Jt Reads

Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 1938W

DATED 16 July 1897

16/7/97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Relief Operations. Pro: Revenue Dept. accepting with remarks the proposals of the Famine Commissioner in regard to the Closing of —, Comt. to Officers Concerned.

250/12

P.W. 28.
1,500—30-11-96.

Indexed 18/7

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PUBLIC WORKS.

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G.O., No. 1938 W., 16th July 1897.

JULY.

Relief Operations

Proceedings, Revenue Department, accepting, with remarks, the proposals of the Famine Commissioner in regard to the closing of — , communicated to officers concerned.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper:—

G.O., No. 549, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Rev. Sett.), dated 28th June 1897, No. 470.

Read—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th June 1897, Ref. on G. and B. No. 1313:—

I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Board.

2. Prior to the issue of G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897, it was the practice in this district to make allowance for the distance which relief-workers had to walk to the work on the following scale. For any distance up to three miles, no allowance was made, while for people whose homes were more than three miles away, the excess over three miles was allowed for at the rate of three miles an hour, this concession being granted both for coming and for returning. Thus a gang coming from a village, five miles from the site of the work, would be allowed a deduction for two miles in coming and two miles in returning, or four miles in all. This is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{3}$ hours, and the working day being one of 8 hours, the task was reduced by $1\frac{1}{3} \div 8$ or one-sixth.

3. But in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897, the Government ordered a deduction at the rate of one hour for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles that the workers had to walk, which is equivalent to a reduction of the task by one-twentieth for each mile. Thus in the case given in the preceding paragraph, the task would be reduced by one-half. It is true that this concession is coupled with the condition that shelter for the labourers coming from a distance has not been provided at or near the work, but in communicating the order, the Board omitted all mention of this condition and as comparatively few of the workers are willing to live on the works even when shelter is provided, and as it would have been quite impossible for us to provide shelter for all if it had been demanded, I hesitated to adopt a change which would have had the effect of raising the task of a large majority of the workers coming from a distance of more than three miles. Had I done so there might have been some increase in the numbers residing on the works, but it would have been inconsiderable, for, many of the workers have cattle and they must return to their villages daily to attend to them, while in other cases only the women with one or two children come to the work and they are obliged to go home at night to cook the meals of the family and would, in any case, be unwilling to sleep in a grass hut in the absence of their male relatives.

4. The result, however, of granting this concession in all cases, coupled with the further deductions ordered in the same resolution, has been such a reduction of the task that it no longer affords an adequate test of necessity, and I am afraid that we now have many on our works who could well afford to support themselves. In my narrative for the second fortnight of April 1897, I mentioned the opinion of the Tahsildar, which was fully supported by the village officers, regarding the people who came to the Kowtalam work; and my personal inquiries went to confirm the view that many of the people were not forced by want to resort to the relief works. I may

mention two of the instances that came to my notice—one was the wife of a man who was receiving a rupee a day for the hire of his cart and bullocks for bringing water, another was a whole family who had Rs. 600 worth of cotton in their house. At the time of my visit—the middle of May—the heat was terrible, yet these people did not hesitate to work in the sun for a wage of less than two annas a day, and the wife of the cart-driver had an infant at the breast. I could give many more such instances, but they are of little value as evidence, for it would be easy, and on the whole right, to retort that these are exceptional cases and not indicative of the general condition. As regards that general condition, I can only give the conclusion to which the Taluk and Divisional Officers and myself have been led by observation and enquiry, viz., that a proportion of the relief-workers are not in need of relief.

5. There is, however, one piece of indirect evidence to which I attach considerable value. Since November 1896, we have sent to the Adóni and Alúr taluks Rs. 3,16,000 of small silver and copper coins. The whole of this has been absorbed, and though such coin is not only received freely at the taluk treasuries in return for rupees, but paymasters and taluk officers go out into the villages and towns and endeavour to recover it, yet the demand of Tahsildars on the bank here continues unabated and payments, I am sorry to say, are occasionally delayed owing to the want of sufficient coin of the small denomination. I have in consequence been obliged to make heavy indents on Madras, the Treasury officer's estimate of our requirements in June and July being Rs. 3,05,000 of small silver and Rs. 61,000 worth of copper. Now, if all the copper and silver which have been paid to the workers passed into circulation, it must in a short time come back again to the treasuries, for the grain which we import is not paid for in copper, or even in two and four anna bits, nor does the village shopkeeper keep his profits in that form. I can only conclude that the people do not spend their wages, that they have grain at home and can afford to hoard what is intended to save them from starvation.

6. I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not doubt the existence of a considerable degree of distress in this district—distress requiring relief works on a large scale—but those who are really in need of food will be willing to do a day's work for a pittance, and my only desire is to revert to a task which will be a full day's work. It is for this reason that I strongly recommend a return to the scale of distance allowances formerly in force in this district. The task based upon them was found to be, upon the whole, a fair one, and the reductions consequent on the altered classification of boys between 12 and 16 and nursing mothers, together with the liberal allowances that are now made for old age and weakness, render it an easy one, while the cooly's power of work in the present cooler weather is much greater than in March, April and May. I do not advocate the abolition of all allowances for distance when shelter is provided, for this would cause hardship to the really distressed who are unable or unwilling to leave their homes and reside on the works.

7. The Executive Engineer and every officer whom I have consulted agree with me in thinking that the present reduced task is wholly inadequate. On many works it is finished by 2 or 3 o'clock and the workers either go home or resort to the toddy shop, as on the Nandavaram road. Workers from villages close to the work complain bitterly when they see others going away at 3 P.M., as at Aspari, for example, and discipline is difficult to maintain. During the heat of April and May leniency was natural, but if we continue to be lenient now it will be difficult to induce the people to leave the works for the agricultural operations that are now commencing. In this connection, I beg to invite a reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution of the Government of the North-West Provinces, which is printed in G.O., No. 675, Revenue, dated 27th November 1896. In those provinces rigorous measures were taken last June "to induce the people to return to their ordinary avocations," works were stopped in many places, and on those that remained tasks were strictly exacted, all weakly persons, unable to do the task, were sent to the poor houses, and the workers were paid only the minimum wage. I do not advocate proceeding to these extremes at present, but greater strictness is certainly required, and required at once. I accordingly request the favour of early orders upon the very moderate proposal I have put forward.

Read—the following G.O., No. 473, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897:—

Order—No. 473, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that the rainfall up to date has, in most of the affected districts, been up to the average, and that so far as can be seen the prospects of the south-west monsoon are favourable. The cultivation of the early crops, which has already begun in some of the affected tracts, will, as the season advances, absorb considerable numbers of the labourers now employed on relief works, and, with a view to ensure that all those whose circumstances allow of it return at once to their ordinary avocations, His Excellency in Council resolves to request the Famine Commissioner to direct that the following measures be taken by Collectors on receipt of telegraphic instructions from Government.

2. In G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, the Government has authorized an allowance, on a time scale, for the distance which the labourers have to travel to and from the works. This has been granted on a very liberal scale, but only as an alternative to the provision of hutting accommodation, and orders have already issued that the concession was not intended to apply to cases in which such accommodation was available. The allowance will now be discontinued altogether; but when taking this step, Collectors should provide huts for the labourers to live in at a central work, so as to meet the case of those who are really in need of relief and are willing to live at the works.

3. Government is also aware from reports which it has received that the task now executed has, in many instances, been allowed to dwindle to a small amount of work. The Famine Commissioner will instruct Collectors, therefore, to raise the task at once by 25 per cent. generally, and afterwards, from time to time, to still further increase it, with due regard to the intensity of the demand for agricultural labour in various parts of the district, by such percentages as they may think called for, and, in both cases, to enforce its execution by fines which should not, however, reduce the earnings of workers below the C wage.

4. If, in consequence of these measures, the numbers on any work are reduced to not more than 500, Collectors should close the work in question and should draft to a central work all those willing to go to it.

5. After the receipt of this order, no new relief works should be opened except under the special sanction of Government.

6. In regard to gratuitous relief, Government does not consider it necessary to suggest any steps for its contraction at present. Collectors must close kitchens and abolish relief circles with regard to local circumstances which are best known to them, and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it enough to direct that, after the receipt of this order, no new kitchens should be opened and no kitchen once closed should be re-opened without the sanction of the Famine Commissioner who will report the ground of the necessity therefor to Government.

7. The number of works and kitchens closed in accordance with the above instructions should be mentioned in the weekly season telegrams.

(True Extract.)

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

Resolution—dated 28th June 1897, No. 470.

The Government Order last quoted has been communicated to the Collectors concerned for information and guidance. Before its receipt, the Famine Commissioner had drafted a Proceedings regarding the necessity for stricter discipline on works, the measures to be taken, should the monsoon prove favourable, towards the closing of works and relief, and requesting the orders of Government thereon. When the Government Order read above was received, these proceedings were withdrawn, but the Famine Commissioner would ask Government to consider if some modifications might not be made in its recent orders, with reference to the following observations.

2. Government observes that "the rainfall up to date has, in most of the affected districts, been up to the average, and that, so far as can be seen, the prospects of the south-west monsoon are favourable." The actuals are given talukwar for each district in the statement appended to these proceedings. It will be seen that the fall in April was deficient in the affected taluks of Ganjám (considerably), Vizagapatam (slightly), Bhadráchalam (considerably), Anantapur and Cuddapah (considerably) and in parts of the affected areas in Kurnool and Bellary; the fall in May was, on the whole, good, but was deficient in parts of Ganjám (considerably), Cuddapah (especially in the affected taluks), and Anantapur, as well as in Alúr taluk (considerably); the fall in June was generally normal, or in excess, up to the middle of the month, but since then there has been a lull and the future is still a matter of speculation.

There is one very important consideration to which the Famine Commissioner would request special attention, namely, that, for the Deccan districts, a rainfall "up to the average" does not, by any means, mean a favourable monsoon. The average for those districts is low, and a year in which only the average falls is not a good year. To make a good year the rainfall must be distinctly above the average. The rainfall to date has been, in some places, as, for instance, in the Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, and Pulivendla taluks of Cuddapah, quite insufficient to justify the commencement of agricultural operations. An odd field, here and there, has been ploughed, but the tract as a whole has not been touched, and the ryots say that these soils generally should not be sown for six weeks to come. There are patches of red soil which may come up for sowing sooner. The ryots, in a majority of cases, require help for purchase of cattle or seed grain, or both, and sowing is likely to be retarded. This specially refers to Cuddapah.

3. Government further observes that "the cultivation of the early crops which has already begun in some of the affected tracts, will, as the season advances, absorb considerable numbers of the labourers now employed on relief works"

This is true, but with an important qualification. The ryots have been very hard put to it this year. They have, as a mass, lost two sowings, and generally have no seed corn, and have no grain stored with which to pay labour. Thus, in the large and important village of Simhadripalli, in the black soil of Pulivendla, the richest ryot, who pays to Government Rs. 300 per annum as kist, had only 60 measures of cholam seed, which was quite insufficient for the sowing of his holding. The lesser ryots had none. Many of them had either lost or sold cattle at a great sacrifice, and, even to do the latter, had to march them three *Amadas*, or 30 miles, up to the red soils on the Mysore frontier. It was a matter of common observation in the last sowing and harvest time, that the ryots performed, themselves, agricultural operations, for which, in ordinary years, they would employ hired labour; and it is a fact on which the Famine Commissioner must lay stress, in order to make the position clear, that, even if the present monsoon should be favourable, the demand for labour will be considerably less than usual. A normal, or better than normal, monsoon does not at all indicate a return to normal conditions. For this the harvest must be a normal one, and be reaped, and the prices also must be normal. Until both these conditions have been fulfilled, the closing of works and relief will be a very delicate operation. This operation Government would find it difficult to supervise by telegraph from headquarters. The Famine Commissioner earnestly requests that no step in this direction may be taken without consulting him. Such orders would require, in the present condition of the monsoon, to be issued talukwar, or even with regard to smaller tracts,

and it would be desirable to consult Collectors before issuing them. At this very moment, when Government proposes to adopt this course, the Collector of Vizagapatam is pressing for fresh hands to assist him, for more works, and more kitchens. Mr. Horne is not an alarmist.

4. The Famine Commissioner is entirely at one with Government as to the necessity for stricter discipline on works, and for the adoption of measures which will deprive them of attractions for those who can find employment elsewhere, or are not in actual distress. It is as to the mode by which these ends should be attained that he would request some modification in the orders issued. The allowance for distance in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, was liberal, but, for the hot months, not excessive. It has been the salvation of thousands; but, with the drop in temperature, which follows the setting in of the south-west monsoon, this allowance would be unduly lenient. In paragraph 2 of the Government order under consideration, Government proposes to abolish this allowance altogether, and to "provide huts for the labourers to live in at a central work, so as to meet the case of those who are really in need of relief and are willing to live at the works." There are, however, thousands who are in need of relief, but who will not go to a central work. They ought in theory to go, but theory must sometimes yield to hard facts, and the facts established by long experience are that people will rather starve in their villages than break up their homes, until the last struggle comes, and then their case is often beyond retrieval. They may, it is true, continue to frequent the works, possibly walking great distances back and forwards daily; but, if a full task is to be exacted from them, it will practically be a denial of relief to the deserving.

5. The system prevailing in Bellary, referred to in paragraph 2 of the Collector's letter above quoted, is not far from what the Famine Commissioner would recommend viz., that no allowance be made for the first 3 miles walked from village to work and back again; that, for the mileage above this limit, men should be allowed at the rate of an hour for each 3 miles, and women and children the same for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles walked. The Famine Commissioner has not overlooked the case of the old and feeble in making this proposal. The fact is that these people ought to be on our kitchens, not on works; or, if deserving, on grain-doles, and a little pressure on them, with the alternative open, will not be inhumane. The raising of the task by 25 per cent. will not generally be open to any objection. The Famine Commissioner would, however, point out that it would not be safe to order all tasks to be raised at once by 25 per cent., for some gangs are already working full tasks, nor is it, of course, the intention of Government that this order should apply to weakly gangs or nursing mothers. The Famine Commissioner, if left to himself, would be inclined to instruct Collectors to be very careful in further enhancing the task at the present moment, when the future of the monsoon is, to say the least, doubtful. Raising the task first by 25 per cent. would be like burning the candle at one end, and to abolish, or modify the distance allowance, is to burn it at the other. The further raising of the task on a wholesale scale would, in many instances, have disastrous consequence.

6. Coupled with the above changes, the Famine Commissioner would also suggest, as equally well answering the purpose which Government propose to attain by the concentration of works, that Collectors be empowered to disregard in some degree, the provisions of section 97 of the Famine Code. It will not be necessary absolutely to separate families and villages, for they may be in adjoining gangs; but, if the able-bodied, and those fairly suspected of being in well-to-do circumstances, are weeded out, and put in gangs doing the task of the able-bodied, it will be found that those not really in distress will forsake the works. It is not, of course, the intention of Government that any in distress should be driven to leave the works before normal conditions are established. In the weakly gangs only such a backbone of able-bodied persons, preferably sturdy boys and girls, should be left as may be required to bring these gangs the material for their work. The water gangs would also be susceptible of reductions, as the coolies will not drink so much, now that the thermometer has fallen.

7. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government order, the Famine Commissioner would respectfully submit that the figure 500 is too high. He would suggest that 300 be substituted for it.

8. With reference to paragraph 6, the Famine Commissioner observes that the closure of a relief work does not necessarily, in the wording of the Government order, imply the closing of the kitchens connected with it. As workers leave the works their children will leave the kitchens, and, if the numbers in the latter in any case fall very low, it would be more economical to transfer the remaining inmates to gratuitous relief. It is presumed that this may be done. The order prohibiting the opening of more kitchens might also be modified. Mr. Horne is writing strongly about the necessity for expanding this form of relief, and no Collector knows better what he is about.

9. To sum up, the recommendations of the Famine Commissioner are as follows:—

(i) That the present tasks, wherever they are not a full day's task, be raised at once by 25 per cent., or by such less amount as may be necessary to bring them up to a full day's task: this order not to apply to weakly gangs or nursing mothers.

(ii) That the allowance for distance, given in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, paragraph 3 (iv), be abolished, and in its place, the following rule substituted, viz., that no allowance be made for the first 3 miles, coming and going, between villages and works; that, for distances beyond this, men be allowed at the rate of one hour for each 3 miles, and women and children one hour for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, walked.

Government will observe that proposals (i) and (ii) go beyond the proposals contained in the Government order read at the head of these Proceedings, inasmuch as it is intended that they should take effect at once.

(iii) That the further raising of tasks be left to the Famine Commissioner and the Collectors concerned, under his orders.

(iv) That works should not be closed unless the attendance falls to 300, and then hutting at some central work must first be provided.

(v) That, as far as possible, the able-bodied should be weeded out of the weakly gangs, and worked together, the number of water-carriers being as far as possible reduced.

(vi) That the order prohibiting the opening of new kitchens should be modified by inserting the words "except on strong reason shown" between the words "receipt of this order" and "no new kitchens" in paragraph 6 of the Government Order.

10. As to paragraph 6, if the monsoon should not develop favourably, Government will itself modify this. Perhaps Government might see fit even now to leave this matter in the hands of Collectors. Any sudden rise in prices might necessitate the opening of new works, before it would be possible to explain the necessity for the same to, and obtain the orders of, Government.

11. The favour of very early orders on this reference is requested.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

APPENDIX.

Rainfall in Ganjám.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Gumsoor	1·25	1·82	3·37	2·49	6·71	3·07
Chicacole	0·40	0·02	2·15	0·90	3 67	3·20
Berhampur	0·74	0·12	2·20	0·39	4·87	3·90
District Average ..	0·85	0·72	2·59	1·30	5·18	3·52

Rainfall in Vizagapatam.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Párvatípuram	1·43	1·70	3·16	3·73	5·76	4·53
Palkonda	0·78	0·03	3·14	2·95	5·61	5 67
Bobbili	0·84	1·50	1·55	3·10	5·82	4·44
Sálúru	1·64	1·00	2·49	1·80	5·94	3·00
Gajapatinagaram	0·72	1·40	1·50	3·20	5·56	0·65
Chipurupalle	0 69	0·08	2·33	3·20	4·43	1·07
Vizianagram	0·67	0·45	2·69	6 75	4·67	0·92
Srungavarapukóta	0·80	0·25	1·90	2·79	6·07	1·89
Bimlipatam	0·31	0·42	2·10	3·10	3·12	1·66
Vizagapatam	0·74	0 26	2·54	3·53	3·37	0·73
Viravalli	0 80	0·35	3·95	1·96	5·22	2·51
Anakápalle	0·41	0·30	2 55	3·21	3·89	1 87
Sarvasiddhi	0·47	0·80	2·46	3·93	3·69	1·64
Golgonda	1·32	1·35	3·73	4·51	4 75	2·70
District Average ..	0·79	0 63	2·73	3·42	4·58	2 14

Rainfall in Bhadráchalam.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Bhadráchalam	0 78	0·25	1·98	1·90	6·19	5·85

Rainfall in Kurnool.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Markapur	0·42	..	1·34	2·84	2·27	0·74
Cumbum	0·34	..	1·56	2 98	2·56	1·93
Sirvel	0·22	..	1·08	0 45	4·05	3·30
Koilkuntla	0·36	0·14	1·09	0·29	2·76	3·90
Nandyal	0 53	0·15	1·02	1·01	3·85	2·94
Nandikotkur	0 59	0·91	1·22	1·77	3·92	2·20
Ramallakot	0·38	1·22	1·85	0·83	3 08	2·46
Pattikonda	0·48	1·57	2·11	2·59	2·84	3·44
District Average ..	0·41	0·56	1·38	1·53	3·27	2·67

Rainfall in Bellary.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Adóni	0·64	0·34	1·31	1·52	3·59	2·87
Alúr	0·48	1·00	1·70	0·20	2·60	5·09
Bellary	0·54	0·27	1·54	1·27	2·43	4·25
Rayadrug	0·50	0·98	1·97	4·07	2·10	3·08
Hospet	0·52	1·37	1·64	2·28	2·45	7·80
Hadagalli	0·91	2 60	2·33	1·36	2·17	4·43
Harpanahalli	0·82	1·25	2·59	1·31	2·30	5·07
Kúdligi	0·63	1·05	2·50	3·66	2·49	9·35
District Average ..	0·59	0·98	1·92	1·88	2·62	5·17

Rainfall in Anantapur.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Gooty	0·67	0·16	1·75	1·58	2·59	3·34
Tadpatri	0·46	0·49	1·43	0·56	2·53	0·95
Anantapur	0·42	..	1·72	1·92	2·50	0·89
Dharmavaram	0·47	..	1·40	0·90	2·37	5·78
Kalyandrug	0·70	0·58	2·04	0·70	1·86	2·01
Penukonda	0·45	0·43	1·83	1·00	2·30	4·89
Hindúpur	0·47	0·32	2·84	1·72	2·48	3·21
Madakasira	0 85	1·26	3·51	2·20	2·49	2·03
District Average ..	0·53	0·39	2·19	1·25	2·52	2·00

Rainfall in Cuddapah.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Pullampet	0·44	..	2·10	0·35	2·37	1·33
Sidhout	0·38	..	2·00	1·54	3 04	1·09
Badvel	0·21	..	1·42	2·58	1 97	1·83
Cuddapah	0 26	..	1·12	1·12	3·41	1·20
Proddatur	0·41	..	1·45	0·53	2·93	2·63
Jammalamadugu	0.36	..	1.38	0·27	2·12	3 10
Pulivendla	0·36	..	1·72	0·14	2·42	1·16
Kadiri	0·41	..	2·29	0·83	2 49	1 75
Madanapalle	0·72	..	2·43	2·10	2·32	2·47
Rayachóti	0·32	..	1·60	0·52	2·51	1·20
Vayalpad	0·45	..	1·81	2·48	2·19	2·05
District Average ..	0·38	..	1·86	1·17	2 56	1·75

Order—No. 549, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897.

The Government is prepared to postpone the full application of G.O., No. 473, dated 18th June 1897, for the present. It therefore accepts the proposals summarized in paragraph 9 of the Proceedings read above, with the exception of clause VI, but resolves to direct that paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Government Order be held in abeyance so far as Ganjám and Vizagapatam are concerned.

2. Ordered that the following telegram be despatched to the Collectors of Ganjám and Vizagapatam :—

"Paragraphs 5 and 6 of G.O., 473, dated 18th June 1897, are to be held in abeyance till further orders.

(True Extract.)

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

Order—No. 1938 W., dated 16th July 1897.

Communicated to officers concerned, in continuation of G.O., No. 1767 W., dated 1st July 1897.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
,, all Superintending Engineers.
,, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. W. D' Moss.

Public Works (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 6929

B.T. Civil works 6010

2 P

A

Order No 1938 W dt 16.7.97

Communicated to officers concerned in continuation of G.O. No 1767 W dated 1st July 1897.

From The Revenue Dept

Rev No. 549.

14/7/97

Rw

Dated 9th July 97

Received 14th do

Regd: 16.7.97

Enclosures 1

13/7/97

1.45 P.M.

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× G.O. on Rev No. 473 d 18.6.97 not yet received from Madras.

SUBJECT.

Approving with remarks the views of the Famine Commissioner in regard to the closing of Relief operations.

To the C. E. for I.
„ C E for Rlys.
all S. Es.
~~The Supdg Engr II Circle~~
Ex P. W. Accts ~~III Circle~~
„ ~~Examiner, P.W. Accts.~~

Madras Office Please check the communications. Rw 13/7/97

OS/40

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SECY. GOVT. MADRAS
15 JUL 97
REV. DEPT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

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

Printed July th.

Proceedings, 28th June 1897, No. 470.

JUNE.

Relief operations.—Expressing the views of the Famine Commissioner in regard to the closing of —.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.)

READ—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th June 1897, Ref. on G. and B. No. 1313:—

I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Board.

2. Prior to the issue of G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897, it was the practice in this district to make allowance for the distance which relief-workers had to walk to the work on the following scale. For any distance up to three miles, no allowance was made, while for people whose homes were more than three miles away, the excess over three miles was allowed for at the rate of three miles an hour, this concession being granted both for coming and for returning. Thus a gang coming from a village, five miles from the site of the work, would be allowed a deduction for two miles in coming and two miles in returning, or four miles in all. This is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{3}$ hours, and the working day being one of 8 hours, the task was reduced by $1\frac{1}{3} \div 8$ or one-sixth.

3. But in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897, the Government ordered a deduction at the rate of one hour for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles that the workers had to walk, which is equivalent to a reduction of the task by one-twentieth for each mile. Thus in the case given in the preceding paragraph, the task would be reduced by one-half. It is true that this concession is coupled with the condition that shelter for the labourers coming from a distance has not been provided at or near the work, but in communicating the order, the Board omitted all mention of this condition and as comparatively few of the workers are willing to live on the works even when shelter is provided, and as it would have been quite impossible for us to provide shelter for all if it had been demanded, I hesitated to adopt a change which would have had the effect of raising the task of a large majority of the workers coming from a distance of more than three miles. Had I done so there might have been some increase in the numbers residing on the works, but it would have been inconsiderable, for, many of the workers have cattle and they must return to their villages daily to attend to them, while in other cases only the women with one or two children come to the work and they are obliged to go home at night to cook the meals of the family and would, in any case, be unwilling to sleep in a grass hut in the absence of their male relatives.

4. The result, however, of granting this concession in all cases, coupled with the further deductions ordered in the same resolution, has been such a reduction of the task that it no longer affords an adequate test of necessity, and I am afraid that we now have many on our works who could well afford to support themselves. In my narrative for the second fortnight of April 1897, I mentioned the opinion of the Tahsildar, which was fully supported by the village officers, regarding the people who came to the Kowtalam work; and my personal inquiries went to confirm the view that many of the people were not forced by want to resort to the relief works. I may mention two of the instances that came to my notice—one was the wife of a man who

was receiving a rupee a day for the hire of his cart and bullocks for bringing water, another was a whole family who had Rs. 600 worth of cotton in their house. At the time of my visit—the middle of May—the heat was terrible, yet these people did not hesitate to work in the sun for a wage of less than two annas a day, and the wife of the cart-driver had an infant at the breast. I could give many more such instances, but they are of little value as evidence, for it would be easy, and on the whole right, to retort that these are exceptional cases and not indicative of the general condition. As regards that general condition, I can only give the conclusion to which the taluk and Divisional Officers and myself have been led by observation and enquiry, viz., that a proportion of the relief-workers are not in need of relief.

5. There is, however, one piece of indirect evidence to which I attach considerable value. Since November 1896, we have sent to the Adóni and Alúr taluks Rs. 3,16,000 of small silver and copper coins. The whole of this has been absorbed, and though such coin is not only received freely at the taluk treasuries in return for rupees, but paymasters and taluk officers go out into the villages and towns and endeavour to recover it, yet the demand of Tahsildars on the bank here continues unabated and payments, I am sorry to say, are occasionally delayed owing to the want of sufficient coin of the small denomination. I have in consequence been obliged to make heavy indents on Madras, the Treasury officer's estimate of our requirements in June and July being Rs. 3,05,000 of small silver and Rs. 61,000 worth of copper. Now, if all the copper and silver which have been paid to the workers passed into circulation, it must in a short time come back again to the treasuries, for the grain which we import is not paid for in copper, or even in two and four anna bits, nor does the village shopkeeper keep his profits in that form. I can only conclude that the people do not spend their wages, that they have grain at home and can afford to hoard what is intended to save them from starvation.

6. I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not doubt the existence of a considerable degree of distress in this district—distress requiring relief works on a large scale—but those who are really in need of food will be willing to do a day's work for a pittance, and my only desire is to revert to a task which will be a full day's work. It is for this reason that I strongly recommend a return to the scale of distance allowances formerly in force in this district. The task based upon them was found to be, upon the whole, a fair one, and the reductions consequent on the altered classification of boys between 12 and 16 and nursing mothers, together with the liberal allowances that are now made for old age and weakness, render it an easy one, while the cooly's power of work in the present cooler weather is much greater than in March, April and May. I do not advocate the abolition of all allowances for distance when shelter is provided, for this would cause hardship to the really distressed who are unable or unwilling to leave their homes and reside on the works.

7. The Executive Engineer and every officer whom I have consulted agree with me in thinking that the present reduced task is wholly inadequate. On many works it is finished by 2 or 3 o'clock and the workers either go home or resort to the toddy shop, as on the Nandavaram road. Workers from villages close to the work complain bitterly when they see others going away at 3 P.M., as at Aspari, for example, and discipline is difficult to maintain. During the heat of April and May leniency was natural, but if we continue to be lenient now it will be difficult to induce the people to leave the works for the agricultural operations that are now commencing. In this connection, I beg to invite a reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution of the Government of the North-West Provinces, which is printed in Government Order, No. 675, Revenue, dated 27th November 1896. In those provinces rigorous measures were taken last June "to induce the people to return to their ordinary avocations," works were stopped in many places, and on those that remained tasks were strictly exacted, all weakly persons, unable to do the task, were sent to the poor-houses, and the workers were paid only the minimum wage. I do not advocate proceeding to these extremes at present, but greater strictness is certainly required, and required at once. I accordingly request the favour of early orders upon the very moderate proposal I have put forward.

Read—the following G.O., No. 473, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897 :—

Order—No. 473, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that the rainfall up to date has, in most of the affected districts, been up to the average, and that so far as can be seen the prospects of the south-west monsoon are favourable. The cultivation of the early crops, which has already begun in some of the affected tracts, will, as the season advances, absorb considerable numbers of the labourers now employed on relief works, and, with a view to ensure that all those whose circumstances allow of it return at once to their ordinary avocations, His Excellency in Council resolves to request the Famine Commissioner to direct that the following measures be taken by Collectors on receipt of telegraphic instructions from Government.

2. In G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, the Government has authorized an allowance, on a time scale, for the distance which the labourers have to travel to and from the works. This has been granted on a very liberal scale, but only as an alternative to the provision of hutting accommodation, and orders have already issued that the concession was not intended to apply to cases in which such accommodation was available. The allowance will now be discontinued altogether; but when taking this step Collectors should provide huts for the labourers to live in at a central work, so as to meet the case of those who are really in need of relief and are willing to live at the works.

3. Government is also aware from reports which it has received that the task now executed has, in many instances, been allowed to dwindle to a small amount of work. The Famine Commissioner will instruct Collectors, therefore, to raise the task at once by 25 per cent. generally, and afterwards, from time to time, to still further increase it, with due regard to the intensity of the demand for agricultural labour in various parts of the district, by such percentages as they may think called for, and, in both cases, to enforce its execution by fines which should not, however, reduce the earnings of workers below the C wage.

4. If, in consequence of these measures, the numbers on any work are reduced to not more than 500, Collectors should close the work in question and should draft to a central work all those willing to go to it.

5. After the receipt of this order, no new relief works should be opened except under the special sanction of Government.

6. In regard to gratuitous relief, Government does not consider it necessary to suggest any steps for its contraction at present. Collectors must close kitchens and abolish relief circles with regard to local circumstances which are best known to them, and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it enough to direct that, after the receipt of this order, no new kitchens should be opened and no kitchen once closed should be re-opened without the sanction of the Famine Commissioner who will report the ground of the necessity therefor to Government.

7. The number of works and kitchens closed in accordance with the above instructions should be mentioned in the weekly season telegrams.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.
„ Public Works Department.

Resolution—dated 28th June 1897, No. 470.

The G. O. last quoted has been communicated to the Collectors concerned for information and guidance. Before its receipt, the Famine Commissioner had drafted a Proceedings regarding the necessity for stricter discipline on works, the measures to be taken, should the monsoon prove favourable, towards the closing of works and relief, and requesting the orders of Government thereon. When the Government Order read above was received, these proceedings were withdrawn, but the Famine Commissioner would ask Government to consider if some modifications might not be made in its recent orders, with reference to the following observations.

2. Government observes that "the rainfall up to date has, in most of the affected districts, been up to the average, and that, so far as can be seen, the prospects of the south-west monsoon are favourable." The actuals are given talukwar for each district in the statement appended to these proceedings. It will be seen that the fall in April was deficient in the affected taluks of Ganjám (considerably), Vizagapatam (slightly), Bhadráchalam (considerably), Anantapur and Cuddapah (considerably) and in parts of the affected areas in Kurnool and Bellary; the fall in May was, on the whole, good, but was deficient in parts of Ganjám (considerably), Cuddapah (especially in the affected taluks), and Anantapur, as well as in Alúr taluk (considerably); the fall in June was generally normal, or in excess, up to the middle of the month, but since then there has been a lull and the future is still a matter of speculation.

There is one very important consideration to which the Famine Commissioner would request special attention, namely, that, for the Deccan districts, a rainfall "up to the average" does not, by any means, mean a favourable monsoon. The average for those districts is low, and a year in which only the average falls is not a good year. To make a good year the rainfall must be distinctly above the average. The rainfall to date has been, in some places, as, for instance, in the Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, and Pulivendla taluks of Cuddapah, quite insufficient to justify the commencement of agricultural operations. An odd field, here and there, has been ploughed, but the tract as a whole has not been touched, and the ryots say that these soils generally should not be sown for six weeks to come. There are patches of red soil which may come up for sowing sooner. The ryots, in a majority of cases, require help for purchase of cattle or seed-grain, or both, and sowing is likely to be retarded. This specially refers to Cuddapah

3. Government further observes that "the cultivation of the early crops which has already begun in some of the affected tracts, will, as the season advances, absorb considerable numbers of the labourers now employed on relief works."

This is true, but with an important qualification. The ryots have been very hard put to it this year. They have, as a mass, lost two sowings, and generally have no seed corn, and have no grain stored with which to pay labour. Thus, in the large and important village of Simhadripalli, in the black soil of Pulivendla, the richest ryot, who pays to Government Rs. 300 per annum as kist, had only 60 measures of cholam seed, which was quite insufficient for the sowing of his holding. The lesser ryots had none. Many of them had either lost or sold cattle at a great sacrifice, and, even to do the latter, had to march them three *Amadas*, or 30 miles, up to the red soils on the Mysore frontier. It was a matter of common observation in the last sowing and harvest time, that the ryots performed, themselves, agricultural operations, for which, in ordinary years, they would employ hired labour; and it is a fact on which the Famine Commissioner must lay stress, in order to make the position clear, that, even if the present monsoon should be favourable, the demand for labour will be considerably less than usual. A normal, or better than normal, monsoon does not at all indicate a return to normal conditions. For this the harvest must be a normal one, and be reaped, and the prices also must be normal. Until both these conditions have been fulfilled, the closing of works and relief will be a very delicate operation. This operation Government would find it difficult to supervise by telegraph from headquarters. The Famine Commissioner earnestly requests that no step in this direction may be taken without consulting him. Such orders would require, in the present condition of the monsoon, to be issued talukwar, or even with regard to smaller tracts,

and it would be desirable to consult Collectors before issuing them. At this very moment, when Government proposes to adopt this course, the Collector of Vizagapatam is pressing for fresh hands to assist him, for more works, and more kitchens. Mr. Horne is not an alarmist.

4. The Famine Commissioner is entirely at one with Government as to the necessity for stricter discipline on works, and for the adoption of measures which will deprive them of attractions for those who can find employment elsewhere, or are not in actual distress. It is as to the mode by which these ends should be attained that he would request some modification in the orders issued. The allowance for distance in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, was liberal, but, for the hot months, not excessive. It has been the salvation of thousands; but, with the drop in temperature, which follows the setting in of the south-west monsoon, this allowance would be unduly lenient. In paragraph 2 of the Government order under consideration, Government proposes to abolish this allowance altogether, and to "provide huts for the labourers to live in at a central work, so as to meet the case of those who are really in need of relief and are willing to ~~hire out~~ leave the works." There are, however, thousands who are in need of relief, but who will not go to a central work. They ought in theory to go, but theory must sometimes yield to hard facts, and the facts established by long experience are that people will rather starve in their villages often than break up their homes, until the last struggle comes, and then their case is beyond retrieval. They may, it is true, continue to frequent the works, possibly walking great distances back and forwards daily; but, if a full task is to be exacted from them, it will practically be a denial of relief to the deserving.

5. The system prevailing in Bellary, referred to in paragragh 2 of the Collector's letter above quoted, is not far from what the Famine Commissioner would recommend, viz., that no allowance be made for the first 3 miles walked from village to work and back again; that, for the mileage above this limit, men should be allowed at the rate of an hour for each 3 miles, and women and children the same for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles walked. The Famine Commissioner has not overlooked the case of the old and feeble in making this proposal. The fact is that these people ought to be on our kitchens, not on works; or, if deserving, on grain-doles, and a little pressure on them, with the alternative open, will not be inhumane. The raising of the task by 25 per cent. will not generally be open to any objection. The Famine Commissioner would, however, point out that it would not be safe to order all tasks to be raised at once by 25 per cent., for some gangs are already working full tasks, nor is it, of course, the intention of Government that this order should apply to weakly gangs or nursing mothers. The Famine Commissioner, if left to himself, would be inclined to instruct Collectors to be very careful in further enhancing the task at the present moment, when the future of the monsoon is, to say the least, doubtful. Raising the task first by 25 per cent. would be like burning the candle at one end, and to abolish, or modify the distance allowance, is to burn it at the other. The further raising of the task on a wholesale scale would, in many instances, have disastrous consequences.

6. Coupled with the above changes, the Famine Commissioner would also suggest, as equally well answering the purpose which Government propose to attain by the concentration of works, that Collectors be empowered to disregard in some degree, the provisions of section 97 of the Famine Code. It will not be necessary absolutely to separate families and villagers, for they may be in adjoining gangs; but, if the able-bodied, and those fairly suspected of being in well-to-do circumstances, are weeded out, and put in gangs doing the task of the able-bodied, it will be found that those not really in distress will forsake the works. It is not, of course, the intention of Government that any in distress should be driven to leave the works before normal conditions are established. In the weakly gangs only such a backbone of ~~able~~-bodied able persons, preferably sturdy boys and girls, should be left as may be required to bring these gangs the material for their work. The water gangs would also be susceptible of reductions, as the coolies will not drink so much, now that the thermometer has fallen.

7. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government order, the Famine Commissioner would respectfully submit that the figure 500 is too high. He would suggest that 300 be substituted for it.

8. With reference to paragraph 6, the Famine Commissioner observes that the closure of a relief work does not necessarily, in the wording of the Government order, imply the closing of the kitchens connected with it. As workers leave the works their children will leave the kitchens, and, if the numbers in the latter in any case fall very low, it would be more economical to transfer the remaining inmates to gratuitous relief. It is presumed that this may be done. The order prohibiting the opening of more kitchens might also be modified. Mr. Horne is writing strongly about the necessity for expanding this form of relief, and no Collector knows better what he is about.

9. To sum up, the recommendations of the Famine Commissioner are as follows:—

(i) That the present tasks, wherever they are not a full day's task, be raised at once by 25 per cent., or by such less amount as may be necessary to bring them up to a full day's task: this order not to apply to weakly gangs or nursing mothers.

(ii) That the allowance for distance, given in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, paragraph 3 (iv), be abolished, and, in its place, the following rule substituted, viz., that no allowance be made for the first 3 miles, coming and going, between villages and works; that, for distances beyond this, men be allowed at the rate of one hour for each 3 miles, and women and children one hour for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, walked.

Government will observe that proposals (i) and (ii) go beyond the proposals contained in the Government order read at the head of these Proceedings, inasmuch as it is intended that they should take effect at once.

(iii) That the further raising of tasks be left to the Famine Commissioner and the Collectors concerned, under his orders.

(iv) That works should not be closed unless the attendance falls to 300, and then hutting at some central work must first be provided.

(v) That, as far as possible, the able-bodied should be weeded out of the weakly gangs, and worked together, the number of water-carriers being as far as possible reduced.

(vi) That the order prohibiting the opening of new kitchens should be modified by inserting the words "except on strong reason shown" between the words "receipt of this order" and "no new kitchens" in paragraph 6 of the Government Order.

10. As to paragraph 6, if the monsoon should not develop favourably, Government will itself modify this. Perhaps Government might see fit even now to leave this matter in the hands of Collectors. Any sudden rise in prices might necessitate the opening of new works, before it would be possible to explain the necessity for the same to, and obtain the orders of, Government.

11. The favour of very early orders on this reference is requested.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.

Rainfall in Ganjám.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Goomsur	1·23	1·82	3·37	2·49	6·71	3·07
Chicacole	0·40	0·02	2·15	0·90	3·67	3·20
Berhampur	0·74	0·12	2·20	0·39	4·87	3·90
District Average ..	0·85	0·72	2·59	1·30	5·18	3·52

Rainfall in Vizagapatam.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Párvatípuram	1·43	1·70	3·16	3·73	5·76	4·53
Palkonda	0·78	0·03	3·14	2·95	5·61	5·67
Bobbili	0·84	1·50	1·55	3·10	5·82	4·44
Sálúru	1·64	1·00	2·49	1·80	5·94	3·00
Gajapatinagaram	0·72	1·40	1·50	3·20	5·56	0·65
Chipurupalle	0·69	0·08	2·33	3·20	4·43	1·07
Vizianagram	0·67	0·45	2·69	6·75	4·67	0·92
Srungavarapukóta	0·80	0·25	1·90	2·79	6·07	1·89
Bimlipatam	0·31	0·42	2·10	3·10	3·12	1·66
Vizagapatam	0·74	0·26	2·54	3·53	3·37	0·73
Viravalli	0·80	0·35	3·95	1·96	5·22	2·51
Anakápalle	0·41	0·30	2·55	3·21	3·89	1·87
Sarvasiddhi	0·47	0·80	2·46	3·93	3·69	1·64
Golgonda	1·32	1·35	3·73	4·51	4·75	2·70
District Average ..	0·79	0·89	2·73	3·42	4·58	2·14

Rainfall in Bhadráchalam.

Taluk.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Bhadráchalam	0·78	0·25	1·98	1·90	6·19	5·85

Rainfall in Kurnool.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Markapur	0·42	..	1·34	2·84	2·27	0·74
Cumbum	0·34	..	1·56	2·98	2·36	1·93
Sirvel	0·22	..	1·08	0·45	4·05	3·30
Koilkuntla	0·36	0·14	1·09	0·29	2·76	3·90
Nandyal	0·53	0·15	1·02	1·01	3·85	2·94
Nandikottur	0·59	0·91	1·22	1·77	3·92	2·20
Ramallakot	0·38	1·22	1·35	0·83	3·08	2·46
Pattikonda	0·48	1·57	2·11	2·59	2·84	3·44
District Average ..	0·41	0·56	1·38	1·53	3·27	2·67

Rainfall in Bellary.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Adóni	0·54	0·34	1·31	1·52	3·59	2·87
Alúr	0·48	1·00	1·70	0·20	2·60	5·09
Bellary	0·54	0·27	1·54	1·27	2·43	4·25
Rayadrug	0·50	0·98	1·97	4·07	2·10	3·08
Hospet	0·52	1·37	1·64	2·28	2·45	7·80
Hadagalli	0·91	2·60	2·33	1·36	2·17	4·43
Harpanahalli	0·82	1·25	2·59	1·31	2·30	5·07
Kúdligi	0·63	1·05	2·50	3·66	2·49	9·35
District Average ..	0·59	0·98	1·92	1·88	2·62	5·17

Rainfall in Anantapur.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Gooty	0·67	0·16	1·75	1·58	2·59	3·34
Tadpatri	0·46	0·49	1·43	0·56	2·53	0·95
Anantapur	0·42	..	1·72	1·92	2·50	0·89
Dharmavaram	0·47	..	1·40	0·90	2·37	5·78
Kalyandrug	0·70	0·58	2·04	0·70	1·86	2·01
Penukonda	0·45	0·43	1·83	1·00	2·30	4·89
Hindupúr	0·47	0·32	2·84	1·72	2·48	3·21
Madakasira	0·85	1·26	3·51	2·20	2·49	2·03
District Average ..	0·53	0·39	2·19	1·25	2·52	2·00

Rainfall in Cuddapah.

Taluks.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Pullampet	0·44	..	2·10	0·35	2·37	1·33
Sidhout	0·38	..	2·00	1·54	3·04	1·09
Badvel	0 21	..	1·42	2·58	1·97	1·83
Cuddapah	0·26	..	1·12	1·12	3·41	1·20
Proddatur	0·41	..	1·45	0·53	2·93	2·63
Jammalamadugu	0·36	..	1·38	0·27	2·12	3·10
Pulivendla	0·36	..	1·72	0·14	2·42	1·16
Kadiri	0·41	..	2·29	0·83	2·49	1·75
Madanapalle	0·72	..	2·43	2·10	2·32	2·47
Rayachóti	0·32	..	1·60	0·52	2·51	1·20
Vayalpad	0·45	..	1·81	2·48	2·19	1·85
District Average ..	0·38	..	1·86	1·17	2·56	1·95

Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 1939 W

DATED 6 July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Padagala Sunnyasi, late peon, I Circle Office:

Re: Pension dept. granting an invalid pension to —, recorded.

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26/16.7.97

Indexed. [illegible]

[P.W. 25. 5,600—30-11-96.]

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BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public works (1897) department.

Govt. of {1897} Madras.

Current No: 6820

PENSION.

Acct: 13.7.97

To

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,

&c., &c., &c.

№ 1939 dy 16-7-97

Dated

Despd.

G.O., 10 July 1897 No 525.

Remarks

14/7/97

GRANTING, an invalid pension to P. Ammiyasé late peon Supg. Engineers' Office 1st Circle, P.W.D.

L.S. 283. R 16/7

C. No. 557

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following papers:—

From the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, dated 29th June 1897, No. 4/343 G.D.

Certificate and Report from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, dated 1st July 1897, No. 214.

ORDER THEREON 10th July 1897, No. 526

Under Articles 485 & 524 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations (2nd Edition), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Padagala Sanniyasi Lakshmanan, Superintending Engineer's office, 1st Circle, Public Works Dept., an invalid pension of Rupees (3-8-0) Three and annas eight only per mensem payable at Rajahmundry from 18th April 1897 — in consideration of his qualifying service of 20 years 3 months, and 17 days.

(True Extract.)

W. Thomas Jonbank
8.7.97
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General, with Register and L. P. C.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
" Public Works Department.
" Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

mm 6/7/97