CHILLIES.		ST'GAR.		ONIONS.		SALT-FISH.		VEGETABLES.		REMARKS.
	Ordinary diet.	Extra diet.		Measures.	Olluks.	Measures.	Olluks.	Measures.	Olluks.	Vis.	Pollums.	Vis.	Pollums.	Vis.	Pollums.	Vis.	Pollums.	R.	A.	R.	A.	
Men																						
Women																						
Nursing-mothers																						
Lads																						
Girls																						
Children, Class 1																						
Do. do. 2																						
Do. do. 3																						

Received articles as per indent except

Date

Superintendent,
Poor-house.

Date

Master.

Poor-house.

FORM H.

INDENT for supplies required in Hospital portion of

Poor-house on

Description of Patients.	Actual number.	Allowance at 5 per cent. for admission.	RICE.		DHALL.		SALT.		T. MARIND.		CHILLIES.		SUGAR.		MILK.		SAGO.		MEAT.		ABRACK.		SURPHUR.		REMARKS.
			Measures.	Olluks.	Measures.	Olluks.	Measures.	Olluks.	Vis.	Pollums.	Vis.	Pollums.	Vis.	Pollums.	Measures.	Olluks.	Vis.	Pollums.	Meat.	Meat.	Measures.	Olluks.	th.	oz.	
Men																									
Women																									
Nursing-mothers																									
Lads																									
Girls																									
Children, Class I																									
" " II																									
" " III																									
" " IV																									

Date

Received contents of Indent except

Date

Medical Officer.

Medical Officer.

Directions for calculating quantities.

Milk.—As a general rule, 1½ olluks in the morning and the evening for an unweaned child.
Firewood.—Twelve annas worth for every 100 persons to be provided as a contingent.

th. oz.
1 Measure = 3 2
1 Olluk = 6.25 oz.
1 Viss = 3 3
40 Pollums = 1 viss.
1 Pollum = 3 tolas.

Daily morning state of	Poor-house.	Date	18
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[illegible]

Date _____ Superintendent, _____
Poor-houses. _____

To be submitted daily to an immediate Superior Officer.

Poor-house Hospital.

FORM K.

DAILY morning state of

[illegible]

Date _____

*Medical Officer,
Poor-house Hospital.*

REGISTER of Storekeeper. Ordinary portion of

Poor-house.

STORES RECEIVED.

[illegible]

STORES ISSUED.

[illegible]

FORM M.

Register of Storekeeper of Hospital attached to

Poor-house from

SUPPLIES RECEIVED.

[illegible]

SUPPLIES ISSUED.

[illegible]

Contingent Account of

[illegible]

N.B.—Vouchers are not required for any sum less than one rupee.

Date .

Superintendent,
Poor-house.

FORM O.

The following articles are required for use of Mess. No.

General Register Number.	Tin dish.	Tin mug.	Cause of requisition.	Remarks by Master.

Date _____

Mess-man.

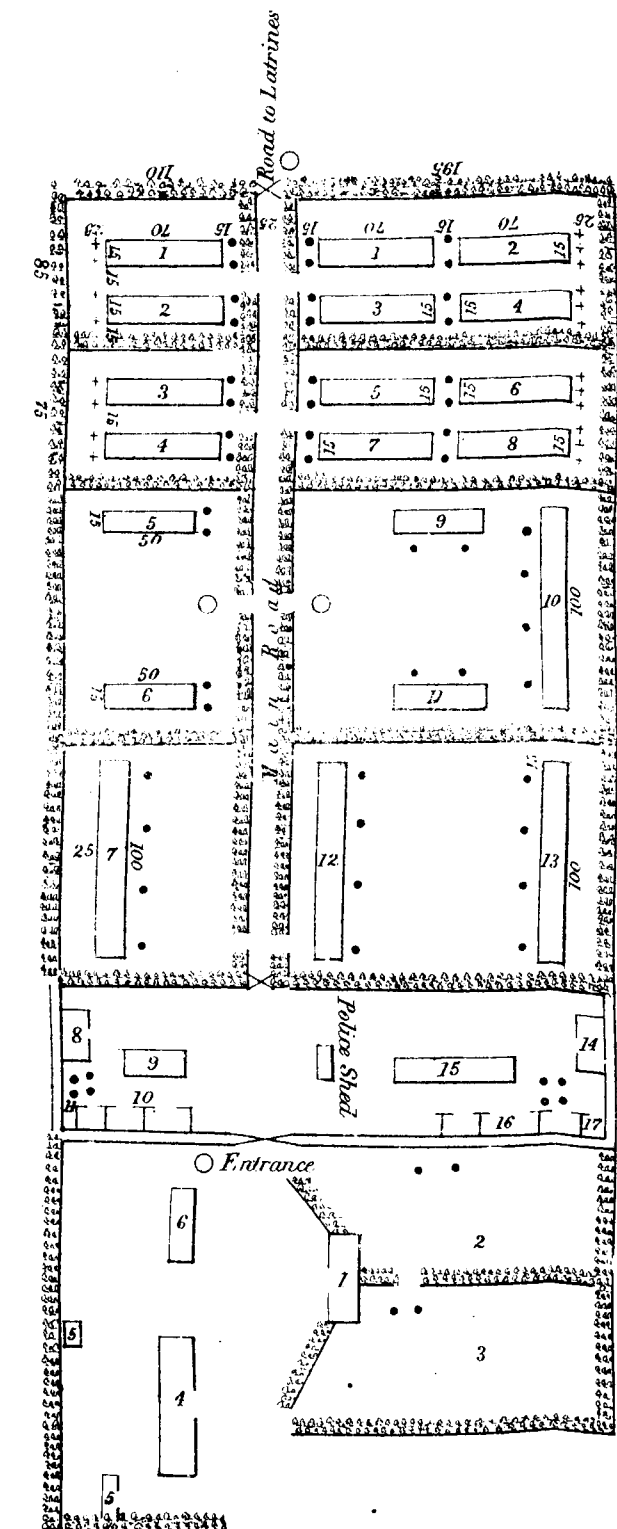
Date _____

Superintendent,
Poor-house.

POOR HOUSE

TO ACCOMMODATE
500 ADULTS & 120 CHILDREN.

No#	Caste Portion	
1	Women's sleeping Shed	50
2	Children's Do	60
3	Men's sleeping Shed	50
4	Do " Do	50
5	Women's eating Shed	50
6	Children's Do	60
7	Men's Do	100
8	Store room	"
9	Husking Shed	"
10	Cook rooms	"
11	Washing room	"
	+ + Night soil chuties	
	• • Filters for drinking water	
	○ Wordles Sentry boxes	



Scale 100 Feet to an Inch

No.	Pariah Portion	
1		
2	Women's sleeping Shed	150
3		
4	Children's Do "	60
5		
6	Men's Do "	200
7		
8		
9	Women's eating Shed	50
10	Do Do "	100
11	Children's Do "	60
12		
13	Men's Do "	200
14		
15	Store room "	
16	Husking Shed "	
17	Cook rooms "	
18	Washing room "	
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FORM P.

Account of Cloths and Blankets supplied to inmates of
 Poor-house.

[illegible]

N.B.—If a cloth be served out to an inmate on his permanently leaving the Poor-house, it will be noted in column of Remarks and below by Messrs. —.

(10)

APPENDIX II—(continued).

Extract from Mr. Elliott's Draft Code of Famine Relief, Chapter III, Part II.

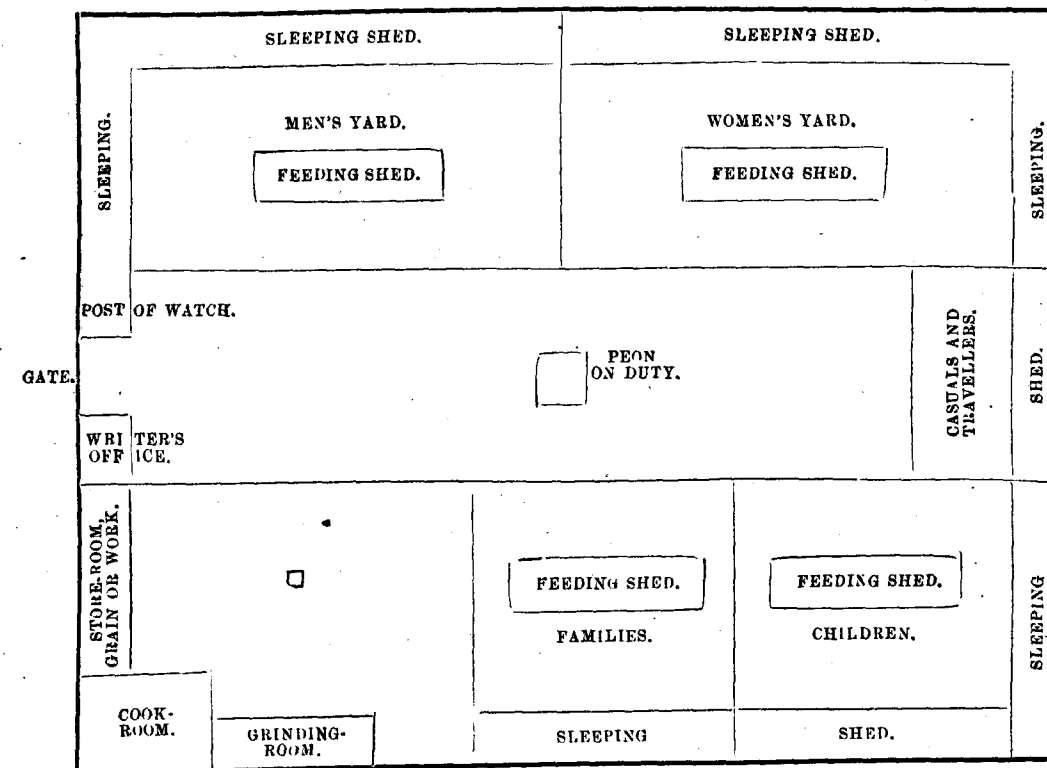
THE POOR-HOUSE.

1. The poor-house is the name given to an institution in which cooked food is distributed gratuitously on the condition of residence within the enclosure, and of conforming to the rules for discipline and order. The people for whom this provision is intended are mainly those who have no homes or have cut themselves adrift from their homes, and who are unfit for employment on works. They are mostly to be found wandering on roads or bye-paths, and a special system of patrol should be organised to bring them in and prevent their dying in out-of-the-way corners. There is also the class of professional beggars who cannot be made to work, and of whom the streets of towns should be swept by a daily patrol. Lastly, there will be a few people in villages, regarding whose necessities the circle officer cannot satisfy himself, and to whom he may say that if they are really in want of relief they must go to the relief-house and get it there. The people who are thus received into a relief-house should be kept there compulsorily until the famine is so far at an end that private charity can again be relied on to feed the beggars; excepting two classes, those who improve in strength with the food given them and who are relegated to the relief-work, and those who have homes, and who, after proving their necessity by submitting to the conditions of the relief-house, may be sent back there and placed on the out-door relief list of their village. The relief camp may also be used as a rest-house for gangs, on their way to a relief work, who come with an order from the relief officer entitling them to food and shelter for the night. There is, further, the case of the emigrants' rest-houses which will be treated separately.

2. The best site that can be selected for a poor-house would be in a grove of trees on tolerably high land, with open ground between it and the town, with a water-supply near at hand, distant about one

mile from a town in which a superior official resides, so as not to be near enough to allow of illicit communication with the town, nor so far as to make supervision by the officials difficult. As a rule, there should not be more than one poor-house in a tahsil, and it should be situated at the head-quarters of the tahsil. In some cases one poor-house at the head quarters of the district may suffice. It should be surrounded by an enclosure such as not to be easy to surmount, but not so formidable as to make it resemble a jail, since the authorities, for the keeping the residents inside, should rely not so much on the wall as on the certainty that the patrol will catch and bring back wanderers and beggars. There should be only one entrance to the poor-house: a peon should always be on duty there to check ingress or egress. There should be to every relief-house a superintendent and a writer, with sufficient assistance to enforce discipline and keep the accounts and registers. The menial establishment should consist of cooks, water-carriers, sweepers, &c., the paupers themselves being utilized in this work as well as in grinding the flour for their food as far as possible.

3. The poor-house should be divided into sleeping sheds, working yards and offices. The interior accommodation. sleeping shed should ordinarily be erected round the sides of the enclosure, the working yards being in front of them, and the offices collected in one corner or along the side nearest the gate. The walls of the sheds should be of earth or of wattle, according as is most suitable to the climate of the locality and the time of year. They should be thatched so as effectually to keep out rain. A free current of air should pass through them, but the sheds allotted to families may have spaces divided off into cubicles or apartments for each family. Superfluous space should be allowed to each sleeper, 7 feet by 4, a mat provided to sleep on, and a ticket hung up over the mat corresponding in number to that worn by the pauper. The area of the poor-house should be staked off, so as to provide separate enclosures for men, women, children, and for entire families. Families should not be broken up, but otherwise the sexes and ages should be separated. Each of these enclosures would contain the sleeping sheds and working yard of the class to which it belongs, and where this is found necessary, separate enclosures should be provided for those of good caste and those of low caste. The offices will consist of a store-room for the grain required for food, another for the work done by the paupers, a grinding-shed, a cook-room, and an office in which the accounts would be written up and the records and registers kept.



The above sketch may serve as a suggestion as to the way in which a poor-house should be laid out and arranged.

Either inside or (which is better) outside the enclosure there should be a well used solely for washing purposes. A trough or bath should be attached to it, which should be filled from the well, and to which the paupers should be marched in detachments to bathe as often as is thought good with reference to the climate and time of year.

In front of and near the door of each relief camp an enclosure shall be railed off in which all fresh applicants for relief shall be received, whether they present themselves voluntarily or are sent in by the police or by relief officers. In this place some superior relief officer shall attend at a fixed hour every day; either the special relief officer of the taluk, or the village relief officer, or the tahsildar, or, in the absence of all these, the peshkar, to receive the applicants, and either forward them to a relief work or admit them into the relief camp.

If the severity of the famine render it necessary, some official, with a supply of cooked food, should be present at all hours of the day.

4. The food should be distributed twice a day, and should consist of a daily ration of the following quantities of the meal of flour of the common coarse grain of the country, or the same quantities of cleaned rice, where rice is the usual food of the people:—

For men and women	1 lb. flour or rice + 2 oz. pulse.
For children under 12	½ lb. " + 2 "
For children in arms a special milk diet should be provided, and nursing-mothers should receive 50 per cent. above the usual female ration.	

If thought necessary, a stock of food can be laid in to guard against contingencies, but ordinarily it will be sufficient to contract with a merchant to provide the daily requirements. Care should be taken that every evening enough grain is in store for two days' supply, and enough flour for the food of the next day; the grain should be ground every day for the food of the day after. The flour should be carefully weighed out for cooking, and a definite relation fixed by experiment between the weight of the raw and the cooked food, and the latter should be tested constantly by weighing by the superintendent as well as by the visiting official.¹

They should also see that the food is thoroughly cooked, and is served in a state as palatable as possible. The pulse should contain a certain quantity of pepper and of spices to be fixed in each province according to the local custom. The paupers should be arranged in rows in the feeding-sheds in their own enclosures, and the number of rations required for each enclosure should be taken to them, after being counted by an official at the cook-room door, and distributed. A plate or pot should be given to each in which to receive the liquid portion of the meal. They should be supervised while eating it, and not allowed to get up till it is eaten, or to give any away; especial watchfulness is required in the case of the children, who are liable to have the food snatched from them by other children, or by adults, or who may be induced by fear to save a part of it to give to their parents.

¹ The importance of frequent testing cannot be overrated. Under the most careful superintendence errors will creep in on this head if the cooks are not subject to constant inspection; and it must be remembered that where the daily ration is cut down to a low scale, its sufficiency to sustain life cannot be ensured, if the pauper can be defrauded of even a small fraction of it.

5. A certain number of the residents should be selected as water-carriers, sweepers, grinders, &c., and as monitors or orderly peons to enforce discipline. For the rest such employment as they are capable of should be provided; for instance, rope-making, spinning, stone-breaking, basket-making, &c.

6. The establishment should consist of paupers as far as possible. The only paid officials should be the superintendent, the accountant and the hospital assistant; but Re. 1 per month may be paid to the overseers and to the head cook in addition to food. Carpenters and blacksmiths, if required, may be called in and paid in cash. But all other servants in the poor-house should be paid in food, or in raw grain if their caste requires it, and should, as far as possible, be appointed from among the paupers themselves, not from outside.

7. The duty of the superintendent is general supervision. He is responsible for examining the supply of grain received from the contractor, testing its quantity and quality, and entering it in the stock register; also for seeing that it is securely kept in a safe chamber under a good lock or sufficient guard. He is bound to be always present at feeding time, to see that the food is well cooked and the amount of it correct; to see that the paupers are properly organised into gangs and parties, are set to work at labour suitable to their capacities and do a sufficient quantity of work, and that all members of the establishment do their duty punctually and thoroughly. He will muster the establishment every day, and record their attendance in a register, the form of which will be found at the end of this chapter. He will also receive daily from the taluk relief officer all new admissions, and see that their names are entered by the overseer on his muster roll.

8. The accountant must always be a member of the tahsildar's permanent establishment, and must be selected for this work because of his special qualifications, a temporary officiating man filling his place. He has to keep up the returns and registers, the forms of which are given in the appendix at the end of this chapter. They consist of—

See forms appended to Mysore Famine Code. (1) the stock register of rice or grain;

- (2) the daily register of paupers fed in the poor-house;
- (3) the daily abstract statement of paupers fed in the poor-house;
- (4) the pay register of establishment;
- (5) the cash book and register of contingent expenditure.

The manner in which each of these statements is to be prepared is explained in a note at the foot of the statement.

9. The overseer will keep the nominal register (the form of which is given at the end of this chapter) of the paupers in the poor-house. If there are more than 400 inmates, a second overseer may be appointed. He should ordinarily be a respectable literate inhabitant of the taluk, Muhammadan or Brahman, or of other good caste, who is in distressed circumstances, and is glad to do the work for a payment of one rupee a month, plus half as much again as the daily ration, which may be given raw. He will marshal the people in the morning to the early meal, and will take the roll-call while it is being eaten. When it is taken he will write out a slip in the following form, and make it over to the accountant:—

Attendance		morning		of	
Name of Gangsman.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total number of lb. grain

During the day he will supervise the work of the gangs, either generally or any particular set of gangs, as the superintendent may direct. In the evening he will again marshal the people to the evening meal and take the roll-call, and give a slip to the accountant in the same form as in the morning.

10. There should be a gangsman or monitor to each enclosure, a female being appointed to the female enclosure: they should be responsible for the discipline of all the residents in their enclosure at night, when at work, or when eating. If the numbers in an enclosure are small, persons of good caste can be allowed to sit a little apart in working and eating from the other members of the gang, and can have a portion of the shed walled off for them. The gangsman or monitor should, if possible, be chosen from among the more respectable and capable paupers in the poor-house; if none such are available, he should ordinarily be a respectable illiterate resident of the taluk in distressed circumstances who is glad to accept the post for the wages of a ration half as large again as the ordinary one, i.e., 1½ lb. of grain, which may be given raw. The discipline of the party should be kept as uniform as possible, so that people may know their work and their

place and each other; they should sleep in the same shed, eat meals in the same place, and after meals go together to the same work in the same place as nearly as possible. Proper arrangements should be made as to the water-supply, the latrines and urinals, and the burial of those who die in the poor-house or hospital.

11. This establishment, which consists of cooks, water-carriers, rice-cleaners or grinders, guards and sweepers, should be kept down to a moderate strength, and should, as far as possible, be recruited from the paupers of the kitchen, or from respectable people of the taluk who are in distressed circumstances. As a rule, they should be paid in grain, which may be given raw if desired, at the rate of 1½ lb. or for the most onerous task 2½ lb. a day; but where the numbers are large the head cook may in addition receive Re. 1 per mensem. The number of each class of servants should be arranged on a sliding scale in proportion to the number of paupers to be attended to. In Southern India it was found that 1 per cent. of the population to be fed was a sufficient number of cooks, but that more were required where rice was cooked than where ragi; and where the resident population is very feeble more persons must be entertained to carry and distribute the cooked food than where there are able-bodied paupers who can be so employed. Great care should be taken that the persons employed in the cooking and handling the food should be of such castes that the prejudices of the inmates should not be offended. The number of water-women and of sweepers should be about the same as the cooks. But for the sick in hospital probably one sweeper will be required for 25 patients. The occupation of rice-cleaning or grinding is one that can be suitably given to women of respectable castes; two women in good health should easily grind thirty seers of grain a day, or enough for sixty adults; but if they are enfeebled, then two relays of two women each should be allowed for each mill. It is not intended in these rules to tie officers down to a too rigid uniformity, but every superintendent and taluk relief officer is expected to do all in his power to combine efficiency with economy.

12. There should be a hospital and a medical officer attached to each poor-house. The site of the hospital should be as near to the poor-house as possible, subject to sanitary considerations, and it should be selected with great care by a superior medical official. Its arrangements should correspond in all important particulars with those laid down for the hospitals on large relief works. The medical official should be appointed with due consideration of the relation between his rank and experience, and the difficulties and responsibilities of post, the most experienced men being put in charge of the largest hospitals and poor-houses. He will be responsible for seeing that all the requirements of a hospital are provided, and that the sheds are dry and ventilated. He will send in to the superintendent a daily return showing the number of sick in hospital, the daily admissions, discharges and deaths, and the number of rations and the quantity of extra food required for his patients. He will also keep up a nominal register of all admissions, their disease and history; and will prepare from this such return as may be called for by his own department. He will constantly go round and inspect the residents in the poor-house, and give out-door treatment to those in need of it, avoiding as far as possible any compulsion on the paupers to enter the hospital as in-patients. He should notice the condition of all the residents to see if they are improving, or the reverse: and he should report at once to the superintendent or the civil relief officer if he believes the food to be insufficient or bad in quality. For those who are specially emaciated, he should prescribe special diet, such as milk or ghee or other nutriment. He should also report to the superintendent if he thinks that in any case the work exacted is too severe for any of the paupers.

13. The poor-house is under the immediate charge of the civil relief officer of the tahsil and the superintendent of the poor-house is directly subordinate to him. But whenever a poor-house is established, a body of respectable native gentlemen shall be associated with the relief officer as a committee of management. They should be consulted on all matters connected with caste and social observances, and their influence should be exerted to spread abroad the knowledge that everything possible is done to prevent any offence being given to the sensitive feelings or prejudice of the inmates. They should be especially consulted as to the appointment of cooks and overseers, in order that no one may be appointed to whose caste any objection can be taken. One of them should be invited to visit the poor-house every day according to a roster, and specially to be present at feeding time; and the whole committee should, if possible, meet the relief officer weekly at the poor-house, where any suggestions may be offered, or any objectionable practices brought to light and stopped. The relief officer should then, accompanied by the committee, inspect the residents, and inquire into their cases and condition. Those who have improved in strength sufficiently to enable them to work should be sent to a relief work; those who have not, should, if their homes are known and there is any reasonable prospect that they will stop there, be sent back to their homes and put on village relief.

14. The exceptions, who must be kept as permanent residents as long as the famine lasts, are (1) incurable wanderers who have been sent to their homes more than once, but have not gone or have not stayed there; (2) able-bodied professional beggars who have been sent to work more than once, but have persistently left it; (3) persons from villages in which village relief is not given.

On the roads along which emigrants are known to travel in large numbers it may be necessary to keep up places at which they can be fed. At these places the conditions of residence and work will not be insisted on. Two meals will be cooked a day, morning and evening; those who arrive in the evening will receive a meal and shelter in a shed for the night, and will be sent on next day

after receiving a second meal in the morning. The superintendent is responsible for seeing that they eat the meal in his presence and do not carry it away, and that this indulgence is granted only to *bond fide* travellers who are in want. The taluk relief officer will pay special attention to these rest-houses, will endeavour to dissuade feeble and emaciated persons from emigrating, and offer them employment on a relief work, and if the number becomes at all considerable he will report the facts to the Collector of the District. He will also be careful to visit these rest-houses frequently and at feeding times in order to test the superintendent's returns as to expenditure and the number of emigrants fed. The superintendent will add to his daily abstract register a note showing the number of people going to and returning from the place which is the goal of emigration.

APPENDIX III.

Extract from Mr. Elliott's Draft Code of Famine Relief, Chap. V, para. I.

When the list has been drawn up containing the names of the women and the children dependent on them, they should be given tickets authorising them to receive weekly a grant of 7 lb of common flour for each adult and 3½ lb for each child from some grain merchant in the town. In return for this they should be expected to do some work, and spinning cotton is a work most suitable for women to do at their homes, and one which is not repugnant to the feelings of any female. A certain number of ounces of cotton should therefore be given with the ticket to each woman on the list, and she should be expected to return it spun into thread before she receives the second weekly allowance. It is generally reckoned that a woman who is not particularly skilful can spin 1 lb of cotton in a week. Each woman should have a basket in which the cotton can be sent and returned, and she should be allowed to send it and to draw her ration of flour through any male relation or child who is able to go abroad for the purpose. But, as a rule, women who possess able-bodied male relations (not in receipt of relief) should not be admitted to this relief list, and care must be taken lest such relations should try to throw on to the State the burden of supporting the relations who are entitled to look to them for help.

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