Public Works (189 7) Department.

G.O., No. 1475 W

DATED 31.5.97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Weavers: Bros: Revenue Sec^t^ recording with remark Board's Bros: approving the proposals of the Collector of Kurnool for the relief of — in the Head Ass^t^ Collector's division, Cont^d^ 6 Sr. III Cards.

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[P.W. 25. 5,000—30-11-96.]

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BACK PAPERS.

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Public Works (1897) Department

Current No: 5062

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. & Regd. { 22-5 } 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies 16

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Weavers.

Board's Proceedings approving the proposals of the Collector of Kurnool for the relief of — in the Head Assistant Collector's Division, recorded with the remark that the rules should be modified in accordance with G.O., No. 274, dated 28th April 1897.

not rec'd

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture) dated 13th April 1897, No. 303 :—

Read—the following letter from M. GHOSE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Camp Boyalakuntla, 25th February 1897, T.C. No. 55-Eng., and endorsement thereon by the Collector, dated 12th March 1897 :—

I have the honour to submit a draft scheme and rules for granting relief to the weavers of this division in their own craft.

2. As far as I have been able to ascertain it is necessary to afford relief to the weavers in the villages of Koilkuntla and Sirvel taluks only and that need only be done after Shivaratri as most of them have work till then. There are not many weavers in these taluks; a number of families live in several scattered villages. I have ordered a list showing the exact number of families and looms to be prepared for every such village, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the total number of looms in each of these taluks will not exceed three hundred. I have excluded from the operation of this scheme of relief all such classes who are not weavers by caste and profession, such as Malas, Barbers, &c., as these classes can generally attend the ordinary relief works or have other means of livelihood.

3. From personal inquiries in the villages of these two taluks I find that the weavers make the same kind of cloths as at Jammalamadugu in the Cuddapah district —the "Mora Gadi Paru" or turban, and the "Pancha Kattuvasam" or tying cloth for males. I find from actual examination that the dimensions, weight and texture of these cloths is the same as those in the Cuddapah district; and as the Deputy Collector of Jammalamadugu has already made a very detailed experiment with these cloths, I did not think it necessary to do so here for the purposes of this report. Of the two kinds of cloths generally woven here I find it will be more convenient if the "Panchalu" alone is taken up for relief purposes in this division. It will secure uniformity as in most of the villages they are unaccustomed to weave the turban and it will also save a great deal of trouble in working the scheme.

4. At Bijinivemula, I found the weavers making all sorts of dyed cloths and fancy wearing apparels and also a very coarse kind of cloth with No. 10 twist about the size of a dufter cloth. At Kotakonda, too, they are only accustomed to weave coarse cloths either with No. 10 twist or with country yarn. In the case of these two villages I would recommend that only the coarse cloth made with No. 10 twist be taken up for relief purposes. These, instead of being sold afterwards in the market, will be very useful to Government, as they could be distributed throughout the district for use as dufters in the different offices. On the whole, the cloths woven in the majority of the villages being the same as those at Jammalamadugu, I have adopted the same rules with modifications to suit this division.

5. I have proposed that the Tahsildars of their respective taluks be the principal supervising officers of the relief scheme subject to the general control of the Divisional officer. As the number of looms will after all be small, I have not recommended the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar. The Tahsildars should, however, be aided by two gumast as—one on Rs. 25, another on Rs. 20—as the scriptory work will nevertheless be considerable, and the Tahsildars of this division are already burdened with heavy famine duties. I have modified rule 2 accordingly.

6. I have preserved rules 3 to 9 with slight alterations and struck out rule 10 as proposed by the Collector of Cuddapah and approved of by the Board. Rules 11, 12 and 13 remain the same. I have done away with the provision in rule 14 for giving advances to the weavers at the outset as it has been objected to by Government.

As the weavers here have still some work for the present there is no necessity to make these advances which are intended to enable them to subsist till the first set of cloths is ready. Rules 15, 16 and 17 have been adopted with certain necessary modifications.

7. In consideration of the proportions of the scheme here as compared with Jammalamadugu, I have reduced the store-keeping department, providing for only one storekeeper instead of two and he is to receive a salary of Rs. 40 and furnish security of Rs. 1,500. The duties of both the storekeeper and the deputy storekeeper in consequence devolve upon him alone. The paying department having much responsible work to do, I did not think it advisable to reduce it in any way. Rules 19 to 25 therefore remain the same, except that I have reduced the Tahsildar's imprest by half and also that of the paymaster.

8. As the Tahsildar has considerable touring to do in connection with famine and remission work, I have provided that in his absence the Stationary Sub-Magistrate or the Sheristadar should examine the balance of money and the stock of materials daily; in other respects rule 26 remains the same, the Divisional Officer having to inspect the accounts and verify the balance as often as possible instead of being tied down to do so at least once a fortnight.

9. Rules 27 and 28 remain the same. As the Board have approved of the suggestion of the Collector of Cuddapah to send the stock to the head-quarters of the district, I have recommended that the same be adopted here and accordingly provided for it in rule 28. As I have not been able to decide exactly who should compose the board to be appointed for checking the texture and quality of the cloths, I have refrained from making any specific nominations, but I have provided that the matter be left to the discretion of the Collector. The remaining rules have been adopted without any alterations. A word in explanation of the above numbers relating to the rules is necessary; rule 10 having been abolished, all the above numbers will have to be reduced by one in reading with the draft rules I have now submitted.

10. The Board in reviewing the Cuddapah scheme have suggested that instead of such a large number as sixteen cloths being undertaken at a time, the number should be reduced to the exact number of cloths manufactured at a time. This the weavers object to on the ground that if they are compelled to close one transaction before commencing another, they will lose the wages for the days during which they will have to employ their females in soaking and preparing the yarn for use and during which period they will not be able to do any weaving. Two transactions, therefore, must necessarily overlap if they are to get any benefit from the relief. In this connection I have to bring another difficulty to your notice and it requires remedy. From enclosure 2 to Appendix I it will be seen that some of the villages are situated as many as 20 and 30 miles from the taluk head-quarters, and in consequence much time will be lost in coming with cloths to head-quarters and receiving advances during which period the weavers will be receiving no wages. In that enclosure I have suggested, therefore, that an allowance be made (similar to the minimum wages granted on the ordinary relief works for the day of rest) for the persons who have to travel these long distances to receive the advance.

11. The Board have objected to the cloths being tested by weight in regard to the weight of the yarn supplied, as it is easy to supplement the weight by means of the addition of "congi." To avoid this difficulty I suggest that an experiment be made to ascertain the exact amount of wastage in yarn and the amount of "congi" generally used; then in testing we may add the weight of the yarn wasted and deduct the weight of the "congi" before taking the net weight of the cloth in comparing it with the weight of the yarn supplied.

12. The Board have suggested that instead of paying the weavers for the repairs to the looms the carpenter who actually does the work should be paid, but from the inquiries I have made I find such a course impracticable and the staff and supervision necessary to work it will make it prohibitive in the end. In each case inquiries will have to be made as to who the carpenter was that did the repairs, what extent of repairs he actually did, and what should be his reasonable wages. A separate set of registers will have to be maintained and in the end it will be found that the benefit to

the carpenter will be small compared with the work that will devolve on the limited establishment proposed. I would, therefore, request you to explain the difficulty to the Board with a view to their withdrawing the objection.

13. In accordance with the direction of the Board I have introduced forms Nos. one and two of appendix VI of the Famine Code for the paying officer. I have also substituted in Forms D, E, F, N, O, P, S and T the weight of the yarn in place of hanks, skeins and bundles to simplify them as recommended by the Board. With the exception of these changes I have adopted all the forms as they are.

14. There are many points on which my report, I fear, is defective and incomplete and this is due to my having to send up this scheme before making experiments personally with the coarse cloths which are not woven in Jammalamadugu, and to my not having been able to obtain a complete list of villages containing weavers and other particulars regarding them. On all such points I shall send reports later on. I regret the long delay which has occurred in the submission of this report; it is due not only to Tahsildars having delayed giving me the necessary information but to their having sent misleading and defective reports which necessitated my going from village to village and making enquiries.

Endorsement by E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Koilkuntla, 12th March 1897, Ref. on Tour C. No. 55-Eng.

Copy submitted to the Board for the favour of early orders.

2. Since the taluks in which the Head Assistant Collector proposes to offer relief to the weavers adjoin the Jammalamadugu taluk, and the nature of weaving carried on in both localities is very similar, it is considered advisable to adopt for the former with only a few modifications the scheme sanctioned for the latter in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474.

3. The Head Assistant Collector proposes to dispense with the weaving of turban cloths, but this seems to me to be inadvisable as I find that a good many weavers have looms that are adapted only to the manufacture of this sort of cloth.

4. The Head Assistant Collector suggests that the stock of woven cloths may be sent to the district head-quarters, to ensure its safety, as is done with the cloths woven in the Jammalamadugu taluk, but it seems to me that there will be no occasion to send them further than Nandyal where there is a good taluk office in which they may be preserved and where they may eventually be disposed of.

5. In view of the facts brought to notice by the Head Assistant Collector in paragraph 10 of his letter, it is, I consider, necessary to allow a sufficient number of cloths to be advanced as will give work to the weavers without interruption, even though the transactions would overlap.

The weavers to be relieved in the two taluks live in scattered villages situated far from the taluk head-quarters and they cannot be asked to travel the intervening distance oftener than once a week.

6. The Head Assistant Collector proposes in the same paragraph to allow minimum wages to an adult male member in each family for the days occupied in going to and returning from the taluk head-quarters to receive advances in accordance with the scale given in enclosure 2 to appendix I. This concession is reasonable and would obviate the necessity for opening branch depôts throughout the taluks.

7. The Head Assistant Collector will be asked to expedite his report on the experiments alluded to in paragraph 11 of his letter and also with reference the deductions to be made for short dimensions and weight and the rates of task to be prescribed for weaving the coarse cloths called "khadi poruva."

8. With reference to paragraph (2) of his letter the Head Assistant Collector will be called on to report on the points raised by the Board in the first sentence of paragraph 9 of B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474, before determining the persons to whom the cost of repairs to the machine should be paid.

9. Considering the fact that the total number of looms in each of the two taluks will not exceed three hundred, the Head Assistant Collector proposes that the Tahsildars should supervise the scheme in their respective taluks, an additional clerical establishment of one gumasta on Rs. 25 and another on Rs. 20 being allowed to them. After discussing the matter with Mr. Ghose, I am of opinion that an attempt should at first be made to work the scheme without the Special Deputy Tahsildar appointed for the Jammalamadugu taluk. The gumastas proposed for the taluk office may be paid Rs. 20 and 15, respectively.

The establishment proposed in Nos. 11, 17 and 19 of the rules (appendix I) with the exception of the gumasta for the paying department, whose services will not, I believe, be really required, may be sanctioned for each of the two taluks. The adequacy or otherwise of this staff will be investigated and modifications will be proposed as experience may suggest.

In the event of my proposal to store the woven goods at Nandyal be approved, an additional storekeeper will be necessary and rule No. 28 will have to be revised accordingly.

APPENDIX I.

Enclosure No. 1.

Relief to weavers in the Nandyal division.

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 Head Assistant Collector in charge of the relief works in the Nandyal division will be the officer in charge of the weavers' relief scheme. The Tahsildars of the different taluks will be in immediate charge of the weavers' relief operations in respect of their own taluks. Their head-quarters will be Nandyal, Allagadda and Koilkuntla. They will be competent to decide, subject to the control of the Head Assistant Collector, who are eligible to be admitted to relief in this form under the following rules: Two gumastas—one on Rs. 25, another on Rs. 20—will be entertained for each Tahsildar in whose taluk such relief is being granted. If the total number of looms exceeds 1,000, an additional gumasta on Rs. 15 will be allowed.

3. A list of weavers requiring relief in each village will be prepared by the village karnam in form A of Appendix II. This form will furnish information regarding the leading male member of the family, his age, the number of other members of the family, the number of looms possessed by the family, the kind of cloth woven generally, the property possessed by the family as also its liabilities. The register will be signed by the karnam and the reddi and forwarded to the Tahsildar in charge of the relief scheme.

4. Each village or group of villages will be allotted a particular date, to be fixed by the relief officer for advances of thread and delivering cloths, and on the appointed day the village officers will be present at the head-quarters of the Tahsildars with the weavers.

5. The names of persons admitted to relief by the officers mentioned in paragraph 2 will be entered in a register in form B, Appendix II, and a ticket will be 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 assisted by such additional and necessary labour as cannot be provided by the family itself.

7. The kind of cloths to be woven, their length and breadth, the quantity of materials required and weight, the time and number of persons required to produce them, cost of materials including paste and oil, the deductions to be made for short weight, are shown in statement No. I, Appendix I. The thread will be weighed when issuing and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quantity of material used and tested by weight, texture, length and breadth. The money payment will be calculated with reference to the price of grain and the number of persons required for weaving the cloths as determined by actual experiment.

8. As the preparation of yarn for the loom takes at least four days, the subsequent issues of yarn will be made four days before the cessation of work with the yarn first issued, provided the weaver produces not less than three-fourths of the number of cloths for which advances were already made. By this arrangement there will be a balance of one-fourth of the number of cloths advanced for against each weaver at the time of the second issue, and one-fifth of the number at every subsequent issue.

9. Of each kind of cloth, two samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept by the Tahsildars for reference as a test, and the other will be kept by the Head Assistant Collector under his lock and seal.

10. There will be three separate departments connected with this relief which will be under the immediate control of the Tahsildars—

(1) The appraising department.
(2) The store keeping department.
(3) The paying department.

11. The appraising department will consist of one appraiser and tester for every 500 looms in each taluk. He 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 duty. He will be assisted by a gumasta on Rs. 15 and an attender on Rs. 7.

12. The appraiser will maintain a ledger in Form D, Appendix II, 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 Form I, Appendix I.

13. Simultaneously with the ledger a day-book in Form E, Appendix II, 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. This Form F will be the authority to the paymaster for the issue of materials to the weavers.

14. 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, and the net amount payable. He will be helped by the gumasta 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 the facsimile seal of the Head Assistant 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.

15. Of the cloths presented by the weavers, the arrear balance referred to in paragraph 8 will be first taken credit for and the remainder against the subsequent issue; and no advance whatever will be made if the balance against the weaver is more than one-fourth at the time of the second issue and more than one-fifth at the subsequent issues. The appraiser will note in the ticket (Form G) whether there is any balance against the individual for the information of the paymaster. 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 Tahsildar, who will forward a copy of it through the Head Assistant Collector to the Collector after verifying the same with reference to the register in his office.

16. The appraiser will hand over to the storekeeper the cloths he has received during the day as they are received with an advice in Form K, and obtain an acknowledgment therefor as provided in the form.

17. The storekeeping department will consist of a storekeeper on Rs. 40. He will be required to give security of Rs. 1,500. The storekeeper will be allowed an attender on Rs. 7. The storekeeper's duties are detailed in paragraph 28 and he will be in charge of all materials and of all the cloths that may be sent to him by the appraising department. He will maintain in Form L of Appendix II a stock register showing the materials received, the issues made to the paymaster and the balance on hand. He should maintain at least 15 days' stock of materials in store and when it falls short of this quantity he should apprise the Tahsildar of the same in view to his stock being replenished. Another register in Form M should be kept for cloths received into store. This should be prepared from the tickets pasted on the cloths themselves and also from enclosure 1 of Appendix I.

18. The storekeeper should issue yarn to the paymaster on his indent in Form M, which will be in triplicate and will provide for an acknowledgment being obtained.

19. The paying department will consist of a paymaster on Rs. 25, a gumastah on Rs. 15, and an attender on Rs. 7 for every 500 looms in each taluk. 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.

20. He will also maintain a register in Form P showing yarn issued every day to weavers. This should be written up from ticket in Form F as issues are made. A similar register in Form Q should be kept up by him for payment of money made to weavers every day, which should be posted from the ticket in Form G.

21. The gumasta will help the paymaster in weighing the yarn, issuing the same under the directions 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 do such sundry work as the paymaster and gumasta may require of him. At the close of each day's transaction, the paymaster will send to the Tahsildar extracts from the daily accounts of the issue of yarn and of money payments made along with the appraiser's tickets and paid vouchers.

22. The paymaster will see that the gumasta and the attender keep a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quality of the several materials and that materials for one issue to each weaver are always kept ready for issue.

23. The Tahsildar will admit all persons applying for relief and supervise the work of the appraiser, storekeeper and paymaster, and will keep a permanent register showing the days allotted for the several weavers to bring their cloths and receive advances, and see that the weavers concerned come on the appointed days and that the establishments do their work properly without keeping the weavers waiting unnecessarily.

24. The Tahsildar will be given a credit of Rs. 5,000 per month. Of this he will allow an imprest of not more than Rs. 250 to each paymaster. The paymaster's imprest will be recouped by the Tahsildar on the presentation to him of an abstract of expenditure in Form Q. When this is received the Tahsildar will file it with all the paid vouchers in adjustment of the money in his charge.

25. The Tahsildar and, in his absence, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate or the Sheristadar 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 also examine the stock of materials with the storekeeper once a week. The ledger kept by the appraiser will also be scrutinized every day (not less than 25 per cent. of the cases being examined), to see that the scale prescribed has not been departed from. The Head Assistant Collector will also examine the accounts and verify the balance as often as possible during his tours.

26. The paymaster will be supplied with a cash-chest which should be lodged in the sub-treasury at the taluk head-quarters. The key of the chest should be kept by the paymaster.

27. The Tahsildar will also incur all contingent expenditure connected with the working of the scheme, such as railway freight and cart-hire of yarn received, cloths despatched, packing charges, 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. The Tahsildar will keep an abstract register of the quantity of yarn received from the firms, &c., in Form 3 and of the issues of yarn to weavers, and receipt of cloths from them in Form T.

28. The stock of cloths will be transferred from the storekeeper's store to that of the Kurnool Treasury Deputy Collector once a fortnight. The storekeeper will be in charge of the store. He will keep a register in Form L. The bundles will be neatly packed and kept under the Tahsildar's seal. In the register a line in red ink will be drawn across the entries relating to the 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.

29. Once a fortnight the stock of cloths in store with the storekeeper will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Head Assistant Collector and two other members to be appointed by the Collector. Their duty will be to see that the number of the cloths received and paid for are duly brought to store and especially that the quality and texture of the 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 a fee not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloths 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 in all tickets so issued by them.

30. An adequate police guard 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 bringing cloth and receiving advances, see to the safety of yarn, money, &c.

31. No light should, on any account, be taken into the store-room or into the paymaster's or appraiser's offices.

Enclosure No 2.

Cloth.	Length.	Breadth.	Kind of twist.	Weight.	Silk used and weight.	Cost of materials including paste.	Time taken.	Deductions on account of		For labour.
								Short length.	Weight. Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 11	12
Turban chinna ..	16 cloths each.	Each.	No. 40	TOLAS. 224	*Nil.*	Value of ragi, imperial seers 4·50 and oil pies 6 + Rs 9-14-5 for yarn.	16 days. The labour required is that of 50 men and 38½ women.	Experiment to be made.		C class wages for 50 men and 38½ women for a day.
Mora gadi paru ..	9 feet or 6 cubits.	6 cubits or 9 feet.	30	520				Do.		C class wages for four men and four women for a day.
				744						
Pancha Kattuvasam ..	4 cloths 6 cubits each.	Each 3½ feet.	20	117	Maru chayya thread (Turkey red) 6½ tolas	Value of yarn Rupees 1-7-10; one seer ragi oil pies 3.	5 days. The labour requir'd is that of four men and four women.			
	From examinations made in some of the villages, the particulars of columns 1 to 8 were found to be identical with those at Jammalamadugu.								.. ..	....
Khadi poruva (dufter cloth).	1 yard.	1 yard.	10	..	*Nil.*	Experiment to be made.			.. ..	

N.B.—In addition to the cost of labour shown in column 12, the following items should be paid to the weaver in cash.
(1) Cost of oil.
(2) Value of ragi for 4·50 imperial seers (for turbans) and 1 seer (for panchas).
For dufter cloths to be settled after experiment.
(3) Average cost of repair of machine.
(4) Minimum wages for one adult of each family for travelling to head-quarters to get yarn at the rate of one day's wages for 15 miles or fraction thereof.

Enclosure No. 3.

Showing the villages containing weavers and their distance from taluk head-quarters.

Name of the village.	Distance.	Amount of allowance.
Koilkuntla Taluk.		
Bijinivemula	2 miles	*Nil.*
Sangapatam	15 ,, ...	½ days' minimum wage.
Persomula	16 ,, ...	3 ,, ,,
Kotapad	17 ,, ...	3 ,, ,,
Bodemmanur	17 ,, ...	3 ,, ,,
Nossam	18 ,, ...	3 ,, ,,
Peddayemmanur	19 ,, ...	3 ,, ,,
Korumanapalli	30 ,, ...	4 ,, ,,
Abdullapuram	31 ,, ...	4 ,, ,,
Chintalayalapalli	31 ,, ...	4 ,, ,,
Sirvel Taluk		
Padakandla	1 mile	*Nil.*
Gubagundum	3 miles	
Gopalapuram	3 ,, ...	1 day's minimum wage.
Pedda Bhojanam	8 ,, ...	1 ,, ,, ,,
Erraguntlá	10 ,, ...	1 ,, ,, ,,
Rudravaram	10 ,, ...	2 days' ,, ,,
Sirvel	13 ,, ...	2 ,, ,, ,,
Chagalmarri	15 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Kotakonda	18 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Kullur	18 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Daddanala	18 ,, ...	*Nil.*
Obalampalli	3 ,, ...	

Note.—The above distances are entered approximately. There may be other villages but the above alone have been brought on the list up to date.

Read—the following letter from M. GHOSE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nandyal, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Camp Panem, 12th March 1897, T. Dis. No. 202 :—

In continuation of this office T. Dis. Nos. 138, dated 25th February 1897, and 147, dated 1st March 1897, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement showing the results of an experiment of Kadi Poruva or dufter cloth made at Koilkuntla by the temporary Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate.

2. It was found convenient to weave seven cloths at a time each measuring 3′ 2″ The experiment was made with country yarn which is the same as No. 10 twist, and the labour required for the manufacture is that of $4\frac{1}{2}$ men ($2\frac{1}{2}$ men + $2\frac{1}{2}$ children above seven years of age) and 2 women for one day of eight hours. Enclosure 3 shows the amount of C class wages to be paid for the manufacture of seven cloths.

3. Copy of the notes of experiment made by the Deputy Tahsildar is herewith submitted.

Endorsement by E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Camp Cherulapalli, 17th March 1897, Ref. on T. C. No. 91-Eng.

Copy submitted (with copies of enclosures Nos. 1 and 2) to the Board for favour of early orders, in continuation of this office Ref. on T. C. No. 55-Eng., dated 12th March 1897.

2. As ordered in paragraph 4 of B.P., dated 4th March 1897, No. 192 (Press), a working day will be ordered to be calculated at the rate of nine instead of eight hours as proposed in paragraph 2 of the Head Assistant Collector's letter.

3. The Head Assistant Collector will be asked to expedite the results of experiments with reference to the deductions to be made on account of short dimensions and weight.

Enclosure No. 1.

Experiment made with dufter cloth.

	Tolas.
Weight of three warps soaked in water for two days and dried one day in the sun	21 19½ 19½ 60
Weight of two warps not soaked in water	17½ 17½ 35
Total weight of five warps ...	95

Details of work done—First day.—Number employed to work one man, one woman and one boy above 7 years of age.

Out of three warps soaked only two-and-a-half were taken as it was thought that that quantity would be quite sufficient.

The two-and-a-half warps were spread out and underwent the process called "paduguru sariyadam." Till 10-30 P.M., this work occupied them (weavers). The warps were then rolled up and soaked in cholum conji and tamped with a cloth wet with conji. The warps were again spread out and combed with a brush. This being done, they (warps) were divided into sections, and the sections were fitted up in the loom. The weavers (man, woman and boy) worked eight hours.

Second day.—The weaving commenced. This was done by the man, the boy was engaged in adjusting the thread and rolling the warps (two unsoaked and half soaked) on "Pante," &c., and the woman was engaged in rolling the thread on "weavers" wheel, *i.e.*, in making "Kandebotlu" for the shuttle. The work was not finished.

Third day.—Same as above. The work was finished.

The man took twelve hours for weaving the cloth and the boy was equally engaged in helping the man, &c.

The woman had only eight hours' work, *i.e.*, rolling the warp for the shuttle on a whirl.

Thus for weaving seven yards of dufter cloth they had to work as follows:—

One man, 2⅔ days,
One woman, 2 days, } each day 8 hours.
One boy, 2½ days,

The experiment was made with country yarn.

	Rs. A. P.
Cost of materials used—	
One yarn	0 15 0
One-fourth measure of cholum for conji	0 0 6
Oil	0 0 1
Total ...	0 15 7

The cloth measures 22′ 2″ long and one yard broad and weighs 31½ tolas. There remained yarn weighing 1½ tolas. The difference of 2 tolas is taken as waste.

Enclosure No. 2.

Task-table for weavers' relief in the Nandyal Division, Kurnool District.

Cloth.				Twist used.			Other materials (if any) used.			Total cost of materials.	Labour required for weaving, adjusting and all subsidiary operations.			Deductions to be made on account of		
Description.	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Short length.	Short breadth.	Short weight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Tolas.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Khadi Poruva or Dufter cloth.	Seven cloths, each 3′ 2″.	Each 3′.	91½	Country yarn equal to No. 10 twist.	93½	0 14 9	Cholum Oil ..	¼ measure. ..	0 0 6 0 0 1	0 15 4	2½	2	2½	Not yet experimented.		

Remarks.—In addition to C class wages to be paid for labour, the following items should also be paid in cash:—

(1) Cost of oil.
(2) Value of cholum.
(3) Average cost of repairing machine.
(4) Minimum wages for one adult of each family for travelling to head-quarters to get yarn at the rate of one day's wages for 15 miles or fraction thereof.

Resolution—dated 13th April 1897, No. 303.

The Collector's proposals are approved, subject to the following remarks.

2. In weaving the dufter cloths, care must be taken that the mistake made in 1892, of making them too narrow to be used in public offices, is not repeated. The Collector's attention is drawn to the correspondence on the subject, noted on the margin.

B.P., dated 18th Oct. 1892, No. 8128.
" " 24th " " " 8238.
" " 5th Nov. " " 8566.
" " 30th " " " 9132.

3. It is proposed to locate the depôt for receiving cloths and advancing materials at the head-quarters of each taluk, and to grant minimum wages to weavers residing in distant villages for the days occupied in going to and returning from the taluk head-quarters, on the following scale:—

Where the distance to be travelled is—

Over 3 miles and up to 10 miles	1 day's minimum wage.
From 11 to 15 miles	2 days' "
" 16 to 20 "	3 " "
" 21 to 31 "	4 " "

It would appear that in the Koilkuntla taluk the weavers live in villages which are, all but one, situated 15 to 31 miles distant from the taluk head-quarters, and that in the Sírvel taluk eight out of the twelve villages are away from the head-quarters by 8 to 18 miles. This will entail a large unprofitable expenditure in the shape of travelling allowances, which should be curtailed as much as possible. Each depôt for issuing materials and receiving cloths should be located at some place in the centre of weavers' relief operations, and if large numbers of weavers live more than ten miles away from such place, more than one depôt should be opened. In that case, travelling allowances may be paid on the scale sanctioned for the weavers in the Pattikonda taluk, in paragraph 12 of B.P., No. 187, dated 4th March 1897.

4. The allotment of a particular day to each village for advancing materials and receiving cloths is likely to cause hardship to weavers, as any unpunctuality on their part would leave them without work and without means of subsistence till the next turn day comes. It may be advisable to require the village officers concerned to be present when the initial advances are made, to identify the persons entitled to relief and see that advances are not made for more looms than they can work; but even for this purpose, the production of a certificate from the village officers may ordinarily be found sufficient. It should be borne in mind that village officers should not be called away from their villages more than is absolutely necessary.

5. The rate of fee payable to the non-official members of the committee appointed for the periodical examination of the cloths in store need not be a fixed sum, as it must depend on the status of the members, but the maximum fee should be Rs. 3.

6. In view of the urgent need of granting relief, the Collector is requested to introduce at once the scheme modified in the manner indicated above, in anticipation of the sanction of Government. He should, however, revise the scheme at a very early date, in consultation with the Special Deputy Collector in charge of weavers' relief operations, in accordance with the instructions of Government issued in its order, No. 216 of 1897, communicated with B.P., No. 278 of 1897, and submit his revised scheme for approval.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool
" Special Deputy Collector, Weavers' Relief Operations.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 309, Revenue, dated 8th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The rules should be modified in accordance with G.O., No. 274, dated 28th April 1897.

not received

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.

70 Copies.

Public Works department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

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

G.O., No. 309, 8th May 1897.

No: 1475-W & 31.5.97

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. III Circle

for Sd/ D Secr

MAY.

To the S.E. III Circle

Weavers.

Board's Proceedings approving the proposals of the Collector of Kurnool for the relief of — in the Head Assistant Collector's Division, recorded with the remark that the rules should be modified in accordance with G.O., No. 274, dated 28th April 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture) dated 13th April 1897, No. 363 :—

Read—the following letter from M. GHOSE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Camp Boyalakuntla, 25th February 1897, T.C. No. 55-Eng., and endorsement thereon by the Collector, dated 12th March 1897 :—

I have the honour to submit a draft scheme and rules for granting relief to the weavers of this division in their own craft.

2. As far as I have been able to ascertain it is necessary to afford relief to the weavers in the villages of Koilkuntla and Sirvel taluks only and that need only be done after Shivaratri as most of them have work till then. There are not many weavers in these taluks; a number of families live in several scattered villages. I have ordered a list showing the exact number of families and looms to be prepared for every such village, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the total number of looms in each of these taluks will not exceed three hundred. I have excluded from the operation of this scheme of relief all such classes who are not weavers by caste and profession, such as Malas, Barbers, &c., as these classes can generally attend the ordinary relief works or have other means of livelihood.

3. From personal inquiries in the villages of these two taluks I find that the weavers make the same kind of cloths as at Jammalamadugu in the Cuddapah district —the "Mora Gadi Paru" or turban, and the "Pancha Kattuvasam" or tying cloth for males. I find from actual examination that the dimensions, weight and texture of these cloths is the same as those in the Cuddapah district; and as the Deputy Collector of Jammalamadugu has already made a very detailed experiment with these cloths, I did not think it necessary to do so here for the purposes of this report. Of the two kinds of cloths generally woven here I find it will be more convenient if the "Panchalu" alone is taken up for relief purposes in this division. It will secure uniformity as in most of the villages they are unaccustomed to weave the turban and it will also save a great deal of trouble in working the scheme.

4. At Bijinivemula, I found the weavers making all sorts of dyed cloths and fancy wearing apparels and also a very coarse kind of cloth with No. 10 twist about the size of a dufter cloth. At Kotakonda, too, they are only accustomed to weave coarse cloths either with No. 10 twist or with country yarn. In the case of these two villages I would recommend that only the coarse cloth made with No. 10 twist be taken up for relief purposes. These, instead of being sold afterwards in the market, will be very useful to Government, as they could be distributed throughout the district for use as dufters in the different offices. On the whole, the cloths woven in the majority of the villages being the same as those at Jammalamadugu, I have adopted the same rules with modifications to suit this division.

5. I have proposed that the Tahsildars of their respective taluks be the principal supervising officers of the relief scheme subject to the general control of the Divisional officer. As the number of looms will after all be small, I have not recommended the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar. The Tahsildars should, however, be aided by two gumast as—one on Rs. 25, another on Rs. 20—as the scriptory work will nevertheless be considerable, and the Tahsildars of this division are already burdened with heavy famine duties. I have modified rule 2 accordingly.

6. I have preserved rules 3 to 9 with slight alterations and struck out rule 10 as proposed by the Collector of Cuddapah and approved of by the Board. Rules 11, 12 and 13 remain the same. I have done away with the provision in rule 14 for giving advances to the weavers at the outset as it has been objected to by Government.

As the weavers here have still some work for the present there is no necessity to make these advances which are intended to enable them to subsist till the first set of cloths is ready. Rules 15, 16 and 17 have been adopted with certain necessary modifications.

7. In consideration of the proportions of the scheme here as compared with Jammalamadugu, I have reduced the store-keeping department, providing for only one storekeeper instead of two and he is to receive a salary of Rs. 40 and furnish security of Rs. 1,500. The duties of both the storekeeper and the deputy storekeeper in consequence devolve upon him alone. The paying department having much responsible work to do, I did not think it advisable to reduce it in any way. Rules 19 to 25 therefore remain the same, except that I have reduced the Tahsildar's imprest by half and also that of the paymaster.

8. As the Tahsildar has considerable touring to do in connection with famine and remission work, I have provided that in his absence the Stationary Sub-Magistrate or the Sheristadar should examine the balance of money and the stock of materials daily; in other respects rule 26 remains the same, the Divisional Officer having to inspect the accounts and verify the balance as often as possible instead of being tied down to do so at least once a fortnight.

9. Rules 27 and 28 remain the same. As the Board have approved of the suggestion of the Collector of Cuddapah to send the stock to the head-quarters of the district, I have recommended that the same be adopted here and accordingly provided for it in rule 24. As I have not been able to decide exactly who should compose the board to be appointed for checking the texture and quality of the cloths, I have refrained from making any specific nominations, but I have provided that the matter be left to the discretion of the Collector. The remaining rules have been adopted without any alterations. A word in explanation of the above numbers relating to the rules is necessary; rule 10 having been abolished, all the above numbers will have to be reduced by one in reading with the draft rules I have now submitted.

10. The Board in reviewing the Cuddapah scheme have suggested that instead of such a large number as sixteen cloths being undertaken at a time, the number should be reduced to the exact number of cloths manufactured at a time. This the weavers object to on the ground that if they are compelled to close one transaction before commencing another, they will lose the wages for the days during which they will have to employ their females in soaking and preparing the yarn for use and during which period they will not be able to do any weaving. Two transactions, therefore, must necessarily overlap if they are to get any benefit from the relief. In this connection I have to bring another difficulty to your notice and it requires remedy. From enclosure 2 to Appendix I it will be seen that some of the villages are situated as many as 20 and 30 miles from the taluk head-quarters, and in consequence much time will be lost in coming with cloths to head-quarters and receiving advances during which period the weavers will be receiving no wages. In that enclosure I have suggested, therefore, that an allowance be made (similar to the minimum wages granted on the ordinary relief works for the day of rest) for the persons who have to travel these long distances to receive the advance.

11. The Board have objected to the cloths being tested by weight in regard to the weight of the yarn supplied, as it is easy to supplement the weight by means of the addition of "congi." To avoid this difficulty I suggest that an experiment be made to ascertain the exact amount of wastage in yarn and the amount of "congi" generally used; then in testing we may add the weight of the yarn wasted and deduct the weight of the "congi" before taking the net weight of the cloth in comparing it with the weight of the yarn supplied.

12. The Board have suggested that instead of paying the weavers for the repairs to the looms the carpenter who actually does the work should be paid, but from the inquiries I have made I find such a course impracticable and the staff and supervision necessary to work it will make it prohibitive in the end. In each case inquiries will have to be made as to who the carpenter was that did the repairs, what extent of repairs he actually did, and what should be his reasonable wages. A separate set of registers will have to be maintained and in the end it will be found that the benefit to

the carpenter will be small compared with the work that will devolve on the limited establishment proposed. I would, therefore, request you to explain the difficulty to the Board with a view to their withdrawing the objection.

13. In accordance with the direction of the Board I have introduced forms Nos. one and two of appendix VI of the Famine Code for the paying officer. I have also substituted in Forms D, E, F, N, O, P, S and T the weight of the yarn in place of hanks, skeins and bundles to simplify them as recommended by the Board. With the exception of these changes I have adopted all the forms as they are.

14. There are many points on which my report, I fear, is defective and incomplete and this is due to my having to send up this scheme before making experiments personally with the coarse cloths which are not woven in Jammalamadugu, and to my not having been able to obtain a complete list of villages containing weavers and other particulars regarding them. On all such points I shall send reports later on. I regret the long delay which has occurred in the submission of this report; it is due not only to Tahsildars having delayed giving me the necessary information but to their having sent misleading and defective reports which necessitated my going from village to village and making enquiries.

Endorsement by E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Koilkuntla, 12th March 1897, Ref. on Tour C. No. 55-Eng.

Copy submitted to the Board for the favour of early orders.

2. Since the taluks in which the Head Assistant Collector proposes to offer relief to the weavers adjoin the Jammalamadugu taluk, and the nature of weaving carried on in both localities is very similar, it is considered advisable to adopt for the former with only a few modifications the scheme sanctioned for the latter in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474.

3. The Head Assistant Collector proposes to dispense with the weaving of turban cloths, but this seems to me to be inadvisable as I find that a good many weavers have looms that are adapted only to the manufacture of this sort of cloth.

4. The Head Assistant Collector suggests that the stock of woven cloths may be sent to the district head-quarters, to ensure its safety, as is done with the cloths woven in the Jammalamadugu taluk, but it seems to me that there will be no occasion to send them further than Nandyal where there is a good taluk office in which they may be preserved and where they may eventually be disposed of.

5. In view of the facts brought to notice by the Head Assistant Collector in paragraph 10 of his letter, it is, I consider, necessary to allow a sufficient number of cloths to be advanced as will give work to the weavers without interruption, even though the transactions would overlap.

The weavers to be relieved in the two taluks live in scattered villages situated far from the taluk head-quarters and they cannot be asked to travel the intervening distance oftener than once a week.

6. The Head Assistant Collector proposes in the same paragraph to allow minimum wages to an adult male member in each family for the days occupied in going to and returning from the taluk head-quarters to receive advances in accordance with the scale given in enclosure 2 to appendix I. This concession is reasonable and would obviate the necessity for opening branch depôts throughout the taluks.

7. The Head Assistant Collector will be asked to expedite his report on the experiments alluded to in paragraph 11 of his letter and also with reference the deductions to be made for short dimensions and weight and the rates of task to be prescribed for weaving the coarse cloths called "khadi poruva."

8. With reference to paragraph (2) of his letter the Head Assistant Collector will be called on to report on the points raised by the Board in the first sentence of paragraph 9 of B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474, before determining the persons to whom the cost of repairs to the machine should be paid.

9. Considering the fact that the total number of looms in each of the two taluks will not exceed three hundred, the Head Assistant Collector proposes that the Tahsildars should supervise the scheme in their respective taluks, an additional clerical establishment of one gumasta on Rs. 25 and another on Rs. 20 being allowed to them. After discussing the matter with Mr. Ghose, I am of opinion that an attempt should at first be made to work the scheme without the Special Deputy Tahsildar appointed for the Jammalamadugu taluk. The gumastas proposed for the taluk office may be paid Rs. 20 and 15, respectively.

The establishment proposed in Nos. 11, 17 and 19 of the rules (appendix I) with the exception of the gumasta for the paying department, whose services will not, I believe, be really required, may be sanctioned for each of the two taluks. The adequacy or otherwise of this staff will be investigated and modifications will be proposed as experience may suggest.

In the event of my proposal to store the woven goods at Nandyal be approved, an additional storekeeper will be necessary and rule No. 28 will have to be revised accordingly.

APPENDIX I.

Enclosure No. 1.

Relief to weavers in the Nandyal division.

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 Head Assistant Collector in charge of the relief works in the Nandyal division will be the officer in charge of the weavers' relief scheme. The Tahsildars of the different taluks will be in immediate charge of the weavers' relief operations in respect of their own taluks. Their head-quarters will be Nandyal, Allagadda and Koilkuntla. They will be competent to decide, subject to the control of the Head Assistant Collector, who are eligible to be admitted to relief in this form under the following rules: Two gumastas—one on Rs. 25, another on Rs. 20—will be entertained for each Tahsildar in whose taluk such relief is being granted. If the total number of looms exceeds 1,000, an additional gumasta on Rs. 15 will be allowed.

3. A list of weavers requiring relief in each village will be prepared by the village karnam in form A of Appendix II. This form will furnish information regarding the leading male member of the family, his age, the number of other members of the family, the number of looms possessed by the family, the kind of cloth woven generally, the property possessed by the family as also its liabilities. The register will be signed by the karnam and the reddi and forwarded to the Tahsildar in charge of the relief scheme.

4. Each village or group of villages will be allotted a particular date, to be fixed by the relief officer for advances of thread and delivering cloths, and on the appointed day the village officers will be present at the head-quarters of the Tahsildars with the weavers.

5. The names of persons admitted to relief by the officers mentioned in paragraph 2 will be entered in a register in form B, Appendix II, and a ticket will be 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 assisted by such additional and necessary labour as cannot be provided by the family itself.

7. The kind of cloths to be woven, their length and breadth, the quantity of materials required and weight, the time and number of persons required to produce them, cost of materials including paste and oil, the deductions to be made for short weight, are shown in statement No. I, Appendix I. The thread will be weighed when issuing and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quantity of material used and tested by weight, texture, length and breadth. The money payment will be calculated with reference to the price of grain and the number of persons required for weaving the cloths as determined by actual experiment.

8. As the preparation of yarn for the loom takes at least four days, the subsequent issues of yarn will be made four days before the cessation of work with the yarn first issued, provided the weaver produces not less than three-fourths of the number of cloths for which advances were already made. By this arrangement there will be a balance of one-fourth of the number of cloths advanced for against each weaver at the time of the second issue, and one-fifth of the number at every subsequent issue.

9. Of each kind of cloth, two samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept by the Tahsildars for reference as a test, and the other will be kept by the Head Assistant Collector under his lock and seal.

10. There will be three separate departments connected with this relief which will be under the immediate control of the Tahsildars—

(1) The appraising department.
(2) The store keeping department.
(3) The paying department.

11. The appraising department will consist of one appraiser and tester for every 500 looms in each taluk. He 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 duty. He will be assisted by a gumasta on Rs. 15 and an attender on Rs. 7.

12. The appraiser will maintain a ledger in Form D, Appendix II, 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 Form I, Appendix I.

13. Simultaneously with the ledger a day-book in Form E, Appendix II, 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. This Form F will be the authority to the paymaster for the issue of materials to the weavers.

14. 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, and the net amount payable. He will be helped by the gumasta 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 the facsimile seal of the Head Assistant 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.

15. Of the cloths presented by the weavers, the arrear balance referred to in paragraph 8 will be first taken credit for and the remainder against the subsequent issue; and no advance whatever will be made if the balance against the weaver is more than one-fourth at the time of the second issue and more than one-fifth at the subsequent issues. The appraiser will note in the ticket (Form G) whether there is any balance against the individual for the information of the paymaster. 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 Tahsildar, who will forward a copy of it through the Head Assistant Collector to the Collector after verifying the same with reference to the register in his office.

16. The appraiser will hand over to the storekeeper the cloths he has received during the day as they are received with an advice in Form K, and obtain an acknowledgment therefor as provided in the form.

17. The storekeeping department will consist of a storekeeper on Rs. 40. He will be required to give security of Rs. 1,500. The storekeeper will be allowed an attender on Rs. 7. The storekeeper's duties are detailed in paragraph 28 and he will be in charge of all materials and of all the cloths that may be sent to him by the appraising department. He will maintain in Form L of Appendix II a stock register showing the materials received, the issues made to the paymaster and the balance on hand. He should maintain at least 15 days' stock of materials in store and when it falls short of this quantity he should apprise the Tahsildar of the same in view to his stock being replenished. Another register in Form M should be kept for cloths received into store. This should be prepared from the tickets pasted on the cloths themselves and also from enclosure 1 of Appendix I.

18. The storekeeper should issue yarn to the paymaster on his indent in Form M, which will be in triplicate and will provide for an acknowledgment being obtained.

19. The paying department will consist of a paymaster on Rs. 25, a gumastah on Rs. 15, and an attender on Rs. 7 for every 500 looms in each taluk. 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.

20. He will also maintain a register in Form P showing yarn issued every day to weavers. This should be written up from ticket in Form F as issues are made. A similar register in Form Q should be kept up by him for payment of money made to weavers every day, which should be posted from the ticket in Form G.

21. The gumasta will help the paymaster in weighing the yarn, issuing the same under the directions 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 do such sundry work as the paymaster and gumasta may require of him. At the close of each day's transaction, the paymaster will send to the Tahsildar extracts from the daily accounts of the issue of yarn and of money payments made along with the appraiser's tickets and paid vouchers.

22. The paymaster will see that the gumasta and the attender keep a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quality of the several materials and that materials for one issue to each weaver are always kept ready for issue.

23. The Tahsildar will admit all persons applying for relief and supervise the work of the appraiser, storekeeper and paymaster, and will keep a permanent register showing the days allotted for the several weavers to bring their cloths and receive advances, and see that the weavers concerned come on the appointed days and that the establishments do their work properly without keeping the weavers waiting unnecessarily.

24. The Tahsildar will be given a credit of Rs. 5,000 per month. Of this he will allow an imprest of not more than Rs. 250 to each paymaster. The paymaster's imprest will be recouped by the Tahsildar on the presentation to him of an abstract of expenditure in Form Q. When this is received the Tahsildar will file it with all the paid vouchers in adjustment of the money in his charge.

25. The Tahsildar and, in his absence, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate or the Sheristadar 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 also examine the stock of materials with the storekeeper once a week. The ledger kept by the appraiser will also be scrutinized every day (not less than 25 per cent. of the cases being examined), to see that the scale prescribed has not been departed from. The Head Assistant Collector will also examine the accounts and verify the balance as often as possible during his tours.

26. The paymaster will be supplied with a cash-chest which should be lodged in the sub-treasury at the taluk head-quarters. The key of the chest should be kept by the paymaster.

27. The Tahsildar will also incur all contingent expenditure connected with the working of the scheme, such as railway freight and cart-hire of yarn received, cloths despatched, packing charges, 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. The Tahsildar will keep an abstract register of the quantity of yarn received from the firms, &c., in Form 3 and of the issues of yarn to weavers, and receipt of cloths from them in Form T.

28. The stock of cloths will be transferred from the storekeeper's store to that of the Kurnool Treasury Deputy Collector once a fortnight. The storekeeper will be in charge of the store. He will keep a register in Form L. The bundles will be neatly packed and kept under the Tahsildar's seal. In the register a line in red ink will be drawn across the entries relating to the 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.

29. Once a fortnight the stock of cloths in store with the storekeeper will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Head Assistant Collector and two other members to be appointed by the Collector Their duty will be to see that the number of the cloths received and paid for are duly brought to store and especially that the quality and texture of the 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 a fee not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloths 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 in all tickets so issued by them.

30. An adequate police guard 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 bringing cloth and receiving advances, see to the safety of yarn, money, &c.

31. No light should, on any account, be taken into the store-room or into the paymaster's or appraiser's offices.

Enclosure No 2.

Cloth.	Length.	Breadth.	Kind of twist.	Weight.	Silk used and weight.	Cost of materials including paste.	Deductions on account of		Time taken.	For labour.
							Short length.	Weight.		Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	8	12
Turban chinna ..	16 cloths each.	Each.	NO. 40	TOLAS. 224	*Nil.*	Value of ragi, imperial seers 4·50 and oil pies 6 + Rs. 9-14-6 for yarn.	Experiment to be made.		16 days. The labour required is that of 50 men and 38½ women.	C class wages for 50 men and 38½ women for a day.
Mora gadi paru ..	9 feet or 6 cubits.	6 cubits or 9 feet.	30	520						
				744						
Pancha Kattuvasam ..	4 cloths 6 cubits each.	Each 3½ feet.	20	117	Maru chayya thread (Turkey red) 6¼ tolas.	Value of yarn Rupees 1-7-10; one seer ragi; oil pies 3.	Do.		5 days. The labour required is that of four men and four women.	C class wages for four men and four women for a day.
Khadi poruva (dufter cloth).	From examinations made in some of the villages, the particulars of columns 1 to 8 were found to be identical with those at Jammalamadugu.									
	1 yard.	1 yard.	10	..	*Nil.*	Experiment to be made.	..	..	..	....

N.B.—In addition to the cost of labour shown in column 12, the following items should be paid to the weaver in cash.
(1) Cost of oil.
(2) Value of ragi for 4·50 imperial seers (for turbans) and 1 seer (for panchas).
For dufter cloths to be settled after experiment.
(3) Average cost of repair of machine.
(4) Minimum wages for one adult of each family for travelling to head-quarters to get yarn at the rate of one day's wages for 15 miles or fraction thereof.

Enclosure No. 3.

Showing the villages containing weavers and their distance from taluk head-quarters.

Name of the village.	Distance.	Amount of allowance.
Koilkuntla Taluk.		
Bijinivemula	2 miles	*Nil.*
Sangapatam	15 ,, ...	½ days' minimum wage.
Persomula	16 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Kotapad	17 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Bodemmanur	17 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Nossam	18 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Peddayemmanur	19 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Korumanapalli	30 ,, ...	4 ,, ,, ,,
Abdullapuram	31 ,, ...	4 ,, ,, ,,
Chintalayalapalli	31 ,, ...	4 ,, ,, ,,
Sirvel Taluk		
Padakandla	1 mile	*Nil.*
Gubagundum	3 miles	
Gopalapuram	3 ,, ...	
Pedda Bhojanam	8 ,, ...	1 day's minimum wage.
Erraguntlá	10 ,, ...	1 ,, ,, ,,
Rudravaram	10 ,, ...	1 ,, ,, ,,
Sirvel	13 ,, ...	2 days' ,, ,,
Chagalmarri	15 ,, ...	2 ,, ,, ,,
Kotakonda	18 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Kullur	18 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Daddanala	18 ,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,,
Obalampalli	3 ,, ...	*Nil.*

Note.—The above distances are entered approximately. There may be other villages but the above alone have been brought on the list up to date.

Read—the following letter from M. GHOSE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nandyal, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated Camp Panem, 12th March 1897, T. Dis. No. 202 :—

In continuation of this office T. Dis. Nos. 138, dated 25th February 1897, and 147, dated 1st March 1897, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement showing the results of an experiment of Kadi Poruva or dufter cloth made at Koilkuntla by the temporary Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate.

2. It was found convenient to weave seven cloths at a time each measuring 3′ 2″ The experiment was made with country yarn which is the same as No. 10 twist, and the labour required for the manufacture is that of $4\frac{1}{2}$ men ($2\frac{1}{2}$ men + $2\frac{1}{2}$ children above seven years of age) and 2 women for one day of eight hours. Enclosure 3 shows the amount of C class wages to be paid for the manufacture of seven cloths.

3. Copy of the notes of experiment made by the Deputy Tahsildar is herewith submitted.

Endorsement by E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Camp Cherulapalli, 17th March 1897, Ref. on T. C. No. 91-Eng.

Copy submitted (with copies of enclosures Nos. 1 and 2) to the Board for favour of early orders, in continuation of this office Ref. on T. C. No. 55-Eng., dated 12th March 1897.

2. As ordered in paragraph 4 of B.P., dated 4th March 1897, No. 192 (Press), a working day will be ordered to be calculated at the rate of nine instead of eight hours as proposed in paragraph 2 of the Head Assistant Collector's letter.

3. The Head Assistant Collector will be asked to expedite the results of experiments with reference to the deductions to be made on account of short dimensions and weight.

Enclosure No. 1.

Experiment made with dufter cloth.

	Tolas.	
Weight of three warps soaked in water for two days and dried one day in the sun	21 19½ 19½	
Weight of two warps not soaked in water	17½ 17½	60
		35
Total weight of five warps ...		95

Details of work done—First day.—Number employed to work one man, one woman and one boy above 7 years of age.

Out of three warps soaked only two-and-a-half were taken as it was thought that that quantity would be quite sufficient.

The two-and-a-half warps were spread out and underwent the process called "padugu sariyadam." Till 10-30 P.M., this work occupied them (weavers). The warps were then rolled up and soaked in oholum conji and tamped with a cloth wet with conji. The warps were again spread out and combed with a brush. This being done, they (warps) were divided into sections, and the sections were fitted up in the loom. The weavers (man, woman and boy) worked eight hours.

Second day.—The weaving commenced. This was done by the man, the boy was engaged in adjusting the thread and rolling the warps (two unsoaked and half soaked) on "Pante," &c., and the woman was engaged in rolling the thread on "weavers" wheel, *i.e.*, in making "Kandebotlu" for the shuttle. The work was not finished.

Third day.—Same as above. The work was finished.

The man took twelve hours for weaving the cloth and the boy was equally engaged in helping the man, &c.

The woman had only eight hours' work, *i.e.*, rolling the warp for the shuttle on a whirl.

Thus for weaving seven yards of dufter cloth they had to work as follows:—

One man, 2½ days, One woman, 2 days, One boy, 2⅔ days,	each day 8 hours.

The experiment was made with country yarn.

Cost of materials used—	Rs.	A.	P.
One yarn	0	15	0
One-fourth measure of oholum for conji	0	0	6
Oil	0	0	1
Total ...	0	15	7

The cloth measures 22′ 2″ long and one yard broad and weighs 91½ tolas. There remained yarn weighing 1½ tolas. The difference of 2 tolas is taken as waste.

Enclosure No. 2.

Task-table for weavers' relief in the Nandyal Division, Kurnool District.

Cloth.				Twist used.			Other materials (if any) used.			Total cost of materials.	Labour required for weaving, adjusting and all subsidiary operations.			Deductions to be made on account of		
Description.	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Short length.	Short breadth.	Short weight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Tolas.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Khadi Poruva or Dufter cloth.	Seven cloths, each 3′ 2″.	Each 3′.	91½	Country yarn equal to No. 10 twist.	93½	0 14 9	Cholum. Oil ..	¼ measure. ..	0 0 6 0 0 1	0 15 4	2½	2	2½	Not yet experimented.		

Remarks.—In addition to C class wages to be paid for labour, the following items should also be paid in cash:—

(1) Cost of oil.
(2) Value of cholum.
(3) Average cost of repairing machine.
(4) Minimum wages for one adult of each family for travelling to head-quarters to get yarn at the rate of one day's wages for 15 miles or fraction thereof.

Resolution—dated 13th April 1897, No. 303.

The Collector's proposals are approved, subject to the following remarks.

2. In weaving the dufter cloths, care must be taken that the mistake made in 1892, of making them too narrow to be used in public offices, is not repeated. The Collector's attention is drawn to the correspondence on the subject, noted on the margin.

B.P., dated 18th Oct. 1892, No. 8128.
" " 24th " " " 8238.
" " 5th Nov. " " 8566.
" " 30th " " " 9132.

3. It is proposed to locate the depôt for receiving cloths and advancing materials at the head-quarters of each taluk, and to grant minimum wages to weavers residing in distant villages for the days occupied in going to and returning from the taluk head-quarters, on the following scale:—

Where the distance to be travelled is—

Over 3 miles and up to 10 miles	1 day's minimum wage.
From 11 to 15 miles	2 days' "
" 16 to 20 "	3 " "
" 21 to 31 "	4 " "

It would appear that in the Koilkuntla taluk the weavers live in villages which are, all but one, situated 15 to 31 miles distant from the taluk head-quarters, and that in the Sírvel taluk eight out of the twelve villages are away from the head-quarters by 8 to 18 miles. This will entail a large unprofitable expenditure in the shape of travelling allowances, which should be curtailed as much as possible. Each depôt for issuing materials and receiving cloths should be located at some place in the centre of weavers' relief operations, and if large numbers of weavers live more than ten miles away from such place, more than one depôt should be opened. In that case, travelling allowances may be paid on the scale sanctioned for the weavers in the Pattikonda taluk, in paragraph 12 of B.P., No. 187, dated 4th March 1897.

4. The allotment of a particular day to each village for advancing materials and receiving cloths is likely to cause hardship to weavers, as any unpunctuality on their part would leave them without work and without means of subsistence till the next turn day comes. It may be advisable to require the village officers concerned to be present when the initial advances are made, to identify the persons entitled to relief and see that advances are not made for more looms than they can work; but even for this purpose, the production of a certificate from the village officers may ordinarily be found sufficient. It should be borne in mind that village officers should not be called away from their villages more than is absolutely necessary.

5. The rate of fee payable to the non-official members of the committee appointed for the periodical examination of the cloths in store need not be a fixed sum, as it must depend on the status of the members, but the maximum fee should be Rs. 3.

6. In view of the urgent need of granting relief, the Collector is requested to introduce at once the scheme modified in the manner indicated above, in anticipation of the sanction of Government. He should, however, revise the scheme at a very early date, in consultation with the Special Deputy Collector in charge of weavers' relief operations, in accordance with the instructions of Government issued in its order, No. 216 of 1897, communicated with B.P., No. 278 of 1897, and submit his revised scheme for approval.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool
" Special Deputy Collector, Weavers' Relief Operations.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Order—No. 309, Revenue, dated 8th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The rules should be modified in accordance with G.O., No. 274, dated 28th April 1897.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Md. Shaik Karim.

70 Copies.