Public Works (1897.) Department.

G.O., No. 469 W

DATED 17. February 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Relief: Prov: Revenue debt passing Act to
on proposals for granting - & waiver
in Kaufan, Cons Pt 65 & I Cuit

T.L 18/2/97.

[P.W. 25.
5,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed. 18/2/97

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.

CURRENT No. 1659

From The Revenue Department

B/

Order No. 469 W dt 17.2.97

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer.

No. 795 Mis

Dated 10th February 1897

Received 15.2.97

Registered 15.2.97

Enclosures one

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Sanctioning Board's recommendation to authorize the Collr of Ganjam to commence operations with small staff & to expand it as he finds it necessary and stating that orders will issue re the T. D. to place Rs 20,000/- at the disposal of the Collr for making advances to weavers.

S.S.E circle — 17/2/97

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Read—the following letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Ganjám, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chatrapur, 19th January 1897, R.C. No. 311-F.:—

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the grant of relief to weavers in the district during the present period of scarcity.

2. The weavers of this district are, with few exceptions, always very poor weaving very coarse cloths. During the famine of 1889, advances were made to them under much less stringent rules than the Code now provides—*vide* paragraphs 88 and 89 of Mr. Horsfall's report in G.O., No. 1026, Revenue, dated 19th December 1890, and as a consequence in October last, immediately on the occurrence of the sharp rise of prices, I had petitions, wherever I went, from large number of weavers for advances. Careful enquiries showed that nearly everywhere at that time the weavers were fully employed but were merely feeling the strain of high prices, and I came to the conclusion that advances would not be necessary until the end of this month. It is now, however, apparent that they need relief at an early date. The old cloths which many of the poorer classes are wearing now shows in itself how much the demand for their labour must have fallen off.

3. The enclosed statement shows the number of weavers in the district according to the census of 1891. There are 40,000 weavers and about 5,000 looms. Excepting Chicacole, Berhampur and Narasannapet in the rest of the district the weavers are not congregated in considerable numbers in any one village but are scattered about throughout the taluk. This occasions some difficulty in affording them relief, which will be noticed below.

During the last famine, Rs. 73,000 were advanced to weavers, but during that year, systematic advances were not commenced until June 1889.

On the other hand, the strict rules under which advances must now be made will, I imagine, prevent any of the weavers, who can help it, asking for advances after they have had some experience of the system, and we may estimate the amount required for advances at Rs. 1,00,000 exclusive of establishment charges. If Rs. 20 be taken as an estimate of what each man would require in the way of advances for material and food, this amount would provide for one-eighth weaver population for three months.

4. The following are the centres around which considerable numbers of weavers live and at each of which special establishments will have sooner or later to be entertained for receiving cloths and for making payments in money and in material:—

Station.	Officers located therein.
(1) Russellkonda	Deputy Collector. Tahsildar. Stationary Magistrate.
(2) Aska	Deputy Tahsildar.
(3) Berhampur	Deputy Collector. Tahsildar. Town and Stationary Magistrates.
(4) Sómpéta	Deputy Tahsildar.
(5) Purushottapur	Do.
(6) Tekkali	Do.
(7) Parlákimedi	Principal Assistant Collector. Tahsildar. Stationary Magistrate.
(8) Chicacole	

At these stations the following establishments would be required if the lines of the Salem rules are to be followed :—

			RS.
I.	One Paymaster		30
	One Gumastah		15
	One Attender		6
II.	One Appraiser		25
	One Attender		6
III.	One Storekeeper		20
		Total ...	102

At some of the stations, however, I believe the number of weavers receiving advances would be few and I do not think we need employ nearly so large a staff. The Taluk Officers assisted by an appraiser and an attender might, I think, do the work.

In the larger centres probably the full staff will be needed; but even here I would begin with a smaller staff, until it was ascertained how many weavers would ask for advances.

5. The appraiser, paymaster and storekeeper should each be required to offer security of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

6. From Salem rule 9 in Appendix VII of the Famine Code, I find that in that district the materials were all first passed by Treasury Deputy Collector and kept by him at head-quarters to be supplied to paymasters on indents. Here the stations selected are most of them far away from Chatrapur and there would be great difficulty and expense if materials are first stored at Chatrapur and distributed from thence. It would be more convenient if I be allowed to arrange for the delivery of materials by contractors at the head-quarters stations of Divisional Officers or even at the Taluk Offices. It is believed that competent appraisers to assist the Divisional or Taluk Officers in passing the materials could be obtained in all the places I have proposed. In this case the Divisional or Taluk Officers would supply to the paymasters once a week the quantity required.

7. Statement No. II (will follow) enclosed shows the coarse cloths used by the lower classes in this district. All of these are said to command a ready market. Most of the weavers here can weave only coarse cloth and I therefore propose that coarse cloths such as that worn by the lower classes of Telugus and Uriyas should be woven. The Inspector-General of Prisons has written to me that he does not require any cloths for his department. The Inspector-General of Ordnance writes that only 15,000 pieces of cloths of a sample he lately sent to me are required for his department. The enclosed statement includes this cloth also.

8. If the Board approve of the above proposal, I will revise the Salem rules in conformity with the same for use in this district. The manner in which the weavers are scattered about the district makes it necessary to propose such a number of stations for their relief, as we cannot expect them to go long distances from their villages on a wage for class C. In the last famine there were centres for relief of weavers in nearly all the taluks.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the number of Weavers in the district according to the Census of 1891 (Agency Tracts are excluded).

Name of Taluk.	Number of weavers.
1. Aska	2,604
2. Goomsur	4,214
3. Suradá	104
Total, Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division ...	6,952

Statement showing the number of Weavers in the district according to the Census of 1891 (Agency Tracts are excluded)—*cont.*

Name of Taluk.	Number of weavers.
4. Berhampur	9,415
5. Ichchhápuram	1,442
6. Sómpéta	3,016
Total, Berhampur Deputy Collector's Division ...	13,873
	2,1.0
7. Purushottapur	814
8. Rambha	
Total, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division ...	2,934
	6,238
9. Chicacole	443
10. Narasannapet	5,438
11. Parlákimedi	3,199
12. Tekkali	
Total, Principal Assistant Collector's Division ...	15,318
Grand Total ...	39,077

READ—the following letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., Collector of Ganjám, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chatrapur, 21st January 1897, R.C. No. 311-F. :—

Referring to paragraph 7 of my letter, R.C. No. 311-F., dated 20th January 1897, I have the honour to state that the statement of cloths to be woven by weavers therein promised is not yet ready and will not be so before a week. I therefore request that orders on my letter above quoted may be passed without waiting for the statement in question.

RESOLUTION—dated 26th January 1897, No. 75.

In his first letter read above the Collector of Ganjám states generally his proposals for affording relief to weavers in his district, which he regards as necessary owing to the cessation of demand for their wares, and the high price of food-grains.

2. The general state of the district has already been reported on, and in several of the reports, the condition of the weavers was stated to give cause for anxiety. Prices continue to rise in Ganjám, where the latest quotation for rice is 10 seers and for ragi 15·1 seers per rupee for the district as a whole. The weavers in Ganjám only manufacture coarse cloths for local use, and the demand for these must cease as the pressure of high prices tells on the general population.

3. Excluding the Agency Tracts, there are about 40,000 weavers, including dependants, in the district, and these work 5,000 looms. They are, however, much scattered and it is at eight centres that the Collector proposes to commence operations. At some of these, the Taluk Officers, with the aid of an appraiser and an attender, can conduct the operations; at the larger centres, the staff indicated in Appendix VII to the Famine Code may be found necessary. The Collector may, the Board considers, be authorised to commence operations with the smaller staff mentioned and to expand it as he finds it necessary. The paymasters' duties should, until it is found necessary to appoint separate officers for the work, be performed by the ordinary district staff.

4. The Collector will be informed that there is no cause to concentrate the work of supplying materials at head-quarters. The Salem rules were framed specially for the weavers of Salem town. He should make arrangements as he suggests for the

delivery of stocks of materials as required at the Taluk Offices, where the paymasters will be found, and issues may be made, under the scale to be drawn up, subject to the orders of the several Deputy Tahsildars.

5. The Collector should now draw up a set of rules for his district, as has been done by the Collectors of Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah, and, after due enquiry and experiment, prepare a definite task table or tables for the guidance of local officers. To assist him in doing this, copies of B.P., Nos. 328 and 397 of 1896; G.O., No. 727, dated 18th December 1896; B.P., No. 394 of 1896 and No. 37 of 1897 and Nos. 401 and 474 of 1896, being papers regarding the schemes adopted in the Deccan districts, will be furnished to the Collector.

6. The Collector estimates that the relief of weavers may cost a lakh of rupees, apparently for three months only. The Board requests that an adequate grant may be placed at his disposal and considers that Rs. 20,000 should suffice for the current official year. The Collector will be requested to submit a revised estimate with the detailed scheme.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjám with papers quoted in paragraph 5.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed February 2nd.

Proceedings, 26*th Jan.* 1897, *No.* 75.

R.dis. E-1/1659/97

Relief to weavers.—Passing orders on Collector's proposals for granting — in Ganjám.

Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

— : —

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture) dated 26th January 1897, No. 75 Press.

Order thereon, No. 795 (Mis.d/10th February 1897.

The recommendation in para 3 of the Board's Proceedings is sanctioned and the instructions issued to the Collector in paras 4 and 5 are approved.

2. Orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing a sum Rs. 30,000 at the Collector's disposal for making advances to weavers.

(True Extract)

G. Stokes.

Ag: Secretary to Government.

To the Board (Revenue Settlement, &c)

To the Financial Department.

Copy to the Accountant General. ✓

To the Public Works Deptt.

To the Local and Municipal Deptt.

S/K.S. 11.2.97

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(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

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Br. 469 w8 17/2/57

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In his first letter read above the Collector of Ganjám states generally his proposals for affording relief to weavers in his district, which he regards as necessary owing to the cessation of demand for their wares, and the high price of food-grains.

2. The general state of the district has already been reported on, and in several of the reports, the condition of the weavers was stated to give cause for anxiety. Prices continue to rise in Ganjám, where the latest quotation for rice is 10 seers and for ragi 15·1 seers per rupee for the district as a whole. The weavers in Ganjám only manufacture coarse cloths for local use, and the demand for these must cease as the pressure of high prices tells on the general population.

3. Excluding the Agency Tracts, there are about 40,000 weavers, including dependants, in the district, and these work 5,000 looms. They are, however, much scattered and it is at eight centres that the Collector proposes to commence operations. At some of these, the Taluk Officers, with the aid of an appraiser and an attender, can conduct the operations; at the larger centres, the staff indicated in Appendix VII to the Famine Code may be found necessary. The Collector may, the Board considers, be authorised to commence operations with the smaller staff mentioned and to expand it as he finds it necessary. The paymasters' duties should, until it is found necessary to appoint separate officers for the work, be performed by the ordinary district staff.

4. The Collector will be informed that there is no cause to concentrate the work of supplying materials at head-quarters. The Salem rules were framed specially for the weavers of Salem town. He should make arrangements as he suggests for the