Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 11605

DATED 5th May 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Reliefs of Weavers

Proceedings, Revenue Dept, sanctioning the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and a peon for superintending the operations for the — in the Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district & stating that orders will issue in the Financial Dept for placing a sum of Rs 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector, communicated to the S.E. III circle.

[P.W. 25, 5,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed. 17/5

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Public works (1897) Department

Government (1897) of Madras.

REVENUE.

Current No. 4111

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Enclosures

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Communicate to the S.S. III circle.

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Relief of Weavers.

Sanctioning the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and a peon for superintending the operations for the — in the Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district,; stating that orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing a sum of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector; and requesting the Board to report whether separate arrangements should be made for the relief of young and infirm dependants of weavers if the Adóni tasks are adopted.

O.C.S. 32
R215

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 4th March 1897, No. 188 :—

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., B.A., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1897, Dis. No. 925 :—

I have the honour to submit herewith a draft scheme prepared by the Deputy Collector, Gooty Division, for the relief of weavers in their own trade in the Tadpatri taluk of his division, together with a copy of his report, Dis. No. 204, dated 25th January 1897, and a set of rules framed and forms drawn up on the model of the Cuddapah draft rules printed in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474.

2. As reported in my letter, Dis. No. 4806, dated 22nd December 1896, the weavers in the district showed until very lately no signs of inclination to accept State relief on the conditions laid down in the Famine Code. To prevent, however, any possible misconception that might exist, I issued early last month printed leaflets for free distribution to the weavers in which the conditions of relief were briefly indicated and written in the vernacular so as to help an accurate understanding of the terms. Applications from the weavers were also invited in all cases where they were willing to accept relief on the conditions laid down. Up to date, I have received none from any quarter and it is evident that the cloth-dealing merchants have not yet altogether forsaken the weavers. The Deputy Collector's enquiries have, however, shown that in Tadpatri, the necessity for relief has arisen, about one-third of the weavers having now been thrown out of employment and compelled to seek their livelihood by other means. From the villagewar statistics compiled by the Tahsildar, it would appear that out of 1,112 families owning about 2,050 looms, about 1,097 owning 2,028 looms and consisting of about 4,700 souls are likely to need relief. All these are returned as members of the weavers' families and to this number must be added the number of coolies usually employed in the weavers' households, which are being separately compiled. About 1,232 looms are reported to have ceased working and considering the magnitude of the distress prevailing in this taluk, as indicated by the daily increasing attendance on the relief works especially the one at Gudur, where the number has steadily risen day by day to thrice its original strength within the space of nearly a fortnight—the attendance at present being 1,571—I am of opinion that the relief to weavers in this taluk cannot be safely postponed any longer, and that numbers will avail themselves of it as soon as the relief is started. My own recent tours in this taluk have fully convinced me of the necessity for this form of relief in the near future. Hence, though no one has yet come forward openly asking for such relief, I venture to think that it is time to take steps for having the scheme ready for introduction as soon as the necessity is felt and to be equipped also with requisite funds and sanction for establishments, &c., all of which mean a deal of interval delay.

3. The Deputy Collector has selected only the following three kinds of cloths, in view of the terms of section 131 of the Code :—

(1) Pachadam (sheeting cloth);
(2) Yerra vastram (a sort of coloured handkerchief); and
(3) Pattanchu panchalu (a kind of coarse male cloth). Samples of the above three have been procured and are separately forwarded to the Board for inspection and approval. Other kinds of cloths locally woven, such as the female cloths, have been excluded for the present from the operations of these rules for the reasons stated by

the Deputy Collector in paragraph 3 of his report which, I consider, are sound. A regards the "Yerra vastram", I felt at first rather doubtful as to its suitability since the cloth is only 2 feet square and formed a sort of handkerchief ordinarily but rarely used except by a few selected classes. But in reply to my reference on the point, the Deputy Collector since reports as follows :—

"When the cloth designated as 'Yerra vastram' was selected by me and the Tahsildar of Tadpatri for being woven, the terms of section 131 of the Famine Code were duly considered, and it has been ascertained that it finds a ready sale in the western countries of Hubli, Dharwar, &c., as already reported in paragraph 5 of my letter, Dis No. 204, dated 22nd January 1897. These red *vastrams* are used more as turbans (pagas) by Balijas and Muhammadans and number of them from 8 to 20 is being utilised therefore without being separated into pieces. The single pieces separated are also used by Lingayets for suspending the *lingas* on to their necks. They are exported on a pretty extensive scale to the Bombay Presidency. Besides these points in favour of the adoption of this kind of cloth, there is another important consideration, as already stated by me, that it is manufactured generally by Muhammadan gosha ladies who cannot find any other suitable employment for sustenance."

While fully endorsing the Deputy Collector's remarks as to the necessity for affording these Muhammadan women what cannot but be in one way a very congenial form of relief to them, I cannot help remarking that I have my own misgivings as to the advisability of its adoption. The supervision entailed by the opening of these operations will involve various kinds of inspections, no doubt meant to prevent fraud, but in the eyes of these women, inquisitorial in their character and, as the Board is aware, unquestionably distasteful to the recipients of relief, who are debarred by national custom from appearing in public, and who in short would rather decline State relief than be exposed to any risk of meddlesomeness. The necessity for such inspections has been demonstrated by the considerations mentioned by the Collector of Cuddapah in paragraph 5 of his first letter printed in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474, above referred to; in fact the rules contemplate that the relief is to be extended to *bonâ fide* weavers and members of their families, and in order to ensure that the object of Government is not defeated, frequent local inspections of the looms, the process of weaving, and the task, &c, will be necessary. As the Deputy Collector, however, strongly urges that the manufacture of these should also be taken in hand, I recommend their adoption with, of course, some diffidence as an experimental measure for the Board's approval.

4. The dimensions of the cloths chosen, the kinds of materials used, the labour required for manufacturing them, and the probable cost of making them, &c., are given in the accompanying statement No. I. Both the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar have ascertained the task before fixing it, but if subsequent experience shows that it has been fixed either too liberally or too rigidly, a modification will be suggested.

5. The task for "Pachadam" (cloth No. I) appears to be almost the same as that adopted for Adóni. As for "Panchalu," the task fixed by the Divisional Officer is compared below with the results recorded at Adóni and Kurnool (*vide* B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46.

Kurnool $14 \times 2 = 28$ square cubits — 2 days (*i.e.*, a day for a man and a day for a woman).

Adóni $12 \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 27$ square cubits — 2 days for a man and 3 days for a woman.

Tadpatri $36 \times 2\frac{1}{9} = 78$ square cubits — 6 days for a man and 6 days for a woman.

By reducing the Kurnool and Adóni tasks to the standard adopted at Tadpatri we have—

Kurnool ... ... 78 square cubits — $5\frac{4}{7}$ days (*i.e.*, $2\frac{11}{14}$ days for a man and $2\frac{11}{14}$ days for a woman).

Adóni ... ... Do — $5\frac{7}{9}$ days for one man and $8\frac{2}{3}$ days for one woman.

It will thus be seen that the task fixed for Tadpatri is far more rigid than the one adopted in Adóni, but somewhat lighter than that for Kurnool. It is said that the Kurnool scheme has not proved successful and that no one there has yet come forward to accept the relief on the terms offered, and this, if true, is probably some

proof of the rigidity of the task worked out in that district. Pending the result of certain experiments recently ordered by the Board in the two neighbouring districts, I think the task arrived at by the Deputy Collector may be accepted *ad interim*. With regard to the cost of these male cloths, it is observed that, while the Cuddapah cloth called "Kattuvasam panchalu" cost As. 8–2 per cloth and the Kurnool one As. 6–1, the Tadpatri cloth costs As. 7–6. There is, however, a small difference in the dimensions of the Cuddapah and Tadpatri patterns, the former being a quarter of a foot broader. The Deputy Collector reports that this difference is made up by the superiority of the texture of the latter, which is said to be less loose than the former.

All the 2,028 looms expected to need relief are apparently not suited for weaving the three kinds of cloths now chosen. But the Deputy Collector has ascertained that the looms adapted for weaving the female cloths can, with slight adjustments, be fitted up for weaving the "Panchalu" and "Pachadam" Nos. 1 and 3 referred to in statement No. I.

6. As regards the establishments necessary for introducing the scheme, the Deputy Collector suggests the following:—

	Rs.
Appraising department—	
One appraiser	on 20
One gumastah	„ 15
One attender	„ 7
Store-keeping department—	
One head store-keeper	on 50
One deputy store-keeper	„ 30
One attender	„ 7
Paying department—	
One paymaster	on 30
One attender	„ 7

Until the relief is actually started and it is seen what numbers avail themselves of it, I am not in a position to state definitely what establishments would be actually required. But I would suggest that sanction be accorded to the above on the understanding that they should be entertained only as actual necessity arises. In the meantime effect may be given to the proposals made by the Deputy Collector in paragraph 8 of his letter with which I entirely concur, viz.—

(1) Entrusting the work for the present to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tadpatri, with the allowance of a clerk of Rs. 15 to strengthen his staff and (2) merging the appraising and the store-keeping departments into one, &c.

Besides the above, the Deputy Collector also suggests the entertainment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar to supervise the relief operations, together with the marginally-noted establishment for him (Deputy Tahsildar). As I have already recommended in my letter, Ref. on C. No. 94, dated 19th January 1897, the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector for this division to relieve the present Divisional Officer of his magisterial work, &c., I am not prepared at present to recommend an additional Deputy Tahsildar and would defer the consideration until I have seen how far the arrangement already proposed would leave the Divisional Officer unfettered for the administration of famine relief.

	Rs.
One clerk on	20
Do.	15
One attender	8
Two peons on	6 each.

7. As stated by the Deputy Collector, an allotment of Rs. 10,000 would suffice for the present, and I request that this sum may be placed at my disposal at an early date. The Deputy Collector has omitted to note that a kitchen or kitchens would be necessary for the children and infirm dependents of the weavers' families in Tadpatri and other suitable centres. I am addressing him for submitting detailed proposals in this respect as I do not at present see my way to arranging for the feeding of all such persons in kitchens since the weavers' families are scattered over not less than fifty villages in various parts of the taluk, and one or two kitchens cannot conveniently serve the purposes of all admitted to relief. On receipt of further particulars, I shall again address the Board on this point. In the meanwhile, as a kitchen

at Tadpatri, where the number of weavers is largest in the taluk, would undoubtedly be necessary, and as the sum of Rs. 2,000 already sanctioned in G.O., No. 6, Financial, dated 4th January 1897, for purposes of gratuitous relief in this district would be utterly inadequate for meeting the increased expenditure until the close of the official year, I request that an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 be allotted for expenditure under this head.

8. In the concluding portion of his letter, the Deputy Collector recommends that his proposals so far as they relate to "Pachadam" and "Panchalu" be extended also to the Gooty taluk. In the absence of detailed information as to the task, the kinds woven, their dimensions and the labour involved, &c., I am unable to recommend this proposal for the Board's acceptance. The Deputy Collector has been called on to report these particulars and directly on receipt, the Board will be separately addressed as regards the Gooty taluk.

Enclosure No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. K. NARAYANA IYER Avergal, Deputy Collector of Gooty Division, Anantapur District, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated Senegalagudur, 22nd January 1897, Dis. No. 204.

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the grant of relief to the weavers in my division.

2. First, as regards the necessity for affording relief in their own trade to weavers, I beg to state that searching enquiries have been made regarding the present condition of the weavers and that it is clear therefrom that owing to the adverse state of the season and the rapid rise in the price of the staple food-grains and that also in consequence of the fall in the demand for the cloths of local manufacture which has obliged the "sowcars" to greatly curtail their transactions, about one-third of the weavers have been thrown out of employment and are found either to remain idle or to earn their livelihood by other professions, for which they are not well fitted. In Tadpatri taluk, it is reported that the total number of looms is 2,050 and the number of weavers, men and women, able to work is about 4,500. Of the former, about one-half are out of work, and of the number of weavers about 3,000 would eventually require work in their own craft.

3. The cloths principally woven in these parts are male and female cloths, red "vastrams" or handkerchiefs and rough sheeting cloths, called in Telugu (చంచలు, చీరలు, యెఱ్ఱవస్త్రము, పచ్చడము) Panchalu, Chiralu, Yerravastram and Pachadam, respectively. The Pariah and barber weavers generally employ themselves in manufacturing "Pachadam" and white female cloths, while the rest betake themselves to the manufacture of "Pancha," "Red vastram" and other coloured female cloths. I have, for the present, confined my proposal to aid the manufacturers of "Pancha," "Vastram" and "Pachadam," as these will, to begin with, afford work to the poorer class of weavers, who stand in greater need of State relief at present than the weavers engaged in the comparatively more valuable coloured female cloths and as the manufacture of the coloured female cloths involves greater intricacy requiring a highly paid supervising staff to carefully examine the fastness of the colour and other details. These cloths are ordinarily made of very badly dyed material and the consequence is that, if kept for a year or more, they lose their colour and deteriorate in value. More valuable kind of dyeing will have to be used to prevent the fading of the colour, but there is no guarantee that even then the colour would remain fast. Further, in the time taken for weaving such female cloths, there is a great difference between the rates sanctioned for the Kurnool district and those ascertained by actual experiment here by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri. I have addressed the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector, Kurnool division, to inform me if any weavers have come forward to accept State aid for the weaving of the female cloths at the rates of wages sanctioned therefor and if so, how many have been relieved thereunder. On receipt of his reply, I shall submit further proposals in regard to the weaving of these cloths. I may, however, note that, although no provision is made in the scheme for making advances to those owning looms adapted for weaving female cloths, there can really be no hardship to such loom owners, as I understand that "Panchas" and "Pachadams" can, with slight alterations and adjustments, be woven in such looms. I have specially included red "Vastrams" in my proposal as they are in some cases woven by Muhammadan Gosha ladies in Tadpatri town. Out of 165 looms existing in Tadpatri alone for weaving handkerchiefs, 50 looms are worked by Muhammadan females.

4. The details of the dimensions of these cloths, the materials used, the labour involved in manufacturing them, the cost of the materials, the cooly paid in ordinary times and the wages that are now required to be paid are given in the accompanying statement No. I. The idea of the scheme is to deal with individual families of weavers possessing looms. A family possesses

sometimes more looms than one, but in such cases advances should be restricted to as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family. If it happens that a weaver has more looms than he can work with the members of his family, he can let them out to the coolies who can get advance under the rules. It is proposed to give the twist required for the manufacture of the cloths to each headman of the family owning a loom, and on the return of the manufactured cloths to pay C class wages according to the then prevalent prices of yellow cholum. Cholum appears to be the food now in ordinary use by the weaver classes. The processes connected with the weaving of the three sorts of cloths in question are simple enough and it has been ascertained both by personal observation by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri and myself, and from the statements of some practical weavers and cloth merchants, that it would take 5 days for a male weaver to weave 3 "Pachadams" of 18 feet by $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet each and 5 days for a female for adjusting, &c. The red "Vastrams" proposed to be woven is 2 feet square for 24 pieces of such "Vastrams;" the labour required is of a male for 5 days and a female for 4 days. The time taken for weaving 6 "Panchalu" of $9 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ feet each is ascertained to be that of one man and one woman for 6 days. These rates are liable to revision whenever experience shows that lower rates may be adopted.

5. The cloths now proposed to be manufactured are those which, in ordinary years, find ready sales in the western countries of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Dhavangiri and Tummankartha, as also in Bellary, Bombay, Poona and Sholapur.

6. The Tahsildar of Tadpatri proposes to send the manufactured cloths to the Huzur office at Anantapur as they can be better secured there. They may be temporarily kept and secured in the old Taluk Cutcherry at Tadpatri and sent to Anantapur once a fortnight or a month.

7. The village agency will be utilised in preparing the lists of weavers requiring relief, their means, &c.

8. A set of draft rules proposed for the relief of weavers with the necessary statements is enclosed. These rules are intended to be adopted in their entirety, only when the system works well and when the number of weavers relieved amounts to at least 200. For the present, the work may be placed under the immediate charge of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tadpatri, whose magisterial work is rather light. He may be allowed a clerk on Rs. 15 to facilitate speedy disposal of cases coming before him. The appraising and the store-keeping departments may be merged into one for the present and the head of the department paid Rs. 20 per month and asked to furnish security for Rs. 200, from which will be recovered from time to time, any losses accruing to Government from the inefficient discharge of his duty. The services of an attender on Rs. 7 may be given to him for the present. There should be a paymaster on Rs. 30, who will be assisted in the beginning by the attender above referred to in weighing and issuing the yarn. But I would, however, suggest that the necessary sanction of the Board may be obtained previously for entertaining the establishment proposed in the rules when the number of weavers relieved amounts to 200 as already stated.

9. In conclusion, I beg to request that, for the purpose, the necessary sanction may be obtained for placing at my disposal a sum of Rs. 10,000. My proposals are restricted only to the Tadpatri taluk as the Tahsildar of Gooty and the Deputy Tahsildar of Uravakonda have reported that no weavers require relief for the present in the Gooty taluk. I have, however, ascertained on my tour of inspection that the weavers at Konakondla and Guntakal want relief. The proposals submitted by me for the Tadpatri taluk so far as they relate to the weaving of "Pachadam" and "Pancha" may be extended to the Gooty taluk also, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Gooty or the Deputy Tahsildar of Uravakonda attending to the work according as the majority of the weavers who want relief live nearer to Gooty or Uravakonda. Sanction should be obtained for the appointment of an appraiser and a paymaster for the Gooty taluk also for the present on the pay mentioned above.

Resolution—dated 4th March 1897, No. 188.

The proposals of the Collector of Anantapur for the relief of weavers at their own trade in the Tadpatri taluk will be submitted to Government with an expression of the Board's general approval thereof.

2. The Collector's report submitted to Government with B.P., dated 1st January 1897, Mis. No. 4, showed that, though the weavers in parts of the district had begun to feel the pinch of distress, they were then nowhere prepared to accept relief on famine wages. This does not quite accord with the experience of the Famine Commissioner, who found several weavers of both sexes on the road works in Tadpatri taluk. Now, however, the weavers in Tadpatri are reported to stand in need of State relief, and

although nobody has yet come forward asking for such relief, it is expected that numbers will avail themselves of it as soon as the relief is started. The Collector estimates that about 1,097 families owning 2,028 looms and consisting of 4,700 persons, besides coolies employed by them in ordinary seasons to assist in their work, are likely to need relief.

3. The cloths proposed to be woven are (1) Pachadam (sheeting cloth), (2) Panchalu (coarse male cloth) and (3) Yerravastram (coloured handkerchiefs). The last does not find a ready local sale, but is exported largely to the Bombay Presidency in ordinary seasons, and it is included in the scheme, as a means of affording relief to poor Muhammadan gosha women who are generally employed in manufacturing this kind of cloth. For the relief of these women, however, the proper course is to follow the direction in sections 134 and 135 of the Famine Code and to employ the women in spinning cotton or grinding grain required for use in kitchens, as was done in Kurnool in 1892. A copy of B.P., dated 9th June 1892, No. 416, which contains a description of the scheme adopted at Cumbum for the relief of gosha women in 1892 will be forwarded to the Collector for his information and guidance. The Board thinks that, for the present, the relief operations may be confined to the manufacture of Pachadam and Panchalu.

4. The task prescribed appears, on the data at present available, to be fair, and it may be adopted pending further report which should be submitted after watching the scheme in actual work for some time. A task table should be prepared in the form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, and submitted to the Board as early as possible.

5. The scale of establishments proposed has also the Board's approval provided that only the staff that is actually necessary to start work is employed in the beginning. The Board, however, does not consider that two storekeepers are at present required, and has therefore struck off one. The Board does not agree with the Collector in thinking that the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar to supervise the weavers' relief operations is at present unnecessary. Tadpatri is a litigious place and it is doubtful if the Stationary Sub-Magistrate would have time to supervise the experiment properly. The appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar is therefore recommended.

6. Proper arrangements should be made without delay for the grant of gratuitous relief to the non-working children and infirm dependants of the weavers. If circles are formed, as contemplated by section 65 of the Famine Code, it will not be necessary to give relief in every village, and there will, in all villages where kitchens are so started, be other destitute persons entitled to relief under section 62. The sanction of Government is requested to the allotment of funds applied for by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter.

7. The allotment of particular days for the receipt of cloths from the weavers of particular villages is likely to cause hardship and the requirement in rule 4, that the village officers should be present with the weavers at such times, will, the Board fears, unnecessarily interfere with the ordinary duties of these officers. These provisions will accordingly be omitted. There is no objection in requiring village officers to be present when weavers are given their first advances, in order to ensure the identity of the person relieved and that advances are not made for more looms than they can actually work, but even for this the production of a certificate from the village officer may be found sufficient. A rule will be added permitting the payment of wages for the days taken in drawing supplies and pay, on the following scale, weekly:—

If resident within—

from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles	half a day,
from 5 to 10 miles	full day,

it being also remembered that the weavers are certain to be detained more or less each time they come to the central depôt.

8. The provision, in rule 6, permitting the weavers to employ coolies will be struct out. If a weaver family has more looms than can be worked by its members, they

may be lent to the cooly-weavers who can get advances of materials in their own names. Similarly, rule 9 permitting the purchase of all cloths tendered by the weavers will also be omitted, as it may lead to the local merchants disposing of their surplus stocks to Government by this means through cooly-weavers.

9. With reference to rule 7, it is observed that deductions should be made from wages not only for short weight but also for deficiency in size. It will also be stated in the rules that, in order to enable the paymaster to determine the wages payable, the notice of prices, in form G, Appendix III of the Famine Code, should be sent to him by the Tahsildar from time to time.

10. The paymasters under these rules should be kept in funds by the Tahsildar, as all other relief-paymasters are.

11. In rule 23, a clause will be added requiring the appraiser, in cases where he passes a cloth under the orders of the committee, to note the fact in the ticket issued by him.

12. The rules, as amended by the Board, are appended.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Anantapur, with copies of B.P., dated 9th June 1892, No. 416 and 10th February 1897, No. 121.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Relief to Weavers—Tadpatri taluk.

The relief by Government to weavers will be given in accordance with the following scheme, but Government reserves to itself the power to alter or withdraw or in any way modify any of the conditions of this scheme at any moment.

2. *Establishment.*—The Deputy Collector of the division will be the officer in charge of the weavers' relief operations. A Special Deputy Tahsildar appointed for the purpose will be in immediate charge of the relief operations. He will be competent to decide, subject, of course, to the control of the Tahsildar and Deputy Collector, who are eligible to be admitted to relief in this form under these rules. He will be assisted by one clerk on Rs. 15. There will further be three separate departments connected with this relief, which will be under the immediate control of the Deputy Tahsildar :—

(1) The Appraising department.
(2) The Paying department.
(3) The Storekeeping department.

The Appraising department will consist of one appraiser on Rs. 20, one gumastah on Rs. 15, and one attender on Rs. 7 per month. The appraiser will be required to furnish security for Rs. 500, from which will be recovered any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of duty.

The Storekeeping department will consist of a storekeeper on Rs. 30, who will be required to furnish security for Rs. 1,000. The storekeeper will be allowed an attender on Rs. 7.

The Paying department will consist of a paymaster on Rs. 30, and an attender on Rs. 7. The paymaster will be required to furnish security for Rs. 500.

3. A list of weavers requiring relief in each village will be prepared by the karnam and the reddi and forwarded to the officer in immediate charge of the relief scheme.

4. To each village or group of villages will be allotted a particular day for receiving the initial advances of materials and on the appointed day the village officers will be present at the head-quarters with the weavers.

5. The names of persons admitted to relief will be entered in a register in form B and a ticket furnished to the weavers in form C.

6. Advances of materials will be made to weavers for only as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family.

7. The kinds of cloths to be woven, their length and breadth, the quantity of materials, &c., required to produce them, cost of materials and the deductions to be made for deficiency in weight and size are shown in statement No. I. The thread will be weighed when issuing, and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quality of the material used and texture, weight, length and breadth. The money-payment towards wages will be calculated with reference to the price of grain notified to the paymaster by the Tahsildar from time to time in form G, Appendix III of the Famine Code, and the number of persons required for weaving the cloth as determined by actual experiment. As the preparation of the yarn for the loom takes time, subsequent issues of yarn will be made before the cessation of the work with the yarn first issued, provided the weaver produces not less than half the number of cloths for which advances were already made. In cases where the weavers have to travel long distances for delivering cloths and drawing supplies and wages, an extra allowance will be paid to them on the following scale, weekly :—

If resident within—	
from 2½ to 5 miles	half a day's wage.
from 5 to 10 miles	full day's wage.

8. Of each kind of cloth, three samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept by the appraiser, another by the Deputy Tahsildar for reference, and the third will be kept by the Deputy Collector under his lock and seal.

9. The appraiser will maintain a ledger in form D, in which entries will be made from the admission ticket (form C) presented by the weaver. The quantity of yarn to be issued for each kind of cloth will be according to the scale prescribed in statement No. I. Simultaneously with the ledger a day-book in form E will be written by the gumastah, who will also prepare from the day-book a ticket in form F which will be signed by the appraiser and handed over to the weaver. Form G will be used for money-payments. The form F will be the authority to make the initial advances of materials in all cases in which the Deputy Tahsildar considers it necessary and certifies accordingly in a note in the ticket issued in form C and for the payment of wages subsequently as they become due to the weavers.

10. When cloths are tendered by weavers it will be the duty of the appraiser to sample them verifying the pattern, length, breadth, quality of materials and texture. He will then issue a ticket in form G in triplicate noting in it the amount of wages, deductions on account of short weight, &c., deductions on account of advances made and the net amount payable. He will be helped by the gumastah in scriptory work especially in preparing the daily register of cloths received in form H. The tickets will be machine-numbered and will be stamped under each number with *fac-simile* seal of the Deputy Collector. One part of the ticket will be the appraiser's own counterfoil. The second will be pasted on the cloth and the third will be delivered to the weaver and it will be the authority for the paymaster to disburse the wages due to the weaver. For the issue of materials, a ticket in form F will be issued by the appraiser.

11. The appraiser will prepare at the end of every month an individual account in form J, showing the number of cloths for which yarn was issued during the month, the number received from the weavers and the balance outstanding against them. This account should be submitted to the officer in charge, who will forward a copy of it to the Collector through the Deputy Collector, after verifying the entries in it with reference to the registers in his office.

12. The appraiser will maintain a daily account of cloths received in form H and hand over to the storekeeper the cloths received during the day as they are received with an advice in form K, and obtain an acknowledgment therefor as provided in the form.

13. The storekeeper will be in charge of the store. He will keep a register in form L. He will see that the bundles of manufactured cloths are neatly packed and kept under the Deputy Collector's seal. He will see that the cloths are sold or disposed of strictly in the order in which they are received. He will always maintain on hand not less than 15 days' stock of the materials required. He should issue yarn to the paymaster on his indent in form M which will be in triplicate and provide for an acknowledgment having been obtained.

14. The paymaster will be in charge of the stock of materials required for issue during a week which he will obtain from the storekeeper on indent in form N. He will keep the stock account in form O, showing the receipts of yarn from the storekeeper and of issue of the same to weavers. He will also maintain a register in form P showing yarn issued every day to the weavers. This should be written up from ticket in form F as issues are made. A similar register in form Q should be kept by him for payments of money made to weavers every day which should be posted from the ticket in form G.

The gumastah will help the paymaster in weighing the yarn, issuing the same under orders of the paymaster, and in the scriptory work. The duty of the attender will be to assist the paymaster in receiving the tickets from the weavers, keeping them properly filed when payments are made and perform such sundry work as the paymaster and the gumastah may require of him.

At the close of each day's transaction the paymaster will send to the officer in charge extracts from the daily accounts of the issue of yarn and of money-payments made along with the appraiser's tickets and paid vouchers. The paymaster will see that the gumastah and the attender keep a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quality of the several materials and that the materials required for one issue to each weaver are always kept prepared for issue.

15. The Deputy Tahsildar will admit all persons applying for relief and supervise the work of the appraiser, paymaster and storekeeper. He will see that the establishments do their work properly without letting the weavers wait unnecessarily.

16. The Tahsildar will keep the paymaster supplied with funds, and for this he will allow an imprest of a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 to the paymaster. The paymaster's imprest will be recouped by the Tahsildar on the presentation to him of an extract of expenditure in form Q. With this must be submitted all the paid vouchers in adjustment of the credit given to him. These will be countersigned by the officer in charge.

17. The Deputy Tahsildar will examine the balance of money and the stock of materials with the paymaster every evening and will compare his day-book with that of the appraiser to test their accuracy. He will examine the stock of materials with the storekeeper once a week. The ledger kept by the appraiser will also be scrutinized by the Deputy Tahsildar every day (not less than 25 per cent. of the cases) to see that the scale prescribed has not been departed from. The Deputy Collector will also examine the accounts and verify the balance at least once a fortnight.

18. The paymaster will be supplied with a cash-chest which should be lodged in the local Sub-Treasury. The key of the chest should be kept by the paymaster.

19. The Deputy Tahsildar will also incur all contingent expenditure connected with the working of the scheme, such as railway fare and cart-hire of yarn received, cloths despatched, packing materials, stationery articles, &c. He should keep a register in form R. His bills will be paid by the paymaster and the paid vouchers will be sent by him along with the other vouchers. He will keep an abstract register of the quantity of yarn received from firms, &c., in form S and of the issues of yarn to weavers and receipt of cloths from them in form F.

20. The stock of cloths will be transferred from the storekeeper's store to that of the Deputy Collector or the Treasury Deputy Collector once a fortnight.

21. Once a fortnight the stock of cloths in store with the storekeeper will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Deputy Collector, Tahsildar and two well experienced respectable local cloth merchants to be selected by the Deputy Collector. Their duty will be to see that the cloths received and paid for, are duly brought to store and especially that the quality and the texture of cloths passed by the appraiser are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store register of cloths, on the date of their examination, a certificate to that effect. The non-official members of the committee will be allowed such fee as may be determined by the Deputy Collector not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloth rejected by the appraiser as not up to the sample, brought to them for the purpose by the weavers and if they think that it may be accepted to direct the appraiser to pass it. The appraiser will in such cases note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee.

22. An adequate guard of police will be detailed for duty in connection with the scheme. The stock of materials and cloths with the storekeeper will be guarded both day and night. There should be an orderly at each of the appraising and paying offices during the working hours to preserve order among the weavers and see to safety of yarn, money, &c.

23. No light should, on any account, be taken into the store rooms.

Order—No. 229, Revenue, dated 1st April 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Government sanctions the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and a peon for superintending the operations for the relief of weavers in Anantapur. Orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing an additional allotment of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector.

2. In regard to the tasks proposed by the Collector which are stated to be far more rigid than at Adóni, the Board's attention will be drawn to paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, where in the Government suggests that wherever the tasks are higher than at Adóni they may be reduced to the Adóni level

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put up with

which enables the working members to earn just enough to maintain their young and infirm dependants. If the Adóni tasks are adopted it is a question for consideration whether separate arrangements should be made for the gratuitous relief of these dependants; the Board is requested to report on this point.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Financial Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

70 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures

Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 229, 1st April 1897.

Order thereon No. 1160 W. 15.5.97

Communicated to the

APRIL. Supdg. Engineer III Circle.

(True extract)

HJD to C.

To the Supdg. Engineer III Circle.

Relief of Weavers.

Sanctioning the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and a peon for superintending the operations for the — in the Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district; stating that orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing a sum of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector; and requesting the Board to report whether separate arrangements should be made for the relief of young and infirm dependants of weavers if the Adóni tasks are adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 4th March 1897, No. 188 :—

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., B.A., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1897, Dis. No. 925 :—

I have the honour to submit herewith a draft scheme prepared by the Deputy Collector, Gooty Division, for the relief of weavers in their own trade in the Tadpatri taluk of his division, together with a copy of his report, Dis. No. 204, dated 25th January 1897, and a set of rules framed and forms drawn up on the model of the Cuddapah draft rules printed in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474.

2. As reported in my letter, Dis. No. 4806, dated 22nd December 1896, the weavers in the district showed until very lately no signs of inclination to accept State relief on the conditions laid down in the Famine Code. To prevent, however, any possible misconception that might exist, I issued early last month printed leaflets for free distribution to the weavers in which the conditions of relief were briefly indicated and written in the vernacular so as to help an accurate understanding of the terms. Applications from the weavers were also invited in all cases where they were willing to accept relief on the conditions laid down. Up to date, I have received none from any quarter and it is evident that the cloth-dealing merchants have not yet altogether forsaken the weavers. The Deputy Collector's enquiries have, however, shown that in Tadpatri, the necessity for relief has arisen, about one-third of the weavers having now been thrown out of employment and compelled to seek their livelihood by other means. From the villagewar statistics compiled by the Tahsildar, it would appear that out of 1,112 families owning about 2,050 looms, about 1,097 owning 2,028 looms and consisting of about 4,700 souls are likely to need relief. All these are returned as members of the weavers' families and to this number must be added the number of coolies usually employed in the weavers' households, which are being separately compiled. About 1,232 looms are reported to have ceased working and considering the magnitude of the distress prevailing in this taluk, as indicated by the daily increasing attendance on the relief works especially the one at Gudur, where the number has steadily risen day by day to thrice its original strength within the space of nearly a fortnight—the attendance at present being 1,571—I am of opinion that the relief to weavers in this taluk cannot be safely postponed any longer, and that numbers will avail themselves of it as soon as the relief is started. My own recent tours in this taluk have fully convinced me of the necessity for this form of relief in the near future. Hence, though no one has yet come forward openly asking for such relief, I venture to think that it is time to take steps for having the scheme ready for introduction as soon as the necessity is felt and to be equipped also with requisite funds and sanction for establishments, &c., all of which mean a deal of interval delay.

3. The Deputy Collector has selected only the following three kinds of cloths, in view of the terms of section 131 of the Code :—

(1) Pachadam (sheeting cloth);
(2) Yerra vastram (a sort of coloured handkerchief); and
(3) Pattanchu panchalu (a kind of coarse male cloth). Samples of the above three have been procured and are separately forwarded to the Board for inspection and approval. Other kinds of cloths locally woven, such as the female cloths, have been excluded for the present from the operations of these rules for the reasons stated by

the Deputy Collector in paragraph 3 of his report which, I consider, are sound. As regards the "Yerra vastram", I felt at first rather doubtful as to its suitability since the cloth is only 2 feet square and formed a sort of handkerchief ordinarily but rarely used except by a few selected classes. But in reply to my reference on the point, the Deputy Collector since reports as follows :—

"When the cloth designated as 'Yerra vastram' was selected by me and the Tahsildar of Tadpatri for being woven, the terms of section 131 of the Famine Code were duly considered, and it has been ascertained that it finds a ready sale in the western countries of Hubli, Dharwar, &c., as already reported in paragraph 5 of my letter, Dis No. 204, dated 22nd January 1897. These red *vastrams* are used more as turbans (pagas) by Balijas and Muhammadans and number of them from 8 to 20 is being utilised therefore without being separated into pieces. The single pieces separated are also used by Lingayets for suspending the *lingas* on to their necks. They are exported on a pretty extensive scale to the Bombay Presidency. Besides these points in favour of the adoption of this kind of cloth, there is another important consideration, as already stated by me, that it is manufactured generally by Muhammadan gosha ladies who cannot find any other suitable employment for sustenance."

While fully endorsing the Deputy Collector's remarks as to the necessity for affording these Muhammadan women what cannot but be in one way a very congenial form of relief to them, I cannot help remarking that I have my own misgivings as to the advisability of its adoption. The supervision entailed by the opening of these operations will involve various kinds of inspections, no doubt meant to prevent fraud, but in the eyes of these women, inquisitorial in their character and, as the Board is aware, unquestionably distasteful to the recipients of relief, who are debarred by national custom from appearing in public, and who in short would rather decline State relief than be exposed to any risk of meddlesomeness. The necessity for such inspections has been demonstrated by the considerations mentioned by the Collector of Cuddapah in paragraph 5 of his first letter printed in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474, above referred to; in fact the rules contemplate that the relief is to be extended to *bonâ fide* weavers and members of their families, and in order to ensure that the object of Government is not defeated, frequent local inspections of the looms, the process of weaving, and the task, &c, will be necessary. As the Deputy Collector, however, strongly urges that the manufacture of these should also be taken in hand, I recommend their adoption with, of course, some diffidence as an experimental measure for the Board's approval.

4. The dimensions of the cloths chosen, the kinds of materials used, the labour required for manufacturing them, and the probable cost of making them, &c., are given in the accompanying statement No. I. Both the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar have ascertained the task before fixing it, but if subsequent experience shows that it has been fixed either too liberally or too rigidly, a modification will be suggested.

5. The task for "Pachadam" (cloth No. I) appears to be almost the same as that adopted for Adóni. As for "Panchalu," the task fixed by the Divisional Officer is compared below with the results recorded at Adóni and Kurnool (*vide* B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46.

Kurnool $14 \times 2 = 28$ square cubits — 2 days (*i.e.*, a day for a man and a day for a woman).

Adóni $12 \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 27$ square cubits — 2 days for a man and 3 days for a woman.

Tadpatri $36 \times 2\frac{1}{6} = 78$ square cubits — 6 days for a man and 6 days for a woman.

By reducing the Kurnool and Adóni tasks to the standard adopted at Tadpatri we have—

Kurnool ... ... 78 square cubits — $5\frac{4}{7}$ days (*i.e.*, $2\frac{11}{14}$ days for a man and $2\frac{11}{14}$ days for a woman).

Adóni ... ... Do — $5\frac{7}{9}$ days for one man and $8\frac{2}{3}$ days for one woman.

It will thus be seen that the task fixed for Tadpatri is far more rigid than the one adopted in Adóni, but somewhat lighter than that for Kurnool. It is said that the Kurnool scheme has not proved successful and that no one there has yet come forward to accept the relief on the terms offered, and this, if true, is probably some

proof of the rigidity of the task worked out in that district. Pending the result of certain experiments recently ordered by the Board in the two neighbouring districts, I think the task arrived at by the Deputy Collector may be accepted *ad interim*. With regard to the cost of these male cloths, it is observed that, while the Cuddapah cloth called "Kattuvasam panchalu" cost As. 8-2 per cloth and the Kurnool one As. 6-1, the Tadpatri cloth costs As. 7-6. There is, however, a small difference in the dimensions of the Cuddapah and Tadpatri patterns, the former being a quarter of a foot broader. The Deputy Collector reports that this difference is made up by the superiority of the texture of the latter, which is said to be less loose than the former.

All the 2,028 looms expected to need relief are apparently not suited for weaving the three kinds of cloths now chosen. But the Deputy Collector has ascertained that the looms adapted for weaving the female cloths can, with slight adjustments, be fitted up for weaving the "Panchalu" and "Pachadam" Nos. 1 and 3 referred to in statement No. I.

6. As regards the establishments necessary for introducing the scheme, the Deputy Collector suggests the following:—

	Rs.
Appraising department—	
One appraiser	on 20
One gumastah	„ 15
One attender	„ 7
Store-keeping department—	
One head store-keeper	on 50
One deputy store-keeper	„ 30
One attender	„ 7
Paying department—	
One paymaster	on 30
One attender	„ 7

Until the relief is actually started and it is seen what numbers avail themselves of it, I am not in a position to state definitely what establishments would be actually required. But I would suggest that sanction be accorded to the above on the understanding that they should be entertained only as actual necessity arises. In the meantime effect may be given to the proposals made by the Deputy Collector in paragraph 8 of his letter with which I entirely concur, viz.—

(1) Entrusting the work for the present to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tadpatri, with the allowance of a clerk of Rs. 15 to strengthen his staff and (2) merging the appraising and the store-keeping departments into one, &c.

Besides the above, the Deputy Collector also suggests the entertainment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar to supervise the relief operations, together with the marginally-noted establishment for him (Deputy Tahsildar). As I have already recommended in my letter, Ref. on C. No. 94, dated 19th January 1897, the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector for this division to relieve the present Divisional Officer of his magisterial work, &c., I am not prepared at present to recommend an additional Deputy Tahsildar and would defer the consideration until I have seen how far the arrangement already proposed would leave the Divisional Officer unfettered for the administration of famine relief.

	Rs.
One clerk on	20
Do.	15
One attender	8
Two peons on	6 each.

7. As stated by the Deputy Collector, an allotment of Rs. 10,000 would suffice for the present, and I request that this sum may be placed at my disposal at an early date. The Deputy Collector has omitted to note that a kitchen or kitchens would be necessary for the children and infirm dependents of the weavers' families in Tadpatri and other suitable centres. I am addressing him for submitting detailed proposals in this respect as I do not at present see my way to arranging for the feeding of all such persons in kitchens since the weavers' families are scattered over not less than fifty villages in various parts of the taluk, and one or two kitchens cannot conveniently serve the purposes of all admitted to relief. On receipt of further particulars, I shall again address the Board on this point. In the meanwhile, as a kitchen

at Tadpatri, where the number of weavers is largest in the taluk, would undoubtedly be necessary, and as the sum of Rs. 2,000 already sanctioned in G.O., No. 6, Financial, dated 4th January 1897, for purposes of gratuitous relief in this district would be utterly inadequate for meeting the increased expenditure until the close of the official year, I request that an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 be allotted for expenditure under this head.

8. In the concluding portion of his letter, the Deputy Collector recommends that his proposals so far as they relate to "Pachadam" and "Panchalu" be extended also to the Gooty taluk. In the absence of detailed information as to the task, the kinds woven, their dimensions and the labour involved, &c., I am unable to recommend this proposal for the Board's acceptance. The Deputy Collector has been called on to report these particulars and directly on receipt, the Board will be separately addressed as regards the Gooty taluk.

Enclosure No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. K. NARAYANA IYER Avergal, Deputy Collector of Gooty Division, Anantapur District, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated Senegalagudur, 22nd January 1897, Dis. No. 204.

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the grant of relief to the weavers in my division.

2. First, as regards the necessity for affording relief in their own trade to weavers, I beg to state that searching enquiries have been made regarding the present condition of the weavers and that it is clear therefrom that owing to the adverse state of the season and the rapid rise in the price of the staple food-grains and that also in consequence of the fall in the demand for the cloths of local manufacture which has obliged the "sowcars" to greatly curtail their transactions, about one-third of the weavers have been thrown out of employment and are found either to remain idle or to earn their livelihood by other professions, for which they are not well fitted. In Tadpatri taluk, it is reported that the total number of looms is 2,050 and the number of weavers, men and women, able to work is about 4,500. Of the former, about one-half are out of work, and of the number of weavers about 3,000 would eventually require work in their own craft.

3. The cloths principally woven in these parts are male and female cloths, red "vastrams" or handkerchiefs and rough sheeting cloths, called in Telugu (పంచలు, చీరలు, ఎఱ్ఱవస్త్రము, పచ్చడము) Panchalu, Chiralu, Yerravastram and Pachadam, respectively. The Pariah and barber weavers generally employ themselves in manufacturing "Pachadam" and white female cloths, while the rest betake themselves to the manufacture of "Pancha," "Red vastram" and other coloured female cloths. I have, for the present, confined my proposal to aid the manufacturers of "Pancha," "Vastram" and "Pachadam," as these will, to begin with, afford work to the poorer class of weavers, who stand in greater need of State relief at present than the weavers engaged in the comparatively more valuable coloured female cloths and as the manufacture of the coloured female cloths involves greater intricacy requiring a highly paid supervising staff to carefully examine the fastness of the colour and other details. These cloths are ordinarily made of very badly dyed material and the consequence is that, if kept for a year or more, they lose their colour and deteriorate in value. More valuable kind of dyeing will have to be used to prevent the fading of the colour, but there is no guarantee that even then the colour would remain fast. Further, in the time taken for weaving such female cloths, there is a great difference between the rates sanctioned for the Kurnool district and those ascertained by actual experiment here by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri. I have addressed the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector, Kurnool division, to inform me if any weavers have come forward to accept State aid for the weaving of the female cloths at the rates of wages sanctioned therefor and if so, how many have been relieved thereunder. On receipt of his reply, I shall submit further proposals in regard to the weaving of these cloths. I may, however, note that, although no provision is made in the scheme for making advances to those owning looms adapted for weaving female cloths, there can really be no hardship to such loom owners, as I understand that "Panchas" and "Pachadams" can, with slight alterations and adjustments, be woven in such looms. I have specially included red "Vastrams" in my proposal as they are in some cases woven by Muhammadan Gosha ladies in Tadpatri town. Out of 165 looms existing in Tadpatri alone for weaving handkerchiefs, 50 looms are worked by Muhammadan females.

4. The details of the dimensions of these cloths, the materials used, the labour involved in manufacturing them, the cost of the materials, the cooly paid in ordinary times and the wages that are now required to be paid are given in the accompanying statement No. I. The idea of the scheme is to deal with individual families of weavers possessing looms. A family possesses

sometimes more looms than one, but in such cases advances should be restricted to as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family. If it happens that a weaver has more looms than he can work with the members of his family, he can let them out to the coolies who can get advance under the rules. It is proposed to give the twist required for the manufacture of the cloths to each headman of the family owning a loom, and on the return of the manufactured cloths to pay C class wages according to the then prevalent prices of yellow cholum. Cholum appears to be the food now in ordinary use by the weaver classes. The processes connected with the weaving of the three sorts of cloths in question are simple enough and it has been ascertained both by personal observation by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri and myself, and from the statements of some practical weavers and cloth merchants, that it would take 5 days for a male weaver to weave 3 "Pachadams" of 18 feet by $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet each and 5 days for a female for adjusting, &c. The red "Vastrams" proposed to be woven is 2 feet square for 24 pieces of such "Vastrams;" the labour required is of a male for 5 days and a female for 4 days. The time taken for weaving 6 "Panchalu" of $9 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ feet each is ascertained to be that of one man and one woman for 6 days. These rates are liable to revision whenever experience shows that lower rates may be adopted.

5. The cloths now proposed to be manufactured are those which, in ordinary years, find ready sales in the western countries of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Dhavangiri and Tummankartha, as also in Bellary, Bombay, Poona and Sholapur.

6. The Tahsildar of Tadpatri proposes to send the manufactured cloths to the Huzur office at Anantapur as they can be better secured there. They may be temporarily kept and secured in the old Taluk Cutcherry at Tadpatri and sent to Anantapur once a fortnight or a month.

7. The village agency will be utilised in preparing the lists of weavers requiring relief, their means, &c.

8. A set of draft rules proposed for the relief of weavers with the necessary statements is enclosed. These rules are intended to be adopted in their entirety, only when the system works well and when the number of weavers relieved amounts to at least 200. For the present, the work may be placed under the immediate charge of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tadpatri, whose magisterial work is rather light. He may be allowed a clerk on Rs. 15 to facilitate speedy disposal of cases coming before him. The appraising and the store-keeping departments may be merged into one for the present and the head of the department paid Rs. 20 per month and asked to furnish security for Rs. 200, from which will be recovered from time to time, any losses accruing to Government from the inefficient discharge of his duty. The services of an attender on Rs. 7 may be given to him for the present. There should be a paymaster on Rs. 30, who will be assisted in the beginning by the attender above referred to in weighing and issuing the yarn. But I would, however, suggest that the necessary sanction of the Board may be obtained previously for entertaining the establishment proposed in the rules when the number of weavers relieved amounts to 200 as already stated.

9. In conclusion, I beg to request that, for the purpose, the necessary sanction may be obtained for placing at my disposal a sum of Rs 10,000. My proposals are restricted only to the Tadpatri taluk as the Tahsildar of Gooty and the Deputy Tahsildar of Uravakonda have reported that no weavers require relief for the present in the Gooty taluk. I have, however, ascertained on my tour of inspection that the weavers at Konakondla and Guntakal want relief. The proposals submitted by me for the Tadpatri taluk so far as they relate to the weaving of "Pachadam" and "Pancha" may be extended to the Gooty taluk also, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Gooty or the Deputy Tahsildar of Uravakonda attending to the work according as the majority of the weavers who want relief live nearer to Gooty or Uravakonda. Sanction should be obtained for the appointment of an appraiser and a paymaster for the Gooty taluk also for the present on the pay mentioned above.

Resolution—dated 4th March 1897, No. 188.

The proposals of the Collector of Anantapur for the relief of weavers at their own trade in the Tadpatri taluk will be submitted to Government with an expression of the Board's general approval thereof.

2. The Collector's report submitted to Government with B.P., dated 1st January 1897, Mis. No. 4, showed that, though the weavers in parts of the district had begun to feel the pinch of distress, they were then nowhere prepared to accept relief on famine wages. This does not quite accord with the experience of the Famine Commissioner, who found several weavers of both sexes on the road works in Tadpatri taluk. Now, however, the weavers in Tadpatri are reported to stand in need of State relief, and

although nobody has yet come forward asking for such relief, it is expected that numbers will avail themselves of it as soon as the relief is started. The Collector estimates that about 1,097 families owning 2,028 looms and consisting of 4,700 persons, besides coolies employed by them in ordinary seasons to assist in their work, are likely to need relief.

3. The cloths proposed to be woven are (1) Pachadam (sheeting cloth), (2) Panchalu (coarse male cloth) and (3) Yerravastram (coloured handkerchiefs). The last does not find a ready local sale, but is exported largely to the Bombay Presidency in ordinary seasons, and it is included in the scheme, as a means of affording relief to poor Muhammadan gosha women who are generally employed in manufacturing this kind of cloth. For the relief of these women, however, the proper course is to follow the direction in sections 134 and 135 of the Famine Code and to employ the women in spinning cotton or grinding grain required for use in kitchens, as was done in Kurnool in 1892. A copy of B.P., dated 9th June 1892, No. 416, which contains a description of the scheme adopted at Cumbum for the relief of gosha women in 1892 will be forwarded to the Collector for his information and guidance. The Board thinks that, for the present, the relief operations may be confined to the manufacture of Pachadam and Panchalu.

4. The task prescribed appears, on the data at present available, to be fair, and it may be adopted pending further report which should be submitted after watching the scheme in actual work for some time. A task table should be prepared in the form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, and submitted to the Board as early as possible.

5. The scale of establishments proposed has also the Board's approval provided that only the staff that is actually necessary to start work is employed in the beginning. The Board, however, does not consider that two storekeepers are at present required, and has therefore struck off one. The Board does not agree with the Collector in thinking that the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar to supervise the weavers' relief operations is at present unnecessary. Tadpatri is a litigious place and it is doubtful if the Stationary Sub-Magistrate would have time to supervise the experiment properly. The appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar is therefore recommended.

6. Proper arrangements should be made without delay for the grant of gratuitous relief to the non-working children and infirm dependants of the weavers. If circles are formed, as contemplated by section 65 of the Famine Code, it will not be necessary to give relief in every village, and there will, in all villages where kitchens are so started, be other destitute persons entitled to relief under section 62. The sanction of Government is requested to the allotment of funds applied for by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter.

7. The allotment of particular days for the receipt of cloths from the weavers of particular villages is likely to cause hardship and the requirement in rule 4, that the village officers should be present with the weavers at such times, will, the Board fears, unnecessarily interfere with the ordinary duties of these officers. These provisions will accordingly be omitted. There is no objection in requiring village officers to be present when weavers are given their first advances, in order to ensure the identity of the person relieved and that advances are not made for more looms than they can actually work, but even for this the production of a certificate from the village officer may be found sufficient. A rule will be added permitting the payment of wages for the days taken in drawing supplies and pay, on the following scale, weekly:—

If resident within—

from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles	half a day,
from 5 to 10 miles	full day,

it being also remembered that the weavers are certain to be detained more or less each time they come to the central depôt.

8. The provision, in rule 6, permitting the weavers to employ coolies will be struct out. If a weaver family has more looms than can be worked by its members, they

may be lent to the cooly-weavers who can get advances of materials in their own names. Similarly, rule 9 permitting the purchase of all cloths tendered by the weavers will also be omitted, as it may lead to the local merchants disposing of their surplus stocks to Government by this means through cooly-weavers.

9. With reference to rule 7, it is observed that deductions should be made from wages not only for short weight but also for deficiency in size. It will also be stated in the rules that, in order to enable the paymaster to determine the wages payable, the notice of prices, in form G, Appendix III of the Famine Code, should be sent to him by the Tahsildar from time to time.

10. The paymasters under these rules should be kept in funds by the Tahsildar, as all other relief-paymasters are.

11. In rule 23, a clause will be added requiring the appraiser, in cases where he passes a cloth under the orders of the committee, to note the fact in the ticket issued by him.

12. The rules, as amended by the Board, are appended.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Anantapur, with copies of B.P., dated 9th June 1892, No. 416 and 10th February 1897, No. 121.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Relief to Weavers—Tadpatri taluk.

The relief by Government to weavers will be given in accordance with the following scheme, but Government reserves to itself the power to alter or withdraw or in any way modify any of the conditions of this scheme at any moment.

2. *Establishment.*—The Deputy Collector of the division will be the officer in charge of the weavers' relief operations. A Special Deputy Tahsildar appointed for the purpose will be in immediate charge of the relief operations. He will be competent to decide, subject, of course, to the control of the Tahsildar and Deputy Collector, who are eligible to be admitted to relief in this form under these rules. He will be assisted by one clerk on Rs. 15. There will further be three separate departments connected with this relief, which will be under the immediate control of the Deputy Tahsildar :—

(1) The Appraising department.
(2) The Paying department.
(3) The Storekeeping department.

The Appraising department will consist of one appraiser on Rs. 20, one gumastah on Rs. 15, and one attender on Rs. 7 per month. The appraiser will be required to furnish security for Rs. 500, from which will be recovered any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of duty.

The Storekeeping department will consist of a storekeeper on Rs. 30, who will be required to furnish security for Rs. 1,000. The storekeeper will be allowed an attender on Rs. 7.

The Paying department will consist of a paymaster on Rs. 30, and an attender on Rs. 7. The paymaster will be required to furnish security for Rs. 500.

3. A list of weavers requiring relief in each village will be prepared by the karnam and the reddi and forwarded to the officer in immediate charge of the relief scheme.

4. To each village or group of villages will be allotted a particular day for receiving the initial advances of materials and on the appointed day the village officers will be present at the head-quarters with the weavers.

5. The names of persons admitted to relief will be entered in a register in form B and a ticket furnished to the weavers in form C.

6. Advances of materials will be made to weavers for only as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family.

7. The kinds of cloths to be woven, their length and breadth, the quantity of materials, &c., required to produce them, cost of materials and the deductions to be made for deficiency in weight and size are shown in statement No. I. The thread will be weighed when issuing, and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quality of the material used and texture, weight, length and breadth. The money-payment towards wages will be calculated with reference to the price of grain notified to the paymaster by the Tahsildar from time to time in form G, Appendix III of the Famine Code, and the number of persons required for weaving the cloth as determined by actual experiment. As the preparation of the yarn for the loom takes time, subsequent issues of yarn will be made before the cessation of the work with the yarn first issued, provided the weaver produces not less than half the number of cloths for which advances were already made. In cases where the weavers have to travel long distances for delivering cloths and drawing supplies and wages, an extra allowance will be paid to them on the following scale, weekly :—

If resident within—	
from 2½ to 5 miles	half a day's wage.
from 5 to 10 miles	full day's wage.

8. Of each kind of cloth, three samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept by the appraiser, another by the Deputy Tahsildar for reference, and the third will be kept by the Deputy Collector under his lock and seal.

9. The appraiser will maintain a ledger in form D, in which entries will be made from the admission ticket (form C) presented by the weaver. The quantity of yarn to be issued for each kind of cloth will be according to the scale prescribed in statement No. I. Simultaneously with the ledger a day-book in form E will be written by the gumastah, who will also prepare from the day-book a ticket in form F which will be signed by the appraiser and handed over to the weaver. Form G will be used for money-payments. The form F will be the authority to make the initial advances of materials in all cases in which the Deputy Tahsildar considers it necessary and certifies accordingly in a note in the ticket issued in form C and for the payment of wages subsequently as they become due to the weavers.

10. When cloths are tendered by weavers it will be the duty of the appraiser to sample them verifying the pattern, length, breadth, quality of materials and texture. He will then issue a ticket in form G in triplicate noting in it the amount of wages, deductions on account of short weight, &c., deductions on account of advances made and the net amount payable. He will be helped by the gumastah in scriptory work especially in preparing the daily register of cloths received in form H. The tickets will be machine-numbered and will be stamped under each number with *fac-simile* seal of the Deputy Collector. One part of the ticket will be the appraiser's own counterfoil. The second will be pasted on the cloth and the third will be delivered to the weaver and it will be the authority for the paymaster to disburse the wages due to the weaver. For the issue of materials, a ticket in form F will be issued by the appraiser.

11. The appraiser will prepare at the end of every month an individual account in form J, showing the number of cloths for which yarn was issued during the month, the number received from the weavers and the balance outstanding against them. This account should be submitted to the officer in charge, who will forward a copy of it to the Collector through the Deputy Collector, after verifying the entries in it with reference to the registers in his office.

12. The appraiser will maintain a daily account of cloths received in form H and hand over to the storekeeper the cloths received during the day as they are received with an advice in form K, and obtain an acknowledgment therefor as provided in the form.

13. The storekeeper will be in charge of the store. He will keep a register in form L. He will see that the bundles of manufactured cloths are neatly packed and kept under the Deputy Collector's seal. He will see that the cloths are sold or disposed of strictly in the order in which they are received. He will always maintain on hand not less than 15 days' stock of the materials required. He should issue yarn to the paymaster on his indent in form M which will be in triplicate and provide for an acknowledgment having been obtained.

14. The paymaster will be in charge of the stock of materials required for issue during a week which he will obtain from the storekeeper on indent in form N. He will keep the stock account in form O, showing the receipts of yarn from the storekeeper and of issue of the same to weavers. He will also maintain a register in form P showing yarn issued every day to the weavers. This should be written up from ticket in form F as issues are made. A similar register in form Q should be kept by him for payments of money made to weavers every day which should be posted from the ticket in form G.

The gumastah will help the paymaster in weighing the yarn, issuing the same under orders of the paymaster, and in the scriptory work. The duty of the attender will be to assist the paymaster in receiving the tickets from the weavers, keeping them properly filed when payments are made and perform such sundry work as the paymaster and the gumastah may require of him.

At the close of each day's transaction the paymaster will send to the officer in charge extracts from the daily accounts of the issue of yarn and of money-payments made along with the appraiser's tickets and paid vouchers. The paymaster will see that the gumastah and the attender keep a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quality of the several materials and that the materials required for one issue to each weaver are always kept prepared for issue.

15. The Deputy Tahsildar will admit all persons applying for relief and supervise the work of the appraiser, paymaster and storekeeper. He will see that the establishments do their work properly without letting the weavers wait unnecessarily.

16. The Tahsildar will keep the paymaster supplied with funds, and for this he will allow an imprest of a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 to the paymaster. The paymaster's imprest will be recouped by the Tahsildar on the presentation to him of an extract of expenditure in form Q. With this must be submitted all the paid vouchers in adjustment of the credit given to him. These will be countersigned by the officer in charge.

17. The Deputy Tahsildar will examine the balance of money and the stock of materials with the paymaster every evening and will compare his day-book with that of the appraiser to test their accuracy. He will examine the stock of materials with the storekeeper once a week. The ledger kept by the appraiser will also be scrutinized by the Deputy Tahsildar every day (not less than 25 per cent. of the cases) to see that the scale prescribed has not been departed from. The Deputy Collector will also examine the accounts and verify the balance at least once a fortnight.

18. The paymaster will be supplied with a cash-chest which should be lodged in the local Sub-Treasury. The key of the chest should be kept by the paymaster.

19. The Deputy Tahsildar will also incur all contingent expenditure connected with the working of the scheme, such as railway fare and cart-hire of yarn received, cloths despatched, packing materials, stationery articles, &c. He should keep a register in form R. His bills will be paid by the paymaster and the paid vouchers will be sent by him along with the other vouchers. He will keep an abstract register of the quantity of yarn received from firms, &c., in form S and of the issues of yarn to weavers and receipt of cloths from them in form F.

20. The stock of cloths will be transferred from the storekeeper's store to that of the Deputy Collector or the Treasury Deputy Collector once a fortnight.

21. Once a fortnight the stock of cloths in store with the storekeeper will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Deputy Collector, Tahsildar and two well experienced respectable local cloth merchants to be selected by the Deputy Collector. Their duty will be to see that the cloths received and paid for, are duly brought to store and especially that the quality and the texture of cloths passed by the appraiser are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store register of cloths, on the date of their examination, a certificate to that effect. The non-official members of the committee will be allowed such fee as may be determined by the Deputy Collector not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloth rejected by the appraiser as not up to the sample, brought to them for the purpose by the weavers and if they think that it may be accepted to direct the appraiser to pass it. The appraiser will in such cases note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee.

22. An adequate guard of police will be detailed for duty in connection with the scheme. The stock of materials and cloths with the storekeeper will be guarded both day and night. There should be an orderly at each of the appraising and paying offices during the working hours to preserve order among the weavers and see to safety of yarn, money, &c.

23. No light should, on any account, be taken into the store rooms.

Order—No. 229, Revenue, dated 1st April 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Government sanctions the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and a peon for superintending the operations for the relief of weavers in Anantapur. Orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing an additional allotment of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector.

2. In regard to the tasks proposed by the Collector which are stated to be far more rigid than at Adóni, the Board's attention will be drawn to paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, where in the Government suggests that wherever the tasks are higher than at Adóni they may be reduced to the Adóni level

which enables the working members to earn just enough to maintain their young and infirm dependants. If the Adóni tasks are adopted it is a question for consideration whether separate arrangements should be made for the gratuitous relief of these dependants; the Board is requested to report on this point.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Financial Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

70 Copies.

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FINANCIAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

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G.O., No. 6, 4th January 1897.

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JANUARY.

Famine Relief.

Authorizing the Accountant-General to place certain amounts at the disposal of the Collectors of Cuddapah and Anantapur for the relief of weavers and for relief kitchens, respectively, and requesting the Public Works Department to consider whether the sum of Rs. 6,000 required for road relief works in Anantapur cannot be met in the first instance from the reserve at its disposal.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O., Mis. No. 5287, Revenue, dated 21st December 1896.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 14th December 1896, No. 432.

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., Acting Collector and President, District Board, Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 11th December 1896, Ref. on C. No. 3524 :—

With a view to make provision for funds in the event of the labourers returning to the test works opened in the two northern taluks and for starting others in the three central taluks should necessity arise, I have the honour to request that sanction of Government be obtained for a provisional grant of Rs. 8,000 from the Provincial Funds to meet the expenditure on famine relief for two months in this district.

2. The maximum number of workers on the single road work opened in the northern taluk of Tadpatri was 1,069. Immediately after the recent rains in the last month, the attendance fell off quite suddenly in the course of two days from 1,008 on the 27th to 621 on the 29th and on the following day there was not a single labourer on the work. This was due partly to the sharp fall in prices and partly to labour being found available in villages on account of the winter sowings. The November fall being exceptionally deficient in a large portion of the affected area in this taluk workers are returning. The number on the 5th current was 423. It is likely that the number will gradually increase. By about the middle of next month works may have to be opened in other parts of this taluk and also in the adjoining taluk of Gooty and in the three central taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram. So far as can be gauged from the present state of things, I anticipate that by the middle of January we may have to provide labour for at least a thousand in Tadpatri and an equal number in the other four taluks of Gooty, Anantapur, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram taken together. Calculating the average wages per head roughly at 1 anna and 3 pies, the amount required for a thousand labourers for a month will be Rs. 2,500. There being no chance of further improvement in the prospects of the season for the current year, provision for labour will be necessary till next May, when the next south-west monsoon may be expected to break out. But I would confine my present estimate to the next two months, as it is not now possible to judge accurately of the probable situation thereafter. The expenditure for a period of two months at the rate above mentioned would, for two thousand labourers, come up to Rs. 10,000.

3. As contemplated by section 33 of the Famine Code, I have carefully considered the question of utilizing all the available resources under the Local and Municipal Funds. The Anantapur Municipality had the following allotments under Public Works :—

	Rs.
(1) Roofing slaughter-house	150
(2) Do. a latrine	250
(3) Rebuilding a latrine	150
(4) Repairing market	100
(5) Sundry repairs	50
(6) Roads	750
(7) Repairs for water-supply	100

The actual expenditure on works Nos. 1 to 5 exceeded the allotment by Rs. 100, that on No. 6 by Rs. 50, and the expenditure on water-supply exceeded the allotment by Rs. 10. The only work appertaining to the Municipality in the Famine Relief

Programme is the feeder road to the Railway station at Anantapur. It is estimated to cost Rs. 6,000. Except metal and gravel work for Rs. 1,353, and spreading metal, gravel tamping, &c., for Rs. 2,691, the remaining items involving masonry work, &c., are not suitable for famine labour. The estimate includes also Rs. 600 for compensation. There are no funds available with the Municipality to undertake this large work.

4. As regards the Local Funds, I have to state that I instructed the Local Fund Engineer on the 7th ultimo to stop all possible expenditure beyond what was absolutely necessary for bare maintenance and establishment charges, so that the balances might be made available for expenditure in the affected tracts. The enclosed statement gives the allotments, expenditure and the approximate balances outstanding up to date with the District and Taluk Boards.

Apart from the expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,277 already incurred on road works started as test-relief works, there remains a balance of Rs. 3,476 distributed as follows on the roads set against them :—

	Rs.
(1) Putlur road work, now going on as test-relief work	801
(2) Uravakonda test-relief work (not in progress for want of attendance)	386
(3) Bangalore high road which passes through the affected taluks of Dharmavaram, Anantapur and Gooty	1,123
(4) Anantapur-Kalyandrug road which passes through the affected localities in the Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks	1,200
(5) Cuddapah-Bellary road which passes through Gooty and Tadpatri taluks	372
Total ...	3,882

I can utilize the above sum of Rs. 3,882 on the above roads should labourers come on the works. The roads are all very important and the funds cannot be diverted from them for works which may be necessary in other localities. If no work be eventually required for relief purposes on the above roads, the amounts cannot be allowed to lapse. In the event therefore of no relief being found necessary in the tracts traversed by these roads, I intend concentrating the balances for work on portions of the roads passing through affected villages at ordinary rates on task work. Even assuming that relief works to be started hereafter might lie in the very tracts traversed by these roads, and the balances available on them be appropriated for the purpose, the amount necessary for expenditure as estimated in paragraph 1 above will be over and above the available balance on the roads by Rs. 6,152. This difference of Rs. 6,000 in round figures, I request may be supplemented from Provincial Funds and that sanction of Government be obtained for the same being placed at my disposal for expenditure on Local Fund works, as estimates are ready and have been sanctioned for a number of roads in all the affected taluks, viz., ten in Tadpatri, thirteen in Gooty, seven in Anantapur, eight in Kalyandrug and three in Dharmavaram at an estimated total cost of Rs. 5,88,984. Besides Rs. 6,000 required for expenditure on relief works, Rs. 2,000 may be required to meet the cost of opening kitchens in all the five taluks near relief works for the maintenance of the relief workers' children and infirm dependants. I would therefore request sanction for the above sum under gratuitous relief. Under establishment charges, Rs. 600 will be required at the rate of one paymaster and one kitchen superintendent on a monthly pay of Rs. 30 and 20 respectively for each taluk for two months; the cost wil amount to Rs. 500. The additional funds now applied for will thus be—

	Rs.
For Local Fund works	6,000
For gratuitous relief	1,500
For establishment charges	500
Total ...	8,000

and I request early sanction for the same.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the allotment, expenditure and balance under Local Funds in the Anantapur district.

Serial No.	Particulars of roads.	Total allotment.	Already expended and to be urgently expended shortly.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1		21,010	17,034	3,976	Out of this sum of Rs. 5,160, Rs 1,278 have already been spent and Rs. 3,882 is still available for expenditure on relief works on the following roads:—
					Rs.
					Putlur road 801
					Chittoor-Bombay road 386
					Bangalore high road 1,123
					Anantapur-Kalyandrug road .. 1,200
					Cuddapah road 372
					Total .. 3,882
2	Gooty Taluk Board roads.	5,790	4,606	1,184	
3	Anantapur Taluk Board roads.	4,570	3,799	771	This amount is distributed in small sums over a number of roads which are all important and the money cannot be diverted from them.
4	Penukonda Taluk Board roads.	5,983	3,991	1,992	

Resolution—dated 14th December 1896, No. 432.

Submitted for the orders of Government with the request, that Rs. 6,000 may be placed to the credit of the Public Works Department for expenditure on road relief works in the five affected taluks of Anantapur, and Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Collector for the purpose of gratuitous relief at kitchens.

2. Under section 40 of the Famine Code, the Collector is authorized to appoint such paymasters and kitchen superintendents as may be required. One paymaster can, if the works are small and not much scattered, distribute the pay on more than one work, but as directed in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 668, Revenue, dated 25th November 1896, the paymasters must be appointed by the Collector and not by the Public Works Department.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Anantapur.

Order—Mis. No. 5287, Revenue, dated 21st December 1896.

Orders will issue in the Financial Department on the application for funds made in paragraph 1 of the Board's Proceedings read above.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, &c.).
„ Financial Department.

G.O., No. 744, Revenue, dated 22nd December 1896.

Read—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 7th December 1896, No. 401.

Read—the following letter from A. T. FORBES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 24th November 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev.:—

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the relief of weavers in Jammalamadugu taluk of this district.

2. The cloth generally woven in this part of the district (Jammalamadugu taluk) is that used as turbans in the Central Provinces of India and in the Bombay Presidency. There are about 1,000 looms employed in producing such turbans and the value of cloth exported amounts to between 6 and 8 lakhs of rupees per annum. Weaving of other kinds of cloths such as panchas (cloth for males) and chiras (cloth for females) for local consumption is also carried on to a considerable extent, but the agency employed and the outturn is smaller than in the case of turbans. The cloths used by males are also exported to Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bhagalkotta, &c., and the value of such exportation may be estimated at Rs. 50,000 annually. The value of panchas and chiras produced for local consumption may also be put down at between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 75,000.

3. A list of the looms and the names of the owners thereof has been prepared. It covers 953 looms and the rest are scattered over small villages or are owned by Malas and Madigas who produce a very coarse cloth used as covering sheets and thick female cloths worn by the lower orders. The kinds of cloth that will find ready sale are the turbans, panchas and chiras above mentioned. The dimensions of the turbans range from 4 to 8 cubits square; but the sort that finds most favour with purchasers is of 6 cubits. Panchas (male cloths) are 6 cubits in length and 2 cubits in width, while female cloths are 19 cubits long and 2 cubits broad, and it will be sufficient if these are got woven by Government.

4. The proposal for the relief of weavers is that Government should issue materials to the owners of looms in advance and receive back cloth, paying the cost of labour in money. It is not practicable to expand the scheme so as to regulate the payment of wages of labour by Government to each individual working member employed in the production of the cloths, but Government will have to deal with the owners of each loom on whom one or more families are dependent. The arrangement as to distribution of work and details of payment to each member employed in the work must be left to the owner of the loom who deals directly with Government. Ordinarily the loom owners employ their own men, women and children or their kinsmen or help each other; and there seems no fear of any people being deprived of the benefit of the relief proposed to be given.

5. The thread will be weighed when issuing and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quality of material used and tested by weight, texture, length and breadth. Experienced men can do this without difficulty; but the question of payment of the cost of labour is one which cannot be determined properly unsale accurate data for calculation of the same are secured. The number of men employed and the time taken to produce the cloth should be ascertained with accuracy and exactitude in order that there may be no fraud, on the one hand against Government and no hardship to the labourers. By careful inquiries from an influential local merchant who is engaged in this trade and who has been supporting about 240 loom-owners and their dependants and who has apparently no interest in understating

facts, I have obtained information which may be regarded as fairly reliable. According to his account the details for turbans of 6 cubits are worked out below :—

The kind of thread used is No. 40 for the woof and No. 30 for the warp. The unit of production is generally 16 turbans of 6 cubits square. To produce this number the quantity of material required is three packets of No. 30 and one of No. 40. The rate of weaving is one cloth a day for large loom or 16 days for 16 cloths, and the number of persons employed is 4 men, 1 woman and 2 children. Inquiry shows that the local merchants pay the weavers Rs. 17 for 16 cloths including the cost of thread, which is Rs. 2–11–6 per packet of No. 30 and Rs. 2–12–9 per packet of No. 40, or Rs. 10–15–3 for 4 packets of both kinds. If the cost of thread be excluded the balance left to the weavers, as representing the wages of their labour, is Rs. 6–0–9. This amount will be earned by 4 men, 1 woman and 2 children in 16 days. Taking for purposes of calculation that 1 man = 2 women = 4 children, the number of units employed in turning out the work is 20; and the amount earned by one unit per diem is $3\frac{3}{5}$ pies or 4 pies in round numbers, as per calculation given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
20 units earn	6	0	9	in 16 days
20 units earn	6	0	9	
	16			in 1 day = As. 6–1
1 unit earns	0	6	1	
	20			in 1 day = $3\frac{3}{5}$ or 4 pies.

Each child earns 4 pies; each woman earns 8 pies; each man earns 1 anna 4 pies. The rules contained in the Famine Code contemplate that wage should vary according to the price of grain for C. class labourers. Ragi, which is the grain now used by the people, sells at $7\frac{1}{2}$ local measures or 11·29 Imperial seers per rupee. At this rate each man will have to be paid As. 1–6 per day, each woman As. 1–4 per day and each boy As. 0–8 per day: and the wages earned by the gang of 7 persons will be Rs. 8–10–8 as per calculation given in the margin. Thus Government will be paying nearly Rs. 2–10–0 more than what the local merchants are paying in ordinary seasons. If the price of grain rises, the wages will also proportionately increase.

4 men	for 16 days ..	As. 1–6 × 4 × 16 = Rs. 6.
1 woman	„ 16 „ ..	„ 1–4 × 16 = Rs. 1–5–4.
2 children	„ 16 „ ..	„ 0–8 × 16 × 2 = Rs. 1–5–4.

6. The following represents the calculation for panchalu (male cloths) for 4 cloths of 6 cubits in length and 2 cubits in width; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hanks of No. 20 twist are required. The cost of twist is Re. 1–3–3. Bordering thread costs As. 4–0. One man can weave 4 cloths in 4 days and for the preparatory labour the services of one woman are required for 4 days. The local merchants pay 9 annas for 4 cloths on contract, but according to the price of ragi the wages to be paid by Government will be 11 annas and 4 pies, or 2 annas 4 pies more than what is now paid by the local merchants.

7. It seems to be preferable, on the whole, to pay the wages of labour at the above rates, instead of regulating the same with reference to the number of persons employed, the price of grain and the time occupied in turning out the work. The rate of Rs. 6 for 16 turbans and 9 annas for panchalu may be adopted for the present. The weavers seem to prefer this method, as it will leave the internal arrangement regarding labour and time in their own hands, and avoid the interference of Government officers in regulating their task. I have not been able to get definite information for chiralu, but I shall have an experiment made and fix the wages at a reasonable rate.

8. Under the scheme proposed by me of making advances to each loom-owner the rules given in the appendices to the Famine Code require to be slightly altered. The weavers have no money from which they can, in the first instance, purchase thread. The local merchants have ceased to help them owing to slackness of demand for cloths in the Central Provinces and Bombay. The materials should therefore be

advanced by Government to start the work. The draft rules framed by me to suit the proposed scheme are submitted for the Board's approval.

9. The establishment required for working the scheme is shown below :—

(1) An appraiser on Rs. 20 at Jammalamadugu—security required Rs. 500.
(2) An appraiser on Rs. 20 at Cuddapah under the Treasury Deputy Collector —security Rs. 500.
(3) A store-keeper on Rs. 30 at Jammalamadugu—security Rs. 1,000.
(4) A paymaster on Rs. 25 at Jammalamadugu.
(5) A gumastah on Rs. 15 under the paymaster.
(6) An attender on Rs. 7 to each appraiser and to the paymaster (3 attenders).

10. The Deputy Collector of Jammalamadugu division will be in immediate charge of the weavers' relief scheme. The Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu will act under his orders, and the establishment at Jammalamadugu will be under the control and supervision of the Tahsildar. The stock of thread will be kept at Jammalamadugu by the Tahsildar. The cloths woven will be sent once in a fortnight to Cuddapah for store.

11. For the present, I propose to purchase thread from some of the firms in Madras. I have obtained price lists from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Binny & Co. and Dymes & Co. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 30,000 per month will be required for the purchase of thread, and taking the cost of labour at about 25 per cent. the approximate amount of advance required is Rs. 40,000 per month. I request that the amount may be placed at my disposal.

12. As instructed by the Commissioner in person, I have directed the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, to start the work at once in anticipation of sanction.

Enclosure No. 1.

Relief to Weavers.

The Cuddapah Rules—vide Section 131 *of the Famine Code.*

Relief by Government to weavers will be given according to the following scheme, but the Government reserves to itself the power to alter or withdraw or in any way modify any of the conditions of the scheme at any moment.

2. The Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division, will be the officer authorized to decide who are eligible to be admitted to relief in this form under the following rules. The Tahsildar of Jammalamadugu may recommend persons for admission, but as the loom-owners in Jammalamadugu are, in ordinary seasons, mostly dependent on the local merchants, such of them as are recommended by such merchants and approved by the Deputy Collector may be admitted to relief.

3. A list of weavers (loom-owners) admitted to relief will be kept by the Tahsildar who will be in immediate charge of the relief operations, and a duplicate copy of the same will be kept by the Deputy Collector. A third copy will be given to the appraising department for reference.

4. Government will issue materials in advance to such of the loom-owners as are admitted to relief under rule 2, and receive back cloth, paying the cost of labour in money.

5. The kind of cloth to be woven and the quantity of materials and their value and the money payment to be made are those shown in the annexed statement. The thread will be weighed when issuing and the cloth when received will be verified as to quality of material used and tested by weight, texture, length, breadth, &c. The money payment will be made at so much per cloth, but should it be found necessary to alter the system, such alteration will be notified by the Collector through the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar of the taluk, together with the dates from which they are to have effect.

6. Of each kind of cloth, two samples will be prepared and maintained—one sample will be kept in the depôt at Jammalamadugu for reference and guidance; the other will be kept by the Treasury Deputy Collector in the Huzur office under his lock and seal.

7. Government will also buy from any weaver offering them all cloths which he may wish to sell on behalf of himself or of any one else of the classes mentioned in the statement referred to in paragraph 5, provided they are in accordance with the samples both as to quality of materials, texture, length, breadth, weight, &c. Government will ordinarily pay for such cloths partly in materials and partly in money. Should it be found convenient and unobjectionable, however, instead of giving materials, the value of the materials may be paid, but this can only be done under the Collector's own orders.

8. There will be *two* separate departments connected with this relief and they will ordinarily be in two separate places—

(1) The appraising department.
(2) The paying department.

It will be the duty of the appraising department to receive the cloths tendered by the weavers, to sample them, verifying the pattern, length, breadth, quantity of materials and texture, and to keep them in store. In this department there will be two branches—(1) the appraising department and (2) the store-keeping department.

9. The appraising department will consist of an appraiser and tester who will himself be a practical weaver or a cloth merchant. He will be paid Rs. 20 per month and will be required to give security for Rs. 500 from which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of his duty. To the appraiser will be attached an attender on Rs. 7, who will assist under his (appraiser and tester's) orders in measuring, folding and marking, &c., the cloths received.

10. The store-keeping department will consist of a store-keeper on Rs. 30 who will be required to give security for Rs. 1,000. He will be in charge of all the materials when first received and of all the cloths that may be sent to him by the appraising department. The paying department will consist of a paymaster on Rs. 25, a gumastah on Rs. 15 and an attender on Rs. 7. The functions of these men are described in the following paragraphs:—

11. Persons admitted to relief by the Deputy Collector will be furnished with a ticket containing the marginally-noted* particulars under the signature of the Tahsildar. The appraising department will prepare and maintain a nominal roll of persons to whom advance of materials is made in the annexed form (*see* margin†). The maximum quantity of material to be advanced to a single loom-owner at a time is as shown below:—

(*a*) Thread required for sixteen turbans.
(*b*) Thread required for four panchalu.
(*c*) Thread required for two chiralu.

As soon as the appraiser prepares the register of advances to be made, he will send a copy of it to the paymaster for issuing materials. This will be his authority for issues made.

12. When a cloth is tendered to the appraiser and tester, after he has examined it, he will mark on it a number which will be the same as that of a ticket printed in

*No.
Name in full.
Residence.
By whom recommended.
Number of looms owned.
Date.

Signature of Tahsildar.

Nominal Roll.

†1. Name of weaver.
2. Date of advance.
3. Description—
   (*a*) Kind of cloth for which material is advanced.
   (*b*) (i) Count No. 20.
   (ii) Quantity.
   (*c*) (i) Count No. 30.
   (ii) Quantity.
   (*d*) (i) Count No. 40.
   (ii) Quantity.
4. Date of receipt of cloth.
5. Remarks showing whether materials advanced have been fully accounted for.

triplicate which he will have to fill up for each cloth. The entry in these tickets will be simply the kind, name and number of the cloth as given in the list set out in the statements appended, with the length, weight, and deduction, if any, to be made. The ticket books will be machine-numbered and will be stamped under each number with the Treasury Deputy Collector's *fac-simile* signature. No other books or papers but these must, on any account or under any circumstances, be used. One part of this book will be his own counterfoil; the second the appraiser and tester will paste on the cloth; and the third, he will deliver to the weaver. This last will be an authority to the paying department to disburse to the weaver the money payment (cost of labour) for the cloth as given in the statement. Having thus passed the cloth the appraiser will make it over to the store-keeping department. The subsequent issue of materials will be made by the paymaster in exactly the same manner as the first issue, but no such issue should be made unless all materials previously issued are properly accounted for by cloths returned.

Name of weaver
Description of cloth
Length
Breadth
Weight
Deduction for short weight to be made from wages.

Date Signature of Appraiser.

13. The duty of the store-keeping department will be to receive, preserve and keep ready for disposal or examination all cloths received from the appraisers. The store-keeper will be paid Rs. 30 and will be required to give security for Rs. 1,000. The store-keeping department will keep each kind of cloth separate and will arrange them in order of their ticket numbers and enter each cloth as received in a register to be separately maintained for each kind of cloth in the annexed form—

(1) Serial number of cloth in register.
(2) Date of entry.
(3) Number of appraiser's ticket.
(4) Kind, name and number as entered therein.
(5) Value of materials given for it.
(6) Money payment, less deductions, if any.
(7) Total of columns 5 and 6.
(8) Value of cloth received each day.
(9) Total with balance of previous day.
(10) The value of cloth sold, if any, or sent to head-quarters.
(11) Balance value of cloths in stock.

The particulars for columns 5 and 6 must be taken from the price fixed by the Collector and from the appraiser's ticket. A line in red-ink should be drawn across the entries relating to all cloths sold and the total entered below the last number. Cloths will be sold or disposed of strictly in the order in which they have been received.

14. The paying department will be in charge of the stock of materials required for issue during a week which they will obtain from the store-keeper on indent. The paymaster will be responsible for issuing materials and for making money payments. He will pay only on the tickets sent to him by the appraiser, and these tickets will be the vouchers for his payments and must be carefully retained by him. The duties of the paymaster will be to keep the stock-accounts of receipts and issues, to see that sufficient materials are kept ready in the depôt. He will see that a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quality of the several materials of one cloth are always kept prepared for issue and the issues are entered as made in the stock-book. The duty of the attender will be to assist the paymaster as desired by him, to receive the tickets from the weavers, initial them and see that the proper quantity of materials, which he should obtain beforehand from the paymaster, are made over to the weavers and the proper payment in money due on the tickets is paid.

15. The materials for issue to weavers will be obtained, if necessary, by calling for tenders to supply at a given rate in accordance with the samples to be retained by the Deputy Collector of Jammalamadugu division and it will be the duty of the paymaster to obtain sufficient supplies by indent on the Deputy Collector, who

will require the delivery of the requisite quantity from the contractors in due time. An appraiser of the same standing as one employed for receiving cloths at Jammalamadugu will be employed at Cuddapah under the Treasury Deputy Collector for examining and testing the cloths as soon as they are received at Cuddapah.

16. Once a fortnight the stock of cloths in store at Jammalamadugu will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Deputy Collector, Dr. Campbell and the Marwari merchant. Their duty will be to see that the number of cloths received and paid for are duly brought to store, and especially that the quality and texture of cloths passed by the appraiser are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store-register of cloths on the date of their examination a certificate to that effect. The non-official members of this committee will be allowed a fee of Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloth rejected by the appraiser, as not up to the sample, brought to them for the purpose by the weavers, and if they think that it may be accepted, to direct the appraiser to pass it. The appraiser will note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee on all tickets so issued by them.

II.

Statement showing the classes of cloths made in the Jammalamadugu taluk, Cuddapah district, the materials required and the labour necessary for each.

Cloth.	Length.	Breadth.	Kind of twist.	Number of cloths.	Cost of labour.	Deduction on account of			Net.
						short length.	weight.	amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. A. P.				
Turbans	6 cubits.	6 cubits.	No. 30 }	16	6 0 0	..	..	..	..
			„ 40 }						
Panchalu	6 do.	2 do.	„ 20	4	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
Chiralu	19 do.	2 do.	„ 20	2	*	..	..	..	..

* To be fixed hereafter.

III.

	Number of families.	Number of looms.
Dommaranandyala	120	159
Kanneluru	45	54
Moragudi	74	100
Veperala	101	137
Jammalamadugu	147	147
Mylavaram	13	35
Bhimagudem	5	5
Bodupalli, hamlet of Chinnakomerla	5	10
Bodithippanapaud	34	37
Goriganur	34	47
Nemalladinne	15	15
Chinnapasupula	3	3
Gundlacunta	7	7
Karamala Vundalapalli, hamlet of Dommaranandyala ..	19	26
Gudemcheruvu	2	2
Bhakarapet, hamlet of Khadarabad	79	101
Khadarabad	62	68
Total ..	765	953

Read—also the following letter from A. T. FORBES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 24th November 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev. :—

In continuation of my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev., dated 24th November 1896, promising a further report on the state of the weavers at Jammalamadugu, I have the honour to state that there are 950 looms in the town. For sometime past, about a month or so, they have not had any employment and there is no doubt that they have felt the pinch very acutely. Their industry supplies markets in the Central Provinces which are affected by the scarcity now prevailing there, and the consequence is that the merchants in Jammalamadugu so far from being able to give them their usual orders find that they have large stocks upon their hands which they are unable to dispose of. I visited several of the merchants' shops while I was in Jammalamadugu and found cloths piled up to the ceiling. Whether the recent rains in Cuddapah district have also fallen in the Central Provinces, I am unable to say, but even if they have, I presume it will be some time before the renewed demand there will affect the Jammalamadugu weavers since the large stocks on hand will first be got rid of. I think it is therefore necessary to start relief as soon as possible, and I have this day sent up for the sanction of Government proposals based on very careful personal enquiry and experiment.

Read—also the following letter from A. T. FORBES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 28th November 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev. :—

In continuation of paragraph 11 of my report, dated 24th November 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev., asking for an advance of Rs. 40,000 per mensem in connection with the scheme for the relief of weavers, I have the honour to request that the Board will instruct the Accountant-General to arrange to place Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, and keep the remainder Rs. 30,000 at his own credit for payment to the firms in Madras that will supply yarn from time to time. The names of the firms and the amount to be paid will be intimated to the Accountant-General by the Deputy Collector in due course.

2. I request that the sanction of the Board for the scheme and for the advance may be communicated to me by wire.

Resolution—dated 7th December 1896, No. 401.

The letters read above contain the proposals of the Collector of Cuddapah for the relief of weavers in the Jammalamadugu taluk. He proposes to deal with the owners of looms and not directly with the workers, the arrangement as to distribution of work and details of payment to each person employed in the work being left to the owners of the looms. Turbans, which are manufactured usually for export, male cloths (panchalu) and female cloths (chiralu) will be woven. Materials are to be issued to the owners in advance, and when cloths are received, the value of labour is to be paid in money. It appears clear from paragraph 5 of the Collector's first letter read above that no attempt has been made to determine by actual experiment the necessary data for calculating the quantity of material or the amount of labour required for weaving each kind of cloth, but it is stated, as the result of enquiries made of an influential local merchant engaged in the trade, that the wages calculated according to the Famine Code are much higher than those paid by the merchants in ordinary seasons, and it is therefore proposed to pay at the latter rate only. This arrangement is said to be acceptable to the weavers.

2. The Board considers that these proposals are incomplete and in some respects objectionable. In the first place, in dealing with middlemen instead of with individual weavers or with individual families of weavers; there is no guarantee that

relief will reach the most needy, and the loom-owners may be encouraged to carry on the worst form of "sweating". As the wages proposed to be paid are the same as those paid in ordinary seasons, there will be no certainty that it is proportioned to the necessities of the workers, even if it reaches them undiminished, nor, on the other hand, that it is not in excess of these requirements when prices have fallen.

3. It is observed that—

(*a*) in rule 7, the Collector proposes to deal with individual weavers, but there is no provision in the rules for making advances of material to such men. The scheme should be revised accordingly, and, as on relief works, no middlemen can be allowed.

(*b*) the statement referred to in rule 5 does not show the quantity of materials required for each cloth nor their value, nor the deductions to be made for short work. These particulars must be clearly shown, yarn being noted by weight and the task in days. The total cost of the cloths that it is proposed to manufacture should be worked out therein on the basis of the current prices of the staple food-grain, to show exactly what is meant.

(*c*) under rule 11, the appraiser is to prepare a register of advances to be made, but who the officer that determines the amount of the advances is to be, and what he is to be guided by, are nowhere stated.

4. The task, or full day's work, for a weaver or gang of weavers for working a single loom should be determined by actual experiments, as the method adopted by the Collector, depending on what appear to be insufficient data, is open to great objection. The very fact that the weavers prefer to accept what is said to be the wage earned in ordinary seasons at a time when the price of the staple food-grain is treble the normal rate suggests that the information gathered by the Collector cannot be relied upon.

5. The attention of the Collector will also be drawn to section 131 of the Famine Code, and it will be pointed out to him that the manufacture of the turbans as proposed does not appear to fall within the terms of that section, as they are neither coarse, nor used locally, nor by the lower classes.

6. In paragraph 3 of his letter, the Collector states that some of the looms are owned by Malas and Madigas, who weave a very coarse cloth used as covering sheets, and thick female cloths worn by the lower classes. No particulars of these are included in the Collector's scheme. The Collector is requested to report how he proposes to deal with these weavers of the Panchama class, who apparently stand in greatest need of relief, unless they are capable of labour on the relief works.

7. It would appear from rule 15 that it is intended to send the cloths woven to the Treasury Deputy Collector at Cuddapah for safe custody. The object of doing this does not appear, as the Divisional Officer at Jammalamadugu can do all that is required.

8. The Collector will be requested to revise his proposals in the light of the remarks made above and to re-submit them at a very early date. He should bear in mind that it is essential that the loom-workers should be dealt with instead of the loom-owners, and that the wages to be paid should be regulated by tasks determined by actual experiment and the current price of grain. Such a system has been found to work successfully elsewhere and it is now in operation in Adóni, where, it is observed, the number of weavers to be dealt with is much greater than it is in Jammalamadugu.

9. The Collector will be authorized to proceed at once with a scheme prepared on these lines, and the Government will be asked to place funds at his disposal for the purpose.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 744, Revenue, dated 22nd December 1896.

Orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector for the relief of weavers in the Cuddapah district. The Government considers that this amount will be sufficient to start with.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, &c.).
" Financial Department.

Order—No. 6, Financial, dated 4th January 1897.

The Accountant-General will place the sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Cuddapah for the relief of weavers, and the sum of Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Anantapur for relief kitchens, from the balance of the grant for the Coum Improvements Scheme resumed in G.O., No. 824, Financial, dated 2nd December 1896.

2. The Public Works Department will be requested to consider whether the amount (Rs. 6,000) required for expenditure on road relief works in Anantapur cannot be met in the first instance from the reserve at its disposal.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd.	1897.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 216, 30th March 1897.

Go. No. 1046 W, dt. 14.4.97

MARCH.

Famine Relief.

Passing orders on certain questions connected with the administration of —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897.

Miscellaneous.

In the orders issued hitherto in connection with the relief of distress, the Government has insisted on a rigid adherence to the provisions of the Famine Code. It has, however, borne in mind that these provisions, notably those about wages and tasks, have undergone material modifications since the distress of 1891–92, and has carefully watched their operation. The reports made by the Sanitary Commissioner on his inspections of the population of the affected districts, together with the examination made by His Excellency the Governor of the relief works in operation in the Deccan districts during his last tour, and the information gathered by him on the spot from district officers and others, tend to show that some of the provisions of the Code require to be relaxed and that the time has now arrived for the organization of village relief and the taking of other special measures in all the affected tracts.

2. The modification of the provisions relating to wages requires the sanction of the Government of India and that Government will be addressed separately on the subject. In the meantime the Board will issue such instructions to district officers as will enable the latter to pay the labourers the full value of the wages permissible under the Code. The prices ruling at the villages near the relief work should be taken for calculating the money value of the wages, not the prices ruling at the Cusbah of the taluk which, as a rule, are lower; further, the prices should be those of mature grain of medium quality, not those of light immature grain which weighs less measure for measure than the standard grain of the conversion tables. The Collectors should be authorized whenever necessary to calculate the wages on the money value of each item of the ration under clause 3 of section 120 of the Code. The Government of India has already been addressed as to the grain portion of the wage and the quantities of other items to be allowed to B and C class labourers, and till receipt of a reply from that Government, the following quantities may be adopted: B class; grain—$1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., other items—the maximum in the section: C class; grain—$1\frac{1}{8}$ lbs., other items—average of the maximum and minimum. The Government observes from the fortnightly task returns that a considerable number of gangs are placed in class C. This class is intended to include such sections of the community as weavers, petty traders, &c., who are unaccustomed to manual labour of the kind required on the works, or whose occupation, if any, is more or less sedentary. The relief of weavers has been separately provided for, and the other sections of the community likely to come under this class have not yet resorted to relief works to any extent. As labourers have to be classified under the section according as they are accustomed to labour or not, the Government does not think it right to place any body of relief workers in this division at the present stage. Instructions should therefore be issued that all persons seeking employment on relief works should, until further orders, be placed as a rule in class A or class B. The very weak, those who can do only nominal work and who will not resort to kitchens, may however be placed in class C.

3. *Tasks.*—The standard tasks given in form F of appendix III are fairly suitable on the whole, but they are average tasks and must be modified to suit local conditions, such as hardness of material and varying leads and lifts. This modification has

already been made in Bellary and the Board should see that revised task tables are drawn up at once for the other affected districts also. The following considerations should be borne in mind in tasking gangs and labourers:—

(i) *Composition of gangs.*—The Code tasks are for typical gangs consisting of certain proportions of men and women and children, and include work which can be done only by adult males. If therefore a gang unavoidably contains a preponderance of women and children, the unit task for the gang should be adjusted to its capacity. To take an illustration: supposing a C class gang to consist of 10 men, 50 women and 40 children, the task for embankment in gravelly soil according to the Code will be 45 cubic yards which gives the excessively high task of 4·5 cubic yards for each of the men in the gang. In such a case, endeavours should be made to divert the gang to some other work which would give all its members full employment, or to alter its composition by the addition of more men; but till this is done the work of digging exacted should not be more than can be executed by the men, though the result may be that sufficient digging is not done to occupy the rest of the gang in filling and carrying.

The Code directs that persons of 12 years and upwards should be treated as adults. The Government is of opinion that an exception may be made in the case of boys of 12 to 16 years who cannot turn out as much work as an adult, but whose growing frames require as much food as adults. These should be taken as equivalent to two or three child units for work, but should nevertheless receive the wage of an adult male.

(ii) *Excessive tasks.*—When the tasks prescribed appear to be excessive, the case should be met by a reduction of the task under section 107, not by reducing the class of the gangs under section 97. A similar reduction should be made when gangs turn out short work owing to the absence of tools or to inexpertness in the handling of tools. It is well to point out here that "Collector" in section 107 includes Divisional-officers, and that "the Engineer officer in charge" means the Overseer in charge.

(iii) *Weakness.*—The case of weakly gangs should also be met by a reduction of the task and not of the class or wage. The Government has already pointed out in its orders, Nos. 43, dated the 26th January 1897, and 108, dated the 19th February 1897, that Collectors can do this under section 107, and Divisional-officers should freely exercise this power so as to suit the tasks to the capacity of weakly coolies till these recover their health, when the full task of their class should be demanded.

(iv) *Distance.*—As a rule shelter should be provided for the labourers at or near the works. Where this has not been done, the distance which the workers have to walk both to and from the work should be allowed for on a suitable time scale and thus form a portion of the day's task; a walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles may be taken as the equivalent of an hour's work.

4. *Fining.*—Fining should be resorted to only in clear cases of malingering or of insubordination, and even then not so as to reduce the wage below that of the D class nor for more than one week continuously without the special permission of the Divisional-officer.

Rule 8 in appendix VI should be modified so as to allow of half the wage being given for half a day's work as under the old Code. Late attendance not justified by the coolies having to come from a distance should be met by a small fine not exceeding a quarter of a day's wage to be imposed at the discretion of the officer in charge.

5. *Dependants.*—The children and the infirm dependants of labourers are now relieved gratuitously at the kitchens attached to the works. But often the dependants will not from caste objections, or cannot on account of the distance, attend these kitchens, and have in consequence to be supported by the earning members out of their wage. In the case of dependants who attend at the works but are prevented owing to caste objections from partaking of cooked food, the dole prescribed in section 122 may take the form of an extra wage to the actual worker. The case of dependants who cannot attend at the works may, at the discretion of the Collector, be dealt with under section 64 or by the distribution of grain doles under sections 83 and 85.

6. *Circle Inspectors.*—The appointment of Circle Inspectors was sanctioned in G.O., No. 115, dated the 23rd February 1897, in certain parts of Kurnool and Bellary where the distress was more severe than in other parts of the affected districts. The Government is of opinion that the time has now arrived for the organization of village-relief on a wider and more extended scale, and empowers the Board to appoint Circle Inspectors wherever these are considered to be necessary in the affected districts. The appointments as made should be reported for the information of Government and the relief given should be in the form of grain doles or of cooked food at kitchens. Money doles should be given only in cases where grain doles or ration tickets are found impracticable.

7. *Weavers.*—Revised task tables are now under preparation for the relief of weavers in the affected districts. The enquiries made by His Excellency the Governor in his recent tour tend to show that the scale adopted at Adóni is not too low, the earnings of weavers with single looms being hardly sufficient for bare subsistence in cases where they have families dependent on them. If the tasks adopted at other places be higher than at Adóni they should probably be reduced. An officer has been placed on special duty to be in charge of weavers' relief in the affected Deccan districts, whose first duty will be to visit the various weaving centres rapidly and bring the tasks and rules into some degree of uniformity; a special Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar should also be appointed for each district to work under him.

8. *Loans.*—(i) Two special Tahsildars with the requisite clerical assistance have recently been sanctioned for each of the districts of Bellary and Anantapur for the speedy disposal of loan applications. The Board is authorized to afford, if necessary in anticipation of sanction, similar assistance to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah.

(ii) Every encouragement should be given to the taking of loans for village improvements. The Government of India has forwarded copy of rules promulgated in the North-Western Provinces for the undertaking and control of village relief works. Enquiries will be made in the Local and Municipal Department as to whether the Local Fund Boards would work on the lines indicated therein by means of small loans to ryots for petty village works, such as improvement of tanks and wells, &c. The Board of Revenue is also requested to report on this.

9. *Public Works Department.*—It must be distinctly understood that the Public Works Department staff engaged in connection with relief works is under the control of Collectors in all but technical matters, and that the details of the Public Works establishment should be seen and passed by the Collectors before they are sent up to the Board or Government for sanction.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

80 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures

Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 229, 1st April 1897.

Order thereon No. 1160 W dt 5.5.97
Communicated to the
Supdg Engr. III Circle
(True extract)
H.Z.D.-in-C.

To
The Supdg. Engr. III Circle.

APRIL.

Relief of Weavers.

Sanctioning the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and a peon for superintending the operations for the — in the Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district; stating that orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing a sum of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector; and requesting the Board to report whether separate arrangements should be made for the relief of young and infirm dependants of weavers if the Adóni tasks are adopted.

6

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 4th March 1897, No. 188 :—

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., B.A., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1897, Dis. No. 925 :—

I have the honour to submit herewith a draft scheme prepared by the Deputy Collector, Gooty Division, for the relief of weavers in their own trade in the Tadpatri taluk of his division, together with a copy of his report, Dis. No. 204, dated 25th January 1897, and a set of rules framed and forms drawn up on the model of the Cuddapah draft rules printed in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474.

2. As reported in my letter, Dis. No. 4806, dated 22nd December 1896, the weavers in the district showed until very lately no signs of inclination to accept State relief on the conditions laid down in the Famine Code. To prevent, however, any possible misconception that might exist, I issued early last month printed leaflets for free distribution to the weavers in which the conditions of relief were briefly indicated and written in the vernacular so as to help an accurate understanding of the terms. Applications from the weavers were also invited in all cases where they were willing to accept relief on the conditions laid down. Up to date, I have received none from any quarter and it is evident that the cloth-dealing merchants have not yet altogether forsaken the weavers. The Deputy Collector's enquiries have, however, shown that in Tadpatri, the necessity for relief has arisen, about one-third of the weavers having now been thrown out of employment and compelled to seek their livelihood by other means. From the villagewar statistics compiled by the Tahsildar, it would appear that out of 1,112 families owning about 2,050 looms, about 1,097 owning 2,028 looms and consisting of about 4,700 souls are likely to need relief. All these are returned as members of the weavers' families and to this number must be added the number of coolies usually employed in the weavers' households, which are being separately compiled. About 1,232 looms are reported to have ceased working and considering the magnitude of the distress prevailing in this taluk, as indicated by the daily increasing attendance on the relief works especially the one at Gudur, where the number has steadily risen day by day to thrice its original strength within the space of nearly a fortnight—the attendance at present being 1,571—I am of opinion that the relief to weavers in this taluk cannot be safely postponed any longer, and that numbers will avail themselves of it as soon as the relief is started. My own recent tours in this taluk have fully convinced me of the necessity for this form of relief in the near future. Hence, though no one has yet come forward openly asking for such relief, I venture to think that it is time to take steps for having the scheme ready for introduction as soon as the necessity is felt and to be equipped also with requisite funds and sanction for establishments, &c., all of which mean a deal of interval delay.

3. The Deputy Collector has selected only the following three kinds of cloths, in view of the terms of section 131 of the Code :—

(1) Pachadam (sheeting cloth);
(2) Yerra vastram (a sort of coloured handkerchief); and
(3) Pattanchu panchalu (a kind of coarse male cloth). Samples of the above three have been procured and are separately forwarded to the Board for inspection and approval. Other kinds of cloths locally woven, such as the female cloths, have been excluded for the present from the operations of these rules for the reasons stated by

the Deputy Collector in paragraph 3 of his report which, I consider, are sound. As regards the "Yerra vastram", I felt at first rather doubtful as to its suitability since the cloth is only 2 feet square and formed a sort of handkerchief ordinarily but rarely used except by a few selected classes. But in reply to my reference on the point, the Deputy Collector since reports as follows :—

"When the cloth designated as 'Yerra vastram' was selected by me and the Tahsildar of Tadpatri for being woven, the terms of section 131 of the Famine Code were duly considered, and it has been ascertained that it finds a ready sale in the western countries of Hubli, Dharwar, &c., as already reported in paragraph 5 of my letter, Dis No. 204, dated 22nd January 1897. These red *vastrams* are used more as turbans (pagas) by Balijas and Muhammadans and number of them from 8 to 20 is being utilised therefore without being separated into pieces. The single pieces separated are also used by Lingayets for suspending the *lingas* on to their necks. They are exported on a pretty extensive scale to the Bombay Presidency. Besides these points in favour of the adoption of this kind of cloth, there is another important consideration, as already stated by me, that it is manufactured generally by Muhammadan gosha ladies who cannot find any other suitable employment for sustenance."

While fully endorsing the Deputy Collector's remarks as to the necessity for affording these Muhammadan women what cannot but be in one way a very congenial form of relief to them, I cannot help remarking that I have my own misgivings as to the advisability of its adoption. The supervision entailed by the opening of these operations will involve various kinds of inspections, no doubt meant to prevent fraud, but in the eyes of these women, inquisitorial in their character and, as the Board is aware, unquestionably distasteful to the recipients of relief, who are debarred by national custom from appearing in public, and who in short would rather decline State relief than be exposed to any risk of meddlesomeness. The necessity for such inspections has been demonstrated by the considerations mentioned by the Collector of Cuddapah in paragraph 5 of his first letter printed in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474, above referred to; in fact the rules contemplate that the relief is to be extended to *bonâ fide* weavers and members of their families, and in order to ensure that the object of Government is not defeated, frequent local inspections of the looms, the process of weaving, and the task, &c, will be necessary. As the Deputy Collector, however, strongly urges that the manufacture of these should also be taken in hand, I recommend their adoption with, of course, some diffidence as an experimental measure for the Board's approval.

4. The dimensions of the cloths chosen, the kinds of materials used, the labour required for manufacturing them, and the probable cost of making them, &c., are given in the accompanying statement No. I. Both the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar have ascertained the task before fixing it, but if subsequent experience shows that it has been fixed either too liberally or too rigidly, a modification will be suggested.

5. The task for "Pachadam" (cloth No. I) appears to be almost the same as that adopted for Adóni. As for "Panchalu," the task fixed by the Divisional Officer is compared below with the results recorded at Adóni and Kurnool (*vide* B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46.

Kurnool $14 \times 2 = 28$ square cubits — 2 days (*i.e.*, a day for a man and a day for a woman).

Adóni $12 \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 27$ square cubits — 2 days for a man and 3 days for a woman.

Tadpatri $36 \times 2\frac{1}{6} = 78$ square cubits — 6 days for a man and 6 days for a woman.

By reducing the Kurnool and Adóni tasks to the standard adopted at Tadpatri we have—

Kurnool ... ... 78 square cubits — $5\frac{4}{7}$ days (*i.e.*, $2\frac{11}{14}$ days for a man and $2\frac{11}{14}$ days for a woman).

Adóni ... ... Do — $5\frac{7}{9}$ days for one man and $8\frac{2}{3}$ days for one woman.

It will thus be seen that the task fixed for Tadpatri is far more rigid than the one adopted in Adóni, but somewhat lighter than that for Kurnool. It is said that the Kurnool scheme has not proved successful and that no one there has yet come forward to accept the relief on the terms offered, and this, if true, is probably some

proof of the rigidity of the task worked out in that district. Pending the result of certain experiments recently ordered by the Board in the two neighbouring districts, I think the task arrived at by the Deputy Collector may be accepted *ad interim*. With regard to the cost of these male cloths, it is observed that, while the Cuddapah cloth called "Kattuvasam panchalu" cost As. 8–2 per cloth and the Kurnool one As. 6–1, the Tadpatri cloth costs As. 7–6. There is, however, a small difference in the dimensions of the Cuddapah and Tadpatri patterns, the former being a quarter of a foot broader. The Deputy Collector reports that this difference is made up by the superiority of the texture of the latter, which is said to be less loose than the former.

All the 2,028 looms expected to need relief are apparently not suited for weaving the three kinds of cloths now chosen. But the Deputy Collector has ascertained that the looms adapted for weaving the female cloths can, with slight adjustments, be fitted up for weaving the "Panchalu" and "Pachadam" Nos. 1 and 3 referred to in statement No. I.

6. As regards the establishments necessary for introducing the scheme, the Deputy Collector suggests the following:—

		Rs.
Appraising department—		
One appraiser	on	20
One gumastah	,,	15
One attender	,,	7
Store-keeping department—		
One head store-keeper	on	50
One deputy store-keeper	,,	30
One attender	,,	7
Paying department—		
One paymaster	on	30
One attender	,,	7

Until the relief is actually started and it is seen what numbers avail themselves of it, I am not in a position to state definitely what establishments would be actually required. But I would suggest that sanction be accorded to the above on the understanding that they should be entertained only as actual necessity arises. In the meantime effect may be given to the proposals made by the Deputy Collector in paragraph 8 of his letter with which I entirely concur, viz.—

(1) Entrusting the work for the present to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tadpatri, with the allowance of a clerk of Rs. 15 to strengthen his staff and (2) merging the appraising and the store-keeping departments into one, &c.

Besides the above, the Deputy Collector also suggests the entertainment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar to supervise the relief operations, together with the marginally-noted establishment for him (Deputy Tahsildar). As I have already recommended in my letter, Ref. on C. No. 94, dated 19th January 1897, the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector for this division to relieve the present Divisional Officer of his magisterial work, &c., I am not prepared at present to recommend an additional Deputy Tahsildar and would defer the consideration until I have seen how far the arrangement already proposed would leave the Divisional Officer unfettered for the administration of famine relief.

	Rs.	
One clerk on	20	
Do.	15	
One attender	8	
Two peons on	6	each.

7. As stated by the Deputy Collector, an allotment of Rs. 10,000 would suffice for the present, and I request that this sum may be placed at my disposal at an early date. The Deputy Collector has omitted to note that a kitchen or kitchens would be necessary for the children and infirm dependents of the weavers' families in Tadpatri and other suitable centres. I am addressing him for submitting detailed proposals in this respect as I do not at present see my way to arranging for the feeding of all such persons in kitchens since the weavers' families are scattered over not less than fifty villages in various parts of the taluk, and one or two kitchens cannot conveniently serve the purposes of all admitted to relief. On receipt of further particulars, I shall again address the Board on this point. In the meanwhile, as a kitchen at Tadpatri, where the number of weavers is largest in the taluk, would undoubtedly be necessary, and as the sum of Rs. 2,000 already sanctioned in G.O., No. 6, Financial, dated 4th January 1897, for purposes of gratuitous relief in this district would be utterly inadequate for meeting the increased expenditure until the close of the official year, I request that an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 be allotted for expenditure under this head.

8. In the concluding portion of his letter, the Deputy Collector recommends that his proposals so far as they relate to "Pachadam" and "Panchalu" be extended also to the Gooty taluk. In the absence of detailed information as to the task, the kinds woven, their dimensions and the labour involved, &c., I am unable to recommend this proposal for the Board's acceptance. The Deputy Collector has been called on to report these particulars and directly on receipt, the Board will be separately addressed as regards the Gooty taluk.

Enclosure No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. K. NARAYANA IYER Avergal, Deputy Collector of Gooty Division, Anantapur District, to the Collector of Anantapur, dated Senegalagudur, 22nd January 1897, Dis. No. 204.

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the grant of relief to the weavers in my division.

2. First, as regards the necessity for affording relief in their own trade to weavers, I beg to state that searching enquiries have been made regarding the present condition of the weavers and that it is clear therefrom that owing to the adverse state of the season and the rapid rise in the price of the staple food-grains and that also in consequence of the fall in the demand for the cloths of local manufacture which has obliged the "sowcars" to greatly curtail their transactions, about one-third of the weavers have been thrown out of employment and are found either to remain idle or to earn their livelihood by other professions, for which they are not well fitted. In Tadpatri taluk, it is reported that the total number of looms is 2,050 and the number of weavers, men and women, able to work is about 4,500. Of the former, about one-half are out of work, and of the number of weavers about 3,000 would eventually require work in their own craft.

3. The cloths principally woven in these parts are male and female cloths, red "vastrams" or handkerchiefs and rough sheeting cloths, called in Telugu (పంచలు, చీరలు, యెఱ్ఱవస్త్రము, పచ్చడము) Panchalu, Chiralu, Yerravastram and Pachadam, respectively. The Pariah and barber weavers generally employ themselves in manufacturing "Pachadam" and white female cloths, while the rest betake themselves to the manufacture of "Pancha," "Red vastram" and other coloured female cloths. I have, for the present, confined my proposal to aid the manufacturers of "Pancha," "Vastram" and "Pachadam," as these will, to begin with, afford work to the poorer class of weavers, who stand in greater need of State relief at present than the weavers engaged in the comparatively more valuable coloured female cloths and as the manufacture of the coloured female cloths involves greater intricacy requiring a highly paid supervising staff to carefully examine the fastness of the colour and other details. These cloths are ordinarily made of very badly dyed material and the consequence is that, if kept for a year or more, they lose their colour and deteriorate in value. More valuable kind of dyeing will have to be used to prevent the fading of the colour, but there is no guarantee that even then the colour would remain fast. Further, in the time taken for weaving such female cloths, there is a great difference between the rates sanctioned for the Kurnool district and those ascertained by actual experiment here by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri. I have addressed the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector, Kurnool division, to inform me if any weavers have come forward to accept State aid for the weaving of the female cloths at the rates of wages sanctioned therefor and if so, how many have been relieved thereunder. On receipt of his reply, I shall submit further proposals in regard to the weaving of these cloths. I may, however, note that, although no provision is made in the scheme for making advances to those owning looms adapted for weaving female cloths, there can really be no hardship to such loom owners, as I understand that "Panchas" and "Pachadams" can, with slight alterations and adjustments, be woven in such looms. I have specially included red "Vastrams" in my proposal as they are in some cases woven by Muhammadan Gosha ladies in Tadpatri town. Out of 165 looms existing in Tadpatri alone for weaving handkerchiefs, 50 looms are worked by Muhammadan females.

4. The details of the dimensions of these cloths, the materials used, the labour involved in manufacturing them, the cost of the materials, the cooly paid in ordinary times and the wages that are now required to be paid are given in the accompanying statement No. I. The idea of the scheme is to deal with individual families of weavers possessing looms. A family possesses

are made and perform such sundry work as the paymaster and the gumastah may require of him.

sometimes more looms than one, but in such cases advances should be restricted to as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family. If it happens that a weaver has more looms than he can work with the members of his family, he can let them out to the coolies who can get advance under the rules. It is proposed to give the twist required for the manufacture of the cloths to each headman of the family owning a loom, and on the return of the manufactured cloths to pay C class wages according to the then prevalent prices of yellow cholum. Cholum appears to be the food now in ordinary use by the weaver classes. The processes connected with the weaving of the three sorts of cloths in question are simple enough and it has been ascertained both by personal observation by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri and myself, and from the statements of some practical weavers and cloth merchants, that it would take 5 days for a male weaver to weave 3 "Pachadams" of 18 feet by $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet each and 5 days for a female for adjusting, &c. The red "Vastrams" proposed to be woven is 2 feet square for 24 pieces of such "Vastrams;" the labour required is of a male for 5 days and a female for 4 days. The time taken for weaving 6 "Panchalu" of $9 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ feet each is ascertained to be that of one man and one woman for 6 days. These rates are liable to revision whenever experience shows that lower rates may be adopted.

5. The cloths now proposed to be manufactured are those which, in ordinary years, find ready sales in the western countries of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Dhavangiri and Tummankartha, as also in Bellary, Bombay, Poona and Sholapur.

6. The Tahsildar of Tadpatri proposes to send the manufactured cloths to the Huzur office at Anantapur as they can be better secured there. They may be temporarily kept and secured in the old Taluk Cutcherry at Tadpatri and sent to Anantapur once a fortnight or a month.

7. The village agency will be utilised in preparing the lists of weavers requiring relief, their means, &c.

8. A set of draft rules proposed for the relief of weavers with the necessary statements is enclosed. These rules are intended to be adopted in their entirety, only when the system works well and when the number of weavers relieved amounts to at least 200. For the present, the work may be placed under the immediate charge of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tadpatri, whose magisterial work is rather light. He may be allowed a clerk on Rs. 15 to facilitate speedy disposal of cases coming before him. The appraising and the store-keeping departments may be merged into one for the present and the head of the department paid Rs. 20 per month and asked to furnish security for Rs. 200, from which will be recovered from time to time, any losses accruing to Government from the inefficient discharge of his duty. The services of an attender on Rs. 7 may be given to him for the present. There should be a paymaster on Rs. 30, who will be assisted in the beginning by the attender above referred to in weighing and issuing the yarn. But I would, however, suggest that the necessary sanction of the Board may be obtained previously for entertaining the establishment proposed in the rules when the number of weavers relieved amounts to 200 as already stated.

9. In conclusion, I beg to request that, for the purpose, the necessary sanction may be obtained for placing at my disposal a sum of Rs. 10,000. My proposals are restricted only to the Tadpatri taluk as the Tahsildar of Gooty and the Deputy Tahsildar of Uravakonda have reported that no weavers require relief for the present in the Gooty taluk. I have, however, ascertained on my tour of inspection that the weavers at Konakondla and Guntakal want relief. The proposals submitted by me for the Tadpatri taluk so far as they relate to the weaving of "Pachadam" and "Pancha" may be extended to the Gooty taluk also, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Gooty or the Deputy Tahsildar of Uravakonda attending to the work according as the majority of the weavers who want relief live nearer to Gooty or Uravakonda. Sanction should be obtained for the appointment of an appraiser and a paymaster for the Gooty taluk also for the present on the pay mentioned above.

Resolution—dated 4th March 1897, No. 188.

The proposals of the Collector of Anantapur for the relief of weavers at their own trade in the Tadpatri taluk will be submitted to Government with an expression of the Board's general approval thereof.

2. The Collector's report submitted to Government with B.P., dated 1st January 1897, Mis. No. 4, showed that, though the weavers in parts of the district had begun to feel the pinch of distress, they were then nowhere prepared to accept relief on famine wages. This does not quite accord with the experience of the Famine Commissioner, who found several weavers of both sexes on the road works in Tadpatri taluk. Now, however, the weavers in Tadpatri are reported to stand in need of State relief, and although nobody has yet come forward asking for such relief, it is expected that numbers will avail themselves of it as soon as the relief is started. The Collector estimates that about 1,097 families owning 2,028 looms and consisting of 4,700 persons, besides coolies employed by them in ordinary seasons to assist in their work, are likely to need relief.

3. The cloths proposed to be woven are (1) Pachadam (sheeting cloth), (2) Panchalu (coarse male cloth) and (3) Yerravastram (coloured handkerchiefs). The last does not find a ready local sale, but is exported largely to the Bombay Presidency in ordinary seasons, and it is included in the scheme, as a means of affording relief to poor Muhammadan gosha women who are generally employed in manufacturing this kind of cloth. For the relief of these women, however, the proper course is to follow the direction in sections 134 and 135 of the Famine Code and to employ the women in spinning cotton or grinding grain required for use in kitchens, as was done in Kurnool in 1892. A copy of B.P., dated 9th June 1892, No. 416, which contains a description of the scheme adopted at Cumbum for the relief of gosha women in 1892 will be forwarded to the Collector for his information and guidance. The Board thinks that, for the present, the relief operations may be confined to the manufacture of Pachadam and Panchalu.

4. The task prescribed appears, on the data at present available, to be fair, and it may be adopted pending further report which should be submitted after watching the scheme in actual work for some time. A task table should be prepared in the form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, and submitted to the Board as early as possible.

5. The scale of establishments proposed has also the Board's approval provided that only the staff that is actually necessary to start work is employed in the beginning. The Board, however, does not consider that two storekeepers are at present required, and has therefore struck off one. The Board does not agree with the Collector in thinking that the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar to supervise the weavers' relief operations is at present unnecessary. Tadpatri is a litigious place and it is doubtful if the Stationary Sub-Magistrate would have time to supervise the experiment properly. The appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar is therefore recommended.

6. Proper arrangements should be made without delay for the grant of gratuitous relief to the non-working children and infirm dependants of the weavers. If circles are formed, as contemplated by section 65 of the Famine Code, it will not be necessary to give relief in every village, and there will, in all villages where kitchens are so started, be other destitute persons entitled to relief under section 62. The sanction of Government is requested to the allotment of funds applied for by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter.

7. The allotment of particular days for the receipt of cloths from the weavers of particular villages is likely to cause hardship and the requirement in rule 4, that the village officers should be present with the weavers at such times, will, the Board fears, unnecessarily interfere with the ordinary duties of these officers. These provisions will accordingly be omitted. There is no objection in requiring village officers to be present when weavers are given their first advances, in order to ensure the identity of the person relieved and that advances are not made for more looms than they can actually work, but even for this the production of a certificate from the village officer may be found sufficient. A rule will be added permitting the payment of wages for the days taken in drawing supplies and pay, on the following scale, weekly:—

If resident within—

from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles	half a day,
from 5 to 10 miles	full day,

it being also remembered that the weavers are certain to be detained more or less each time they come to the central depôt.

8. The provision, in rule 6, permitting the weavers to employ coolies will be struct out. If a weaver family has more looms than can be worked by its members, they

... work as the paymaster and the gumastah may require of him.

may be lent to the cooly-weavers who can get advances of materials in their own names. Similarly, rule 9 permitting the purchase of all cloths tendered by the weavers will also be omitted, as it may lead to the local merchants disposing of their surplus stocks to Government by this means through cooly-weavers.

9. With reference to rule 7, it is observed that deductions should be made from wages not only for short weight but also for deficiency in size. It will also be stated in the rules that, in order to enable the paymaster to determine the wages payable, the notice of prices, in form G, Appendix III of the Famine Code, should be sent to him by the Tahsildar from time to time.

10. The paymasters under these rules should be kept in funds by the Tahsildar, as all other relief-paymasters are.

11. In rule 23, a clause will be added requiring the appraiser, in cases where he passes a cloth under the orders of the committee, to note the fact in the ticket issued by him.

12. The rules, as amended by the Board, are appended.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Anantapur, with copies of B.P., dated 9th June 1892, No. 416 and 10th February 1897, No. 121.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Relief to Weavers—Tadpatri taluk.

The relief by Government to weavers will be given in accordance with the following scheme, but Government reserves to itself the power to alter or withdraw or in any way modify any of the conditions of this scheme at any moment.

2. *Establishment.*—The Deputy Collector of the division will be the officer in charge of the weavers' relief operations. A Special Deputy Tahsildar appointed for the purpose will be in immediate charge of the relief operations. He will be competent to decide, subject, of course, to the control of the Tahsildar and Deputy Collector, who are eligible to be admitted to relief in this form under these rules. He will be assisted by one clerk on Rs. 15. There will further be three separate departments connected with this relief, which will be under the immediate control of the Deputy Tahsildar :—

(1) The Appraising department.
(2) The Paying department.
(3) The Storekeeping department.

The Appraising department will consist of one appraiser on Rs. 20, one gumastah on Rs. 15, and one attender on Rs. 7 per month. The appraiser will be required to furnish security for Rs. 500, from which will be recovered any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of duty.

The Storekeeping department will consist of a storekeeper on Rs. 30, who will be required to furnish security for Rs. 1,000. The storekeeper will be allowed an attender on Rs. 7.

The Paying department will consist of a paymaster on Rs. 30, and an attender on Rs. 7. The paymaster will be required to furnish security for Rs. 500.

3. A list of weavers requiring relief in each village will be prepared by the karnam and the reddi and forwarded to the officer in immediate charge of the relief scheme.

4. To each village or group of villages will be allotted a particular day for receiving the initial advances of materials and on the appointed day the village officers will be present at the head-quarters with the weavers.

5. The names of persons admitted to relief will be entered in a register in form B and a ticket furnished to the weavers in form C.

6. Advances of materials will be made to weavers for only as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family.

7. The kinds of cloths to be woven, their length and breadth, the quantity of materials, &c., required to produce them, cost of materials and the deductions to be made for deficiency in weight and size are shown in statement No. I. The thread will be weighed when issuing, and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quality of the material used and texture, weight, length and breadth. The money-payment towards wages will be calculated with reference to the price of grain notified to the paymaster by the Tahsildar from time to time in form G, Appendix III of the Famine Code, and the number of persons required for weaving the cloth as determined by actual experiment. As the preparation of the yarn for the loom takes time, subsequent issues of yarn will be made before the cessation of the work with the yarn first issued, provided the weaver produces not less than half the number of cloths for which advances were already made. In cases where the weavers have to travel long distances for delivering cloths and drawing supplies and wages, an extra allowance will be paid to them on the following scale, weekly :—

If resident within—	
from 2½ to 5 miles	half a day's wage.
from 5 to 10 miles	full day's wage.

8. Of each kind of cloth, three samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept by the appraiser, another by the Deputy Tahsildar for reference, and the third will be kept by the Deputy Collector under his lock and seal.

9. The appraiser will maintain a ledger in form D. in which entries will be made from the admission ticket (form C) presented by the weaver. The quantity of yarn to be issued for each kind of cloth will be according to the scale prescribed in statement No. I. Simultaneously with the ledger a day-book in form E will be written by the gumastah, who will also prepare from the day-book a ticket in form F which will be signed by the appraiser and handed over to the weaver. Form G will be used for money-payments. The form F will be the authority to make the initial advances of materials in all cases in which the Deputy Tahsildar considers it necessary and certifies accordingly in a note in the ticket issued in form C and for the payment of wages subsequently as they become due to the weavers.

10. When cloths are tendered by weavers it will be the duty of the appraiser to sample them verifying the pattern, length, breadth, quality of materials and texture. He will then issue a ticket in form G in triplicate noting in it the amount of wages, deductions on account of short weight, &c., deductions on account of advances made and the net amount payable. He will be helped by the gumastah in scriptory work especially in preparing the daily register of cloths received in form H. The tickets will be machine-numbered and will be stamped under each number with *fac-simile* seal of the Deputy Collector. One part of the ticket will be the appraiser's own counterfoil. The second will be pasted on the cloth and the third will be delivered to the weaver and it will be the authority for the paymaster to disburse the wages due to the weaver. For the issue of materials, a ticket in form F will be issued by the appraiser.

11. The appraiser will prepare at the end of every month an individual account in form J, showing the number of cloths for which yarn was issued during the month, the number received from the weavers and the balance outstanding against them. This account should be submitted to the officer in charge, who will forward a copy of it to the Collector through the Deputy Collector, after verifying the entries in it with reference to the registers in his office.

12. The appraiser will maintain a daily account of cloths received in form H and hand over to the storekeeper the cloths received during the day as they are received with an advice in form K, and obtain an acknowledgment therefor as provided in the form.

13. The storekeeper will be in charge of the store. He will keep a register in form L. He will see that the bundles of manufactured cloths are neatly packed and kept under the Deputy Collector's seal. He will see that the cloths are sold or disposed of strictly in the order in which they are received. He will always maintain on hand not less than 15 days' stock of the materials required. He should issue yarn to the paymaster on his indent in form M which will be in triplicate and provide for an acknowledgment having been obtained.

14. The paymaster will be in charge of the stock of materials required for issue during a week which he will obtain from the storekeeper on indent in form N. He will keep the stock account in form O, showing the receipts of yarn from the storekeeper and of issue of the same to weavers. He will also maintain a register in form P showing yarn issued every day to the weavers. This should be written up from ticket in form F as issues are made A similar register in form Q should be kept by him for payments of money made to weavers every day which should be posted from the ticket in form G.

The gumastah will help the paymaster in weighing the yarn, issuing the same under orders of the paymaster, and in the scriptory work. The duty of the attender will be to assist the paymaster in receiving the tickets from the weavers, keeping them properly filed when payments are made and perform such sundry work as the paymaster and the gumastah may require of him.

At the close of each day's transaction the paymaster will send to the officer in charge extracts from the daily accounts of the issue of yarn and of money-payments made along with the appraiser's tickets and paid vouchers. The paymaster will see that the gumastah and the attender keep a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quality of the several materials and that the materials required for one issue to each weaver are always kept prepared for issue.

15. The Deputy Tahsildar will admit all persons applying for relief and supervise the work of the appraiser, paymaster and storekeeper. He will see that the establishments do their work properly without letting the weavers wait unnecessarily.

16. The Tahsildar will keep the paymaster supplied with funds, and for this he will allow an imprest of a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 to the paymaster. The paymaster's imprest will be recouped by the Tahsildar on the presentation to him of an extract of expenditure in form Q. With this must be submitted all the paid vouchers in adjustment of the credit given to him. These will be countersigned by the officer in charge.

17. The Deputy Tahsildar will examine the balance of money and the stock of materials with the paymaster every evening and will compare his day-book with that of the appraiser to test their accuracy. He will examine the stock of materials with the storekeeper once a week. The ledger kept by the appraiser will also be scrutinized by the Deputy Tahsildar every day (not less than 25 per cent. of the cases) to see that the scale prescribed has not been departed from. The Deputy Collector will also examine the accounts and verify the balance at least once a fortnight.

18. The paymaster will be supplied with a cash-chest which should be lodged in the local Sub-Treasury. The key of the chest should be kept by the paymaster.

19. The Deputy Tahsildar will also incur all contingent expenditure connected with the working of the scheme, such as railway fare and cart-hire of yarn received, cloths despatched, packing materials, stationery articles, &c. He should keep a register in form R. His bills will be paid by the paymaster and the paid vouchers will be sent by him along with the other vouchers. He will keep an abstract register of the quantity of yarn received from firms, &c., in form S and of the issues of yarn to weavers and receipt of cloths from them in form F.

20. The stock of cloths will be transferred from the storekeeper's store to that of the Deputy Collector or the Treasury Deputy Collector once a fortnight.

21. Once a fortnight the stock of cloths in store with the storekeeper will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Deputy Collector, Tahsildar and two well experienced respectable local cloth merchants to be selected by the Deputy Collector. Their duty will be to see that the cloths received and paid for, are duly brought to store and especially that the quality and the texture of cloths passed by the appraiser are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store register of cloths, on the date of their examination, a certificate to that effect. The non-official members of the committee will be allowed such fee as may be determined by the Deputy Collector not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloth rejected by the appraiser as not up to the sample, brought to them for the purpose by the weavers and if they think that it may be accepted to direct the appraiser to pass it. The appraiser will in such cases note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee.

22. An adequate guard of police will be detailed for duty in connection with the scheme. The stock of materials and cloths with the storekeeper will be guarded both day and night. There should be an orderly at each of the appraising and paying offices during the working hours to preserve order among the weavers and see to safety of yarn, money, &c.

23. No light should, on any account, be taken into the store rooms.

Order—No. 229, Revenue, dated 1st April 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Government sanctions the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and a peon for superintending the operations for the relief of weavers in Anantapur. Orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing an additional allotment of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector.

2. In regard to the tasks proposed by the Collector which are stated to be far more rigid than at Adóni, the Board's attention will be drawn to paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, where in the Government suggests that wherever the tasks are higher than at Adóni they may be reduced to the Adóni level

which enables the working members to earn just enough to maintain their young and infirm dependants. If the Adóni tasks are adopted it is a question for consideration whether separate arrangements should be made for the gratuitous relief of these dependants; the Board is requested to report on this point.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Financial Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. P. Seetharam. 2.

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Famine Relief

Mrs B. - S.E. 1 Circle

reporting that the

Ex. Engr. Nazafgarh has

no right that he may

have a free hand

in the administration

of ——