Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 2003 W

DATED 24 July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Funds for Famine Relief Works: Certain Correspondence on the subject of the provision of —, recorded with reference to G.O. No. 535 W of 24. 2. 97

B

2 vii 97

[P.W. 25. / 5,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

P.W. DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following.

From the Examiner P.W. Accounts, No 228 D/B d/ 22nd January 1897

From the Suptg Engr III circle, No 3488W d/ 23rd January 1897

From —— Do —— No 3555W d/ 26th January 1897.

No 2003 W 24.7.97

Recorded with reference to G.O. No 535W dated 24th February 1897.

17/7/97

Cis / Orig

B/216

To
The S.E. III circle
. Exar. P.W. Accts
} 28/7/97

[P. W. 40. / 1,500—13-4-97.]

H8 / Cons

Payments for Famine Works

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

READ the following :—

From the Examiner, P.W. Accounts, Madras, No. 228 D/B., dated 22nd Jan. 1897.

- do - Suptg. Engineer, III Circle, No. 3488 W. dated 23rd January 1897.

FOR ORDERS.

B
To stand over pending receipt of orders in Rev. & Finl. depts.
Cos
17.2.97

Un. Secy to Govt. Rev. Dept. }
Un. Secy to Govt. F & Com Dept. } for favour of counter-initials —

In G.O. No. 668 Press, Revenue, dated 25th November 1896, (G.O. No. 3427W dated 1st December 1896), all the relief works in the Cuddapah District were ordered to be placed in charge of the P.W. Department, and it was ruled in the same G.O. that in all P.W. Department relief works, the system of working detailed in Appendix VI to the Madras Famine Code must be followed, and that if the existing P.W. Department methods clashed therewith, they must be modified.

2. The Examiner of P.W. Accounts in his Office Note No. 228 D/B., dated 22nd January 1897 (C. No. 792) invites attention to paras 104 to 106, Chapter IX, Volume I of the P.W. Code, as modified by Standing Order No. 193 dated 14th January 1897 and to the Government of India Resolution No. 5299 A. dated 16th

December

43—500-6-3-94.

FOR ORDERS.

December 1896, Finance and Commerce Department (G.O.No.750, Revenue, dated 26th December 1896), and inquires whether the system of working referred to in Appendix VI to the Famine Code is to be considered as still in force in the affected districts.

3. The Superintending Engineer, III Circle, submits, for orders, copies of correspondence that took place between himself, the Collector of Cuddapah and the Officer in charge of the Cuddapah Division. Vide Suptg. Engineer's letter No.3488 W. dated 23rd January 1897 - (C.No.847). The Collector of Cuddapah in his letter No.7036 dated 20th December 1896, to the Suptg. Engineer, III Circle, states that arrangements ~~have~~ have been made to continue the system of providing funds by the Local Fund Department for the payment of labourers hitherto in force, so far as the Local Fund Works are concerned, with reference to paras 4 and 5 of G.O.No.668 Press, Revenue, dated 25th November 1896, and that the audit of expenditure will be conducted in the Local Audit Office at Cuddapah in accordance with the instructions contained in para 24 of Appendix VI to the Famine Code, the P.W.D. being entirely relieved from the duty of making payments or preparing and auditing accounts.

4. In Bellary, the Collector places the Executive Engineer in funds from which the latter gives imprests to Tahsildars for making payments. The accounts are submitted to the Divisional Office & audited by the Examiner of P.W. Accounts.

5. In Kurnool, the Examiner of P.W. Accounts places the Executive Engineer in funds and audits all accounts in accordance with the provisions of paras 185 to 192 of the Famine Code.

6. The Suptg. Engineer, III Circle, states that the procedure + adopted in the Cuddapah Division simplifies matters very much for this Department & that he would be very glad to adopt it universally, but considers that if the same officer was carrying out - Local Fund and Provincial Works, he would have 2 sets of accounts going ~~i~~ to different audit offices and that this would create confusion. He considers it absolutely necessary that the same procedure should be adopted - everywhere, and requests orders of Government on the subject.

7. Para. 185 of the Famine Code lays down that the initial accounts of all outlay on relief works in charge of the P.W. Department should be in accordance with the ordinary procedure prescribed in the P.W. Code so far as it is applicable to task works, but ~~he~~ the Government having decided that the

+ The Suptg. Engineer has since withdrawn this remark and says that the proper course to be adopted is that funds should be provided and expenditure accounted for in this Dept., the duty of the Revenue Dept. being confined to the appointment of paymasters. He also points out that if the accounts of expenditure on Famine Relief Works executed by the P.W.D. do not pass through Division Offices, Executive Engineers will have absolutely no check on the expenditure and will altogether be unable to see whether payments are proportionate to the work done vide S.E'S. letter No.3555 W. dated 26-1-97 (C.No.984).

the system of working detailed in Appendix VI to the Famine Code, which is purely intended for works to be carried out by Local Fund or Revenue Officers, must be followed in all P.W.D. relief works, it is submitted that the following modifications will have to be made in Appendix VI in regard to the works to be carried out by P.W. Agency.

(a). Para. 24 of Appendix VI should be so modified as to allow the P.W.D. to arrange for making payments so far as it is in a position to do so, the Collector rendering such assistance as the Executive Engineer may require by placing at his disposal additional paymasters. This procedure will be in accordance with the orders of Government contained in para 4 of G.O. No. 152 Revenue, dated 15th February 1892 printed with G.O. No. 518 W. dated 18th February 1892. If however, it is considered expedient that payments to coolies should be made by an officer quite independent of the establishment charged with the supervision and carrying out of the works, as contemplated in para. 23 of Appendix VI, no deviation need be made from para. 24, and the Executive Engineer will take the place of the Local Fund Engineer.

(b). The

(b). The duty of supervising all works, checking measurements, verifying entries in rolls and worksheets imposed upon Tahsildars in para. 39 of the Appendix, should, it is submitted, be exercised by overseers in the case of works carried out by the P.W.D.

8. The procedure followed in the Cuddapah and Bellary Districts in the matter of obtaining funds appears to be incorrect. The Government of India having distinctly ruled, vide G.O. quoted in the margin, that all expenditure on Public Works undertaken in consequence of famine and under the control and management of officers of the P.W. Department, should be recorded in the accounts of that Department, the Executive Engineer should obtain funds by letters of credit granted by the Examiner of P.W. Accounts.

x Para. 7 of the Resolution of the Govt. of India, Finance & Commerce Dept., No. 5299 A. dated 16-12-96 printed with G.O. No. 750 Revenue dated 26-12-96.
Standing Order No. 193 to the India P.W. Code, Vol. I dated 14th January 1897.

9. The present method of auditing accounts in the Local Fund Office at Cuddapah is also opposed to the orders of the Government of India referred to above and should be put a stop to at once.

10. With reference to the inquiry in para. 7 of the letter from the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, No. 3488 W. dated 23rd January 1897, that Officer will be informed that the

proper term is Local Fund Works &c. as the works may comprise those of District and Taluk Boards.

10/2/97

W.

Cr

Maj 9/2/97

Public Works (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 984

Order

From The Superintg Engineer
3rd Circle
Bellary

No. 3555W

Dated 26th January 1897

Received 27.1.97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Payments and accounts of Famine Relief works in the 3rd Circle ——

Forwards. Superintg Engineers suggestions regarding ——

S.L.S. 288

R 19/7

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1308 W	Pw.	19-5-97
	1046 W	-	14-4-97
	535 W	-	24-2-97
	6 bW	-	8-1-97
	117 C	-	8-1-97
	3427 W	-	1-12-96
	4318 C	-	21-11-96
	4224 C	-	17-11-96
	4223 C		17-11-96
	4222 C	-	17-11-96
	4129 C	-	14-11-96
	4095 C	-	13-11-96
	4045 C	-	12-11-96
	4044 C	-	12-11-96
	4042 C B	-	11-11-96
	4031 C	-	11-11-96

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 3555 W Supdg: Engineer's Office, III Circle,
Bellary, 26th January 1897.

From
W. B. de Winton Esqre.
Supdg: Engineer, III Circle,
Bellary

To
The Chief Engineer,
P. W. Department
Madras.

Sir,

× C 847 sent to SAW on 25.1/97

× With B 9.1.97

In continuation of my No. 3488 W dated 23rd January 1897, I have the honour to point out that if the accounts of expenditure on Famine Relief Works conducted by this Department do not go through the Division Offices, ~~and~~ Exe: Engineers will have absolutely no check on that expenditure, and will be altogether unable to see whether the payments made correspond to work done, or any control over the efficient and economical administration of relief works.

2. Also if the accounts are audited in Local Fund Offices, where I understand that the audit is at once unscientific and harassing, there is no doubt whatever that everlasting friction will take place between the Audit Offices & Exe: Engineers.

3. I beg therefore, to withdraw my remark in the above quoted letter that I should be glad to see funds for Relief works under this Department provided and expenditure accounted for and audited in Local Fund Offices, and to say instead that I think it would be a very great mistake.

4. The only proper course is for funds to be provided and expenditure accounted for and audited in this Department and the only connection which the Revenue Department should have with expenditure on Relief works is that payments to relief workers should be made by paymasters appointed by the Collector.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. A. [illegible]
Assistant Engineer for
Supdg: Engineer, III Circle.

J. S.
26.1.27

urgent

Public Works (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 847

Order

From The Superintg Engineer
3rd Circle
Bellary

No. 3488 W

Dated 23rd January 1897
Received 25-1-97
Enclosures 1
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Funds for Famine relief works in Cuddapah Dn.—

Forwards, for orders, copies of correspondence concerning provision of ——

3602 W / 16/12
3458 W

O.L.S. 288
R 19/7

of Cuddapah Division for information and report. It seems to me that if Mr. Murray has 2 separate cash accounts to keep one for District Board Works and one for Provincial Works it may lead to considerable confusion. The para quoted by the Collector refers to works carried out by the District Board Engineer and it does not necessarily apply to works carried out by this Department — the accounts of which are regulated by Paras 186 to 195 of the Famine Code. If the Executive Engineer considers the arrangement workable the undersigned has no objection to it; but it will have to receive the Sanction of Government.

(Sd) W. B. deWinton
Supg Engr III Circle

Copy of letter No. C/575 dated 6th January 1897 from S. B. Murray Esq. Executive Engineer Cuddapah Division to the Superintending Engineer III Circle

With reference to your endorsement No. 3141 dated 30th December 1896 I have the honour to inform you that you have not rightly understood the procedure that has been adopted on the Local Fund Works which we are in charge of. Our responsibility begins and ends with the proper execution of Work and we have nothing whatever to do with payment or money.

All payments are made by the Tahsildar who is an imprest holder under, and receives funds from, the Local Fund Engineer. This procedure is I believe strictly in accordance with the Code and Government orders and up to the present it has worked without the slightest hitch.

It must be remembered that the three Famine Relief Works now being carried on are being paid for entirely from Local Funds, but as soon as an Irrigation work is begun all payments and the supply of funds will devolve upon us.

(True Copies)

W B de Winton

Superintending Engineer,
IIIrd Circle

Jnr 21/1

23-1-97

OW3
847/97

No. 3488W

Superintending Engineer's Office,
3rd Circle.
Bellary 23rd January 1897.

From
W. B. de Winton Esq
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
IIIrd CIRCLE,

To
THE Chief Engineer
Public Works Department
Madras

Enclosure. 1.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for favour of orders copies of correspondence that has taken place between the Collector of Cuddapah, the officer in charge of Cuddapah Division and myself on the subject of the provision of funds for Famine Relief Works which have been transferred to this Department from the District Board of Cuddapah in accordance with G. O. No. 3427W of 1.12.96

2. It will be seen that this Department has nothing to do with either the provision of funds, or the payments for work, or the auditing of the accounts and this is stated to be in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code Appendix VI Para 24

3. The procedure is said to work

From
The Superintending Engineer,
IIIrd Circle,
Bellary.

To
The

Dated 189.
Received

Enclosures.

No.

Subject.

---

urgent

Public Works (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 792

Order

From The Examiner
P. W. Accounts
Madras

No. 228 D/13.

Dated 22d January 1897
Received 23.1.97
25-1-97
Enclosures
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Famine Relief Works.
Enquiring whether the system of working referred to in Appendix VI. is to be considered as still in force in affected Districts.

o L.S. 288 19/7

3

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

E. No. 27.
1,000—9-12-95.

Keep-with Current No.

dated 189 .

GOVT. OF MADRAS. } 1897 { P. W. DEPT.

EXAMINER, P. W. ACCOUNTS,

Madras, 22d January 1897

Office Note No. 228 D/B

To

W.

× with cwo 513/97
Disposed of by 875C/97
put up with 2726 &
2812/97
Sent to S. NW 18/3/97

With reference to G.O.No.176 W. dated 20th. instant and the previous correspondence on the subject of carrying out Relief Works on the rules laid down in Appendix VI of Madras Famine Code (Provisional issue - 1896) I beg to invite your attention to Code I. IX. 104 - 106 as modified by S.O.No.193 of 1897 and to copy of Government of India resolution No.5299 A dated 16th. December 1896,(Finance and Commerce Department), and to enquire whether the system of working referred to in the Appendix VI is to be considered as still in force in the affected Districts.

C.

Public Works Department.

Government (1897) of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 265, 26th April 1897.

No. 1308 W dt 19-5-97 Please see inside for the order.

APRIL.

Communicated to Officers of the P.W. Dept in Continuation of G.O. No. 1046 W d 14th April 97

S.Es.
Ch.E. for Irgn.

Famine Relief.

Recording, with remarks, Proceedings of the Board of Revenue communicating to Collectors orders of Government on the administration of —.

Public Works Department
Proceedings of the Madras Government
Read the following:—

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 3rd April 1897, No. 278 :—

Read—the following G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897 :—

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

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

2. The modification of the provisions relating to wages requires the sanction of the Government of India and that Government will be addressed separately on the subject. In the meantime the Board will issue such instructions to District Officers as will enable the latter to pay the labourers the full value of the wages permissible under the Code. The prices ruling at the villages near the relief work should be taken for calculating the money value of the wages, not the prices ruling at the Cusbah of the taluk, which, as a rule, are lower; further, the prices should be those of mature grain of medium quality not those of light immature grain which weighs less, measure for measure, than the standard grain of the conversion tables. The Collectors should be authorised whenever necessary to calculate the wages on the money value of each item of the ration under clause 3 of section 120 of the Code. The Government of India has already been addressed as to the grain portion of the wage and the quantities of "other items" to be allowed to B and C class labourers, and, till receipt of a reply from that Government, the following quantities may be adopted: B class—grain 1¼ lb., other items—the maximum in the section; C class—grain 1⅛ lb., other items—average of the maximum and minimum. The Government observes from the fortnightly task returns that a considerable number of gangs are placed in class C. This class is intended to include such sections of the community as weavers, petty traders, &c., who are unaccustomed to manual labour of the kind required on the works, or whose occupation, if any, is more or less sedentary. The relief of weavers has been separately provided for, and the other sections of the community likely to come under this class have not yet resorted to relief works to any extent. As labourers have to be classified under the section according as they are accustomed to labour or not, the Government does not think it right to place any body of relief-workers in this division at the present stage. Instructions should therefore be issued that all persons seeking employment on relief works should, until further orders, be placed as a rule in class A or class B. The very weak, those who can do only nominal work and who will not resort to kitchens, may, however, be placed in class C.

3. *Tasks.*—The standard tasks given in Form F of Appendix III are fairly suitable on the whole, but they are average tasks, and must be modified to suit local conditions, such as hardness of material and varying leads and lifts. This modification has already been made in Bellary, and the Board should see that revised task tables are drawn up at once for the other affected districts also. The following considerations should be borne in mind in tasking gangs and labourers :—

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

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

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

(iii) *Weakness.*—The case of weakly gangs should also be met by a reduction of the task, and not of the class or wage. The Government has already pointed out in its orders, No. 43, dated the 26th January 1897, and No. 108, dated the 19th February 1897, that Collectors can do this under section 107, and Divisional Officers should freely exercise this power so as to suit the tasks to the capacity of weakly coolies till these recover their health, when the full task of their class should be demanded.

(iv) *Distance.*—As a rule shelter should be provided for the labourers at or near the works. Where this has not been done, the distance which the workers have to walk both to and from the work should be allowed for on a suitable time scale and thus form a portion of the day's task: a walk of 2½ miles may be taken as the equivalent of an hour's work.

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

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

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

6. *Circle Inspectors.*—The appointment of Circle Inspectors was sanctioned in G.O., No. 115, dated the 23rd February 1897, in certain parts of Kurnool and Bellary, where the distress was more severe than in other parts of the affected districts. The Government is of opinion that the time has now arrived for the organization of

village-relief on a wider and more extended scale, and empowers the Board to appoint Circle Inspectors wherever these are considered to be necessary in the affected districts. The appointments as made should be reported for the information of Government, and the relief given should be in the form of grain doles or of cooked food at kitchens. Money doles should be given only in cases where grain dole or ration tickets are found impracticable.

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.).
„ Public Works Department.
„ Financial Department.
„ Local and Municipal Department.
„ Accountant-General.

Resolution—dated 3rd April 1897, No. 278.

Communicated to all Collectors for information and guidance.

2. The main points to be noted in the policy now enunciated are as follows:—

(*a*) wages are to be calculated not upon the grain-value alone, but upon the cost of the various items of the ration;

(*b*) the grain should be mature grain of medium quality;

(*c*) the price should be the price in the nearest village, not the taluk kasba;

(*d*) the C class of relief-worker is abolished, except for the very weak, who do only nominal work, and will not resort to kitchens. This abolishes the D class of relief-worker as well;

(*e*) tasks are to be adapted to the capability of each gang as determined by its composition, and the condition of its members;

(*f*) boys between 12 and 16 are to be considered as equal to only 2 or 3 units for work, but as full-grown men so far as regards wages;

(*g*) where a gang cannot execute the full task, the task should be reduced, not the class of the gang;

(*h*) fining is permissible only in cases of proved malingering or insubordination; and even then not so as to reduce wages below the minimum, nor for more than a week continuously, without the sanction of the Divisional Officer;

(*i*) half a day's wage may be given for half a day's work;

(*j*) late attendance, not excusable by the distance of the workers' villages, may be punished by fine not exceeding quarter day's pay;

(*k*) a walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the work is to be regarded as the equivalent of an hour's work; *i.e.*, 24 minutes are to be allowed for every mile walked to and from the works;

(*l*) dependants of caste-workers, who are entitled to relief, and who refuse to attend kitchens, but attend at the works, may be provided for by payment of an extra wage to the worker, quivalent to the money value of the dole prescribed in section 122, Famine Code;

(*m*) dependants who cannot attend at the works may be fed in kitchens, or may be given grain doles in their village; and

(*n*) village relief is to be organised.

3. In paragraph 2 of the order read above, Government issues directions as to the quality that is to be taken into consideration in fixing the price of grain, and orders the price of such grain in the nearest village to the work to be adopted in calculating wages instead of the price in the taluk head-quarters. What these prices are should be notified for each work by the Tahsildars every week on the morning of the day after the day of rest.

4. The B class wage has hitherto been calculated on the cost of $2\frac{3}{8}$lb. of grain, and that of C class on the cost of 2 lb. of grain. In accordance with the directions now issued, wages may be calculated at the discretion of the Collectors on the money-value of the following items:—

	B class.		C class.	
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Grain	1	4	1	2
Pulse	0	4	0	3
Salt	0	0·5	0	0·42
Ghee or oil	0	1	0	0·67
Condiments or vegetables	0	1	0	0·75

5. The D class is abolished by the order that "the very weak, those who can do only nominal work, and who will not resort to kitchens, may be placed in class C." All others are to be placed in class A or class B. In paragraph 3 Government lays down the principles to be followed in drawing up suitable task-tables. A revised table has already been sanctioned for Bellary, and one for Anantapur has been submitted for the approval of the Board. Collectors of all affected districts—including Bellary and Anantapur—are requested to submit revised task-tables as early as possible in the light of the present directions of Government.

6. The attention of Collectors is especially drawn to paragraph 3 (ii), (iii) and (iv) of the Government Order, and every attempt should be made to fix tasks to suit the peculiarities of each particular gang.

7. Collectors will also note carefully the instructions now issued with regard to fining. Deductions from wages proportionate to the amount of the task not completed are now prohibited. In all cases, except where malingering or insubordinate spirit is shown, short work should be dealt with by adapting the task to the capacity of the gang. Such fines as are permitted shall never reduce the wages below the minimum, and are not to be imposed continuously for more than a week without the sanction of the Divisional Officer.

8. The rules regarding the relief of dependants are laid down in paragraph 5 of the order. The case of those who cannot attend works involves the organisation of village relief, which will necessitate the appointment of Circle Inspectors. The Board

is empowered in paragraph 6 to appoint so many Circle Inspectors as it considers necessary, and Collectors are therefore requested to report at once what number of such officers they want. They should carefully consider, in making their recommendations, how much work a Circle Inspector can do in a day, whether one or more villages. Government will be requested to sanction a peon on Rs. 6 for each Circle Inspector. It is to be noted that money doles are to be given only in exceptional cases, relief being restricted as far as possible to grain doles or cooked food in kitchens.

9. Weavers' task-tables should be submitted for approval as soon as possible on the lines of the Adóni table, copy of which is appended to the present proceedings for information.

10. The Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah as well as those of Ganjám and Vizagapatam are requested to report at once if they desire any establishment for loans work. The rules referred to in paragraph 8 (ii) have not yet been communicated to the Board.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To all Collectors.
„ the Special Deputy Collector in charge of weavers' relief operations.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ „ Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Weavers' Task Table for Adóni.

Cloth.	Length.	Breadth.	Kind of twist.	Weight.	Silk used and weight.	Cost of materials including paste.	Time taken.	Deductions on account of		
								Short length.	Weight.	Amount.
		CUBITS.		SEERS.		RS. A. P.		CUBITS.	TOLAS.	RS. A. P.
Carpet *	4¼ cubits ..	2¼	Number 20, double yarn.	½	*Nil* ..	1 4 9	1 man for one day, 1 woman for one day.	½	10	0 2 5
Bed sheet	33 cubits ..	1½	Country twist.	6	..	1 8 0	1 man for four days, 1 woman for five days.	1	4	0 0 9
Kotekal pancha (male cloth).	72 cubits (6 pairs or 12 pieces).	2¼	Number 20, twist. Number 20, twist, coloured for borders.	18 Tls. 0·19	*Nil* ..	4 14 0	1 man for twelve days, 1 woman for eighteen days.	1	5½	0 1 1
Kotekal sella ..	96 cubits (6 pieces of 16 cubits).	1¼	Number 20, twist.	SEERS. 18	*Nil* ..	4 6 0	Do.	1	4	0 0 9

* Loss in weight may be allowed up to quarter seer.

Order—No. 265, Revenue, dated 26th April 1897.

Miscellaneous. Recorded.

2. G.O. No. 1651, dated 26th March 1897, sanctions the appointment of a peon on Rs. 6 to each Circle Inspector employed on famine duty. The rules referred to in paragraph 8 (ii) of the order and to which the Board refers in paragraph 10 of its Proceedings will be found printed in G.O., No. 231, dated 1st 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.

Order thereon No. 1308 W of 19-5-97

Communicated to officers of the P.W. Department in continuation of G.O. No. 1046 W dated 14th April 1897.

(True extract)

(Sd) D. M. C

~~for Secretary to Government~~

Exd. Shaik Karim.

60 Copies.

To

The Supty Engineer ~~W. Circle~~ Engineer
„ Chief Engineer for Irrigation

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

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

Go No 1046 W. d 14.4.97
"Commd to officers
of the P.W. Dept for
information & guidance
1 copy Encld

MARCH.

Famine Relief.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

3. *Tasks.*—The standard tasks given in form F of appendix III are fairly suitable on the whole, but they are average tasks and must be modified to suit local conditions, such as hardness of material and varying leads and lifts. This modification has already been made in Bellary and the Board should see that revised task tables are drawn up at once for the other affected districts also. The following considerations should be borne in mind in tasking gangs and labourers:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. P. Seetharam.

30 Copies.

Government {1897} of Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. Spare copies

G.O., No. 133, 8th February 1897.

No 535 W 9 24-2-97

Communicated to the officers of the Dept. for information and guidance.

FEBRUARY.

S.Es
Secy. PWT.
C.A. Ghat
C.E. for Irrign.

Funds for Famine Relief Purposes.

Passing orders in regard to the obtaining and provision of — and laying down the method in which the expenditure already incurred should be dealt with.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 133, Financial, dated 8th February 1897.

It has lately come to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council that the orders contained in section 38 of the Famine Code relating to the obtaining and provision of funds for famine relief purposes have not been fully attended to, and that in consequence of this neglect much confusion has arisen and local funds are being drawn on to an extent which it is unlikely that they will be able to meet and in a manner which is not, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, desirable or in strict accordance with law. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore resolves to call the attention of all officers concerned to the procedure to be adopted in this matter in future and to lay down the method in which the expenditure already incurred should now be dealt with.

2. It is a fundamental principle of the relief scheme of the Famine Code that the Collector is the officer to whom Government looks for the initiation and control of all famine operations, and it is not expedient that his action at any point should be controlled by any authority other than Government. It is necessary that the funds which he may require should, in the first instance, be provided for from Provincial resources which must be replenished by transfers from Local Funds so far as available, or, if necessary, by grants from Imperial revenues.

Under sections 37 and 38 of the Famine Code the first step is for the Collector to frame an estimate of the funds required for each kind of work to be placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department or of himself and to obtain the funds and sanction for expenditure, and under section 108 no work should be undertaken without estimate and distinct appropriation being made by proper authority. Only with a view to ascertain what aid can be obtained from Local or Municipal Funds is it necessary, under section 33, that their budgets should be remodelled on the opening of relief works. This procedure does not seem to have been adopted in any case and the result has been confusion especially in regard to works.

3. When works are originally started as "relief works," funds must, under section 37, have been provided for them either in favour of the Public Works Department or of the Collector, from whatever source, as shown in section 38, the fund may ultimately be contributed. Expenditure on such works will be accounted for either in the Public Works Department or in the books of the Accountant-General according as the Public Works Department or the Collector is in charge of them. If started by the Collector but made over to the Public Works Department, the balance of the grant for the work must be transferred to that department and all subsequent expenditure booked in that department. The most ordinary case, however, in regard to works is that at the beginning of distress ordinary works are expanded into relief works. Such ordinary works are, it may be said, invariably either Provincial or Local Fund or Municipal, but from the time they are declared "relief works" expenditure on them should be regarded as Provincial to be accounted for either in the Civil Department, or, if taken charge of by it, in the Public Works Department.

4. Government has adopted the policy of placing, as far as possible, all relief works under the Public Works Department. Directly the work is declared a "relief work" and is taken charge of by the Public Works Department, the Collector should, if this has not already been arranged for, request Government to place all further funds that may be required for prosecuting operations at the disposal of that department, in which the further expenditure will be incurred, accounted for and recorded. The account procedure will be that for the carrying out of works by the Public Works Department as laid down in the Famine Code.

In G.O., No. 668, dated 25th November 1896, Government have laid down that while the Public Works Department should take charge of construction, the Collector should pay the gangs. In order that the payments made by the officers appointed by him as paymasters on the works may be properly accounted for in the Public Works accounts, it is necessary that they be regarded as Public Works disbursers and obtain funds from the Public Works Department under the rules in force in that behalf. If such paymasters have sufficient leisure there will be no objection to entrusting them with the duty of aiding in the general relief charge of the work. So much of G.O., No. 57, dated 28th January 1897, as conflicts with the above view is cancelled.

5. When a local fund ordinary work is expanded into a relief work and is left as such under the charge of the Local Fund Engineer, that officer's services must be regarded as placed at the disposal of the Collector, who will obtain the necessary funds from the Civil Department and account for them to the Accountant-General as Provincial expenditure.

6. It has, as above said, occurred that famine expenditure has on the first occurrence of distress been irregularly incurred and recorded. To minimise this risk and to remedy existing defects, those cases which present any difficulty are dealt with below :—

(*a*) Expenditure in relief of famine which in fact has been incurred by *Presidents of District Boards* in connection with famine upon ordinary, test, or relief works will, for the present, remain upon the local books, if at no time the work has been carried out under Public Works Department supervision. Where, however, Public Works Department supervision has been given, then the entire expenditure on the work from the date the supervision was given will be transferred to the Public Works Department books. The Accountant-General and the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, will arrange to give effect to these directions.

(*b*) Expenditure in relief of famine on ordinary, test, or relief works which has been incurred *by the Collector* either without the assistance of the Local Fund Engineer or with his assistance after the work under his charge has become relief, will be recorded in the civil books. If, at any time, the supervision of the Public Works Department is introduced, then, as above laid down, the expenditure will be removed into the Public Works Department books from the date upon which its supervision was introduced.

(*c*) Expenditure in relief of famine on ordinary, test, or relief works initiated as such *by the Public Works Department* will, of course, be recorded upon its books in addition to any of the expenditure alluded to above in (*a*) or (*b*) as being debitable to it.

(*d*) All other famine expenditure, from whatever source met and however in the first instance recorded, will be regarded as that of the Collector and classified in the civil books—all necessary adjustments being made.

7. It is too late for the Local Fund or Municipal Budgets to be remodelled locally so as to conform to existing financial facts. This work will now be undertaken in the Government Office upon the lines laid down in section 33 of the Famine Code. Allowance will first be made for all famine expenditure which is under these orders to remain in the local books or which will be incurred, it may be incorrectly, until the end of March. Then account will be taken of future unavoidable ordinary expenditure and a sufficient sum be provided (from Provincial, if necessary) as a working balance. If there is a surplus, it will be credited to Provincial. If there is a deficit, a grant will be made from Provincial to cover the deficit.

8. In regard to next year the Local Fund Budgets will be modelled similarly so as to curtail all works that can be postponed and all expenditure that can be transferred to affected areas within the same district; and after making an allowance for a working balance, the difference will be credited to Provincial for famine relief in that district.

9. It may be that, under the orders set out in the above two paragraphs, expenditure properly debitable to Local is borne by Provincial, or conversely that Local Funds have been called upon to bear what they are not legally bound to bear. If so, the necessary adjustments between Local and Provincial will be considered hereafter and carried out in the accounts of the current and ensuing year, so that transfers from Local to Provincial may not exceed in amount the total of the relief expenditure, which may be incurred on objects which are properly provided for from Local Funds as by law regulated.

10. All questions relating to famine finance will be dealt with in the Financial Department. Orders will issue in the Local and Municipal Department only in regard to the recasting of the budgets referred to in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 and as to the final adjustment as between Provincial and Local referred to in paragraph 9.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.
" Collectors of Famine Districts.
" Accountant-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd C. M. Thumbuswamy.

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Government (1897) of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

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

G.O., No. 66 W., 8th January 1897.

JANUARY.

"33. Famine Relief"

Office-note from the Examiner suggesting that arrangements should be made to re-sanction under — the estimate of such works as are intended for famine relief, communicated to officers of the Public Works Department, and effect ordered to be given to the Examiner's suggestions.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

Read—the following paper :—

Office-note from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated Madras, 6th January 1897, No. 7 A.

Please see the enclosed circular No. 6, dated 23rd December 1896, of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, communicating Government of India letter No. 138 A., dated 15th December 1896. Arrangements should be made to re-sanction under "33. Famine Relief," the estimates of such works as are intended for famine relief in the charge of the Public Works Department. Superintending Engineers should sanction similar estimates accordingly and intimate to this office any alterations in the sanctions already communicated.

2. As desired in paragraph 3 of the Government of India letter quoted above, the classification therein laid down should be observed in the return of sanctioned estimates submitted by the Superintending Engineers.

Enclosures.

Circular from A. R. BECHER, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, Public Works Department (General), dated Calcutta, the 23rd December 1886, No. 6.

[Adjustment of expenditure in the Public Works Department on famine-relief works.]

The Examiners of Public Works Accounts, Madras and Coorg, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Hyderabad, and Rajaputana and Central India.
The Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.
The Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department.
The Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.
The Examiners of Accounts, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Eastern Bengal, Burma, East Coast, Bezwada-Madras, and Mandalay-Kunlon State Railways.
The Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys.
The Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway.
The Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.
The Examiners of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras and Bombay.
The Government Examiners of Accounts, East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Southern Mahratta, Indian Midland, Rohilkhand-Kumaon, Southern Punjab, Bengal and North-Western, and Assam-Bengal Railway Companies.

[*For information only.*]

The Engineers-in-Chief, Ujjain-Bhopal, and Goona-Bara and Kotah Railways.

The following is forwarded to the Examiners of Accounts noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

2. Separate orders will issue in due course with respect to establishment and tools and plant charges. In the meantime, no *percentage* charges on such account should be debited to the head 33. Famine Relief in the accounts of the Public Works Department.

From the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, dated 15th December 1896, No. 138 A.—G.

I am directed to request that you will issue instructions to Examiners of Public Works and Railway Accounts to open on the books of the Public Works Department the head "33. Famine Relief."

2. The existing practice under which expenditure on works specially ordered to be charged to the head 33. Famine Relief was transferred to the Civil Department for adjustment will now cease, and all such expenditure will be finally recorded in the departmental accounts.

3. The expenditure under the new head should, as far as possible, be sub-divided as follows :—

33. *Famine Relief—Works in charge of Public Works Department.*

I.—Railways.

(Survey expenditure and land charges to be debited to ordinary heads.)	Classified by railways, under the main and sub-heads, prescribed for railways in Appendix II, Volume II, Public Works Department Code.

II.—Irrigation Works.

Imperial, Provincial or Local.

(*a*) Construction of Protective Irrigation Works. (*b*) Minor Works and Navigation. (*c*) Working Expenses—Major Irrigation Works. (*d*) Capital Expenditure—Productive Irrigation Works.	Classified by canals under departmental, main and sub-heads prescribed for Irrigation works, (Appendix II, Volume II, Public Works Department Code).

III.—Civil Works.

Imperial, Provincial or Local.	Classified under service, departmental, main and sub-heads prescribed for Civil works in Appendix II, Volume II, Public Works Department Code.

I may add that the rules laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, chapter IX, paragraphs 104 to 108, and note 167 on page 689 of Volume II of the Civil Account Code, regarding the adjustment of famine-relief expenditure will also be modified very shortly, and will prescribe that the whole cost of all public works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are *not* kept and which are undertaken directly as relief works shall be charged to the new head in the Public Works accounts instead of only the excess over normal value, and that this may be arranged for in anticipation of orders.

Order—No. 66 W., dated 8th January 1897.

Communicated to officers of the Public Works Department for information and guidance, in continuation of G.O., No. 3684 W., dated 23rd December 1896. Effect will be given to the suggestions of the Examiner.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. McNEIL CAMPBELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

Public Works (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 10810

Cuos 10577 / 10810 } 96

Order No. 17 C of 8.1.97

Recorded with reference to Go. no 3427 W of 1 Dec 1896.

5/1/97

From The Chief Engineer for Irrigⁿ

No. 92 EW

Dated 26 November 1896

Received 27.11.96

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Famine Relief – Forwards Copy of Boards Procs No 3474 dt. 16 November 1896 submitting to Govt letter from the Collector of Cuddapah applying for additional establishment in connection with –

Ch. E. for I. 11/1/97

13/1

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	L.O.Ro.	243.	
G.O.	3427 W.	P.W.	1.12.96
Memo.	4318 C	"	21.11.96
"	4271 C.	"	20.11.96
"	4224 C	"	17.11.96
"	4223 C	"	17.11.96
"	4222 C.	"	17.11.96
"	4129 C	"	14.11.96
"	4095 C	"	13.11.96
"	4045 C.	"	12.11.96
"	4044 C.	"	12.11.96
"	4042/B C	"	11.11.96
"	4031 C	"	11.11.96
"	3997 C.	"	9.11.96.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 16TH NOV. 1896, No. 347-A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following letter from A. T. FORBES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture), dated 11th November 1896, Cur. No. 1655-Rev.:—

I have the honour to invite the attention of Government to the fact that there is no Sub-Collector at present in the district. Owing to the holding off of rain matters have now assumed a very critical aspect in this district and I feel that I cannot adequately deal with the situation unless I am afforded a very substantial measure of assistance.

2. I have been in charge of the district in addition to my own duties as Sub-Collector since October 1st and, had not the season taken a markedly unfavourable turn, I would not have addressed Government on the subject. As it is, however, I must ask Government not only to appoint a Sub-Collector but also to let me have a special Assistant at Head-quarters to attend to the routine work of the office.

3. I have already started three test works in the Proddatur, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks with kitchens attached for the non-working children of labourers; the numbers attending the works on the first day were 396 males, 336 females and 183 children at Bollavaram; 451 men, 565 women and 301 children at Rayalapuram; and 173 men, 235 women and 121 children at Goriganur, respectively. So far as these taluks are concerned, there is no further need of any test, what is wanted are large works—irrigation for preference—which shall absorb large number of persons while economising the supervising staff. So far, the work has been entirely done by the ordinary Revenue staff assisted by the Local Fund Engineer (Mr. Harley) and two Local Fund Overseers.

4. The northern taluks being black-cotton soil taluks, the length of maintained road is small; hence one Overseer is in charge of two taluks. But these are the taluks which are first affected and will suffer most during the distress which seems unavoidable. The number of works which will have to be started throughout the taluks will require a large and well organised staff. When I state that the coolies working at Bollavaram quarry, all come from within a radius of five miles, I do not think that Government will consider that I am overstating the case when I say that if some large works are opened at once, under the Public Works Department supervision, we should have 10,000 persons on them by the end of the month. A further period of four weeks of the same weather we have been having would raise the number to 20,000.

5. The works that I can carry out with the material at hand will not meet requirements, nor does it seem expedient that Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors should be practically confined to one spot. With the exception of a rapid march to Pulivendla to start the work there, I have myself been compelled to stay and supervise the Bollavaram work for some days. The same will be the case at Jammalamadugu, where I shall see to the Goriganur quarry work and be engaged in devising a scheme for the relief of weavers for approval by the Famine Commissioner. I shall then go on to Badvel whence I have discouraging reports from both official and non-official sources; when doing so I should be glad to have the assurance that the works already started are going on properly and that they do not fall far short of actual requirements. The three taluks first affected are in charge of M.R.Ry. T. Runga Row, Deputy Collector, and he will require the relief contemplated in section 26 of the Famine Code; I request it may be granted at once. The Tahsildars of these three taluks should be similarly relieved to attend to the supervision of the works which must in the near future be multiplied; this

will involve the appointment of Deputy Tahsildars to take entire charge of the Tahsildars' work leaving them free to devote their attention exclusively to relief operations. I must also ask Government to send me an Assistant Engineer and three or four Public Works Department Overseers. The Local Fund staff, which for various reasons is below its sanctioned strength, will have to be brought up to its full complement and probably also augmented. The Executive Engineer is now absent on three months' privilege leave, but returns about the end of this month; meanwhile his place is being filled by a Sub-Engineer temporarily in charge. As soon as I can get the necessary estimates from the Public Works Department, I propose to start some of the works which I shall in another letter send up for approval. I therefore very earnestly request Government to appoint the additional staff now asked for, to enable me to get to work while the coolies are still in good condition.

RESOLUTION—dated 16th November 1896, No. 347-A.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Cuddapah district is, even for ordinary times, under-officered. There is no Sub-Collector. The Executive Engineer is absent on leave, and his office represented by a Sub-Engineer resident at Madanapalle. The district has only one Local Fund Engineer, who, at 56 years of age, cannot be expected to do more than his ordinary work. He has not even a Supervisor under him, and the staff of Local Fund overseers is short. The Acting Commissioner supports all the requests of the Collector, but considers that his application for one Engineer and two or three overseers is quite insufficient. An Engineer is required for each of the three taluks in which works are now open, and at least three or four Overseers for each taluk. It will be necessary to open as many works as possible over this area with the least possible delay, and the Badvel taluk will shortly fall into line; probably Pullampet, Cuddapah and Ráyachóti also. It is unfortunate that the distressed area should exactly comprise the black cotton taluks in which irrigation works are very few. There is a project for a canal from Rajoli through the Proddatur taluk which would employ a fair number of coolies. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will be requested to state whether the estimate is ready, and, if it is, the sanction of Government for its being immediately taken in hand is requested; similarly, with the Peddapasupala project in Jammalamadugu.

3. Government has recently gazetted a Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. Narayanasami Pillai Garu, an excellent officer. He can be put in charge of the Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks as Relief Officer. He could not look after Pulivendla also. The Collector has not alluded to it, but he desires, and the Commissioner agrees with him as to the necessity for the change, that Deputy Collector T. Ranga Row should take charge of the Head-quarter Treasury and Deputy Collector Said Khader Badshaw Sahib should be posted to General Duty. He could look after the Pulivendla taluk in addition to his other work. Government are requested to authorize the transfer of these officers. The other recommendations of the Collector are not separately alluded to, as the Acting Commissioner supports them all.

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Collector of Cuddapah.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

To be substituted for
B. P. Mis No 5713
16-11-96

CHIEF ENGINEER
FOR IRRIGATION
20 NOV. 96
No. 6614 In

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1896.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Famine-rlf

Printed November th.

***Proceedings**, 16th Nov. 1896, **No.** 347-A.*

Famine-relief.—Submitting to Government letter from the Collector of Cuddapah applying for additional establishment in connection with —.

25/11

25.11.96

25/11
4/10
pm

S.A.W.
C.A.W.

No 92 EW

Forwarded to the Chief Engineer, P.W. Dept. in continuation of this Office No 90. E.W. d/ 20 Nov. 1896.

J. J. Wilson
for Chief Engr. for Irrig.

Madras
26 Nov. 1896

x C. No 10577

27/11/96

Public Works (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 10577

32
3427W

Order

From the Chief Engineer for Irrig.

No. 90. E. W.

Dated 20th November 189
Received 21. 11. 96
Enclosures 1
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwards Boards Procs No 5713 Mis d/ 16 November 96 submitting to Govt letter from the Collector of Cuddapah applying for an additional staff of officers in connection with the —

S.A.W.

L.G. No 243

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

(Sett. 22—2,000—29-10-96.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 16 November 1896.

No. 5713 Mis

READ the following letter from the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 11th November 1896, Current No. $\frac{1655}{Rev:}$ addressed to Government, Revenue Department through the Board of Revenue, (Rev: Sett:: L. R & Agri::)

I have the honor to invite the attention of Government to the fact that there is no Sub-Collector at present in the District. Owing to the holding off of rains matters have now assumed a very critical aspect in this District and I feel that I cannot adequately deal with the situation unless I am afforded a very substantial measure of assistance.

2. I have been in charge of the District in addition to my own duties as Sub Collector since October 1st. and had not the season taken a markedly unfavourable turn I would not have addressed Government on the subject. As it is, however, I must ask Government not only to appoint a Sub Collector but also to let me have a Special Assistant at Head Quarters to attend to the routine work of the office.

2. I have already started three test works in the Proddatore, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu Taluks with kitchens attached for the non working children of labourers, the numbers attending the works on the first

day

day were 396 males, 336 females and 183 children at Bollavaram; 451 men, 565 women and 301 children, at Royalpuram and 173 men, 235 women and 121 children at Gariganur respectively. So far as these taluks are concerned there is no further need of any test; what is wanted are large works — irrigation for preference — which shall absorb large number of persons while economising the supervising staff. So far, the work has been entirely done by the ordinary Revenue staff assisted by the Local Fund Engineer (Mr Ha and two Local Fund Overse

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of two taluks. But these are the taluks which are first effected and will suffer most during the distress which seems unavoidable. The number of works which will have to be started throughout the Taluks will require a large and well organised staff. When I state that the Coolies working at Bollavaram quarry all come from within a radius of 5 miles, I do not think that Government will consider that I am overstating the case when I say that if some large works are opened at once, under the D.P.W. Supervision, we should have 10,000 persons on them by the end of the month. A further period of four weeks of the same weather we have been having would raise the

number

number to 20,000.

5. The works that I can carry but with the material at hand will not meet requirements, nor does it seem expedient that Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors should be practically confined to one spot. With the exception of a rapid march to Pulivendla & start the work there, I have myself been compelled to stay and supervise the Bollavaram work for some days. The same will be case at Jammalamadugu, where I shall see to the Gorigamur quarry works and be engaged ~~to~~ in devising a scheme for the relief of weavers for approval by the Famine Commissioner. I shall then go on to Badvel whence I have discouraging reports from both official and non official sources: when

doing

of doing so I should be glad to have the assurance that the works already started are going on properly and that they do not fall far short of actual requirements. The three taluks first affected are in charge of Mr. T. Rangarao, Deputy Collector, and he will require the relief contemplated in Section 26 of the Famine Code. I request it may be granted at once. The Tahsildars of these three taluks should be similarly relieved to attend to the supervision of the works which must in the near future be multiplied; this will involve the appointment of Deputy Tahsildars to take entire charge of the Tahsildars work leaving them free to devote their attention exclusively to relief operations. I must also ask Government

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to send me an Assistant Engineer and 3 or 4 D.P.W. Overseers. The Local Fund staff which for various reasons is below its sanctioned strength will have to be brought up to its full complement and probably also augmented. The Executive Engineer is now absent on three months privilege leave but returns about the end of this month. Meanwhile his place is being filled by a Sub Engineer temporarily in charge. As soon as I can get the necessary estimates from the D.P.W. I propose to start some of the works which I shall in another letter send up for approval. I, therefore, very earnestly request Government to appoint the additional staff now asked for to enable me to get to work while the Coolies are still in good Condition.

Resolution

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Cuddapah District is even for ordinary times under-officered. There is no Sub Collector. The Executive Engineer is absent on leave, and his office represented by a Sub Engineer resident at Madanapalli. The District has only one Local Fund Engineer, who, at 56 years of age cannot be expected to do more than his ordinary work. He has not even a Supervisor under him and the staff of Local Fund ~~offo~~ overseer is short. The Acting Commissioner supports all ~~the~~ requests of the Collector but considers that his application

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3. Government has recently Gazetted as Dy. Collector Nikkoly Naraina sami Palli guru, an excellent officer. He can be put in charge of the Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks as relief officer. He could not look after Pulivendla also. The Collector has not alluded to it, but he desires and the Commissioner agrees with him as to the necessity for the change that Dy. Collector T. Rungarao should take charge of the Head Quarter Treasury and

and Dy. Collector Sayed Kadir Badesha Sahib should be posted to general duty. He ~~should~~ could look after the Pulivendla taluk in addition to his other works.

Government is requested to authorise the transfer these officers. The other recommendations of the Collector are not separately alluded to as the Acting Commissioner supports them all.

(True copy and Extract)

R.V. Srinivasier
Secretary

To
The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation
" Collector of Cuddapah

Exd

RSO

Unspeant

(Sett. 20—2,000—29-10-96.)

189~~6~~6.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

CHIEF ENGINEER
FOR IRRIGATION.
17-11-96
No. R649 M

To

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation

No. of Enclosures.

Proceedings, Dated 16th November 1896,
No. 5713 Mis

Subject.

Submitting to Government letter from the Collector of Cuddapah, applying for additional staff of officers in connection with Famine Relief works.

papers

OW.E.I
10577/96
17.11.96

10767

Public Works (1896) Department

Proceedings of the Boar of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, No: 5713 Mis dated 16th November 1896.

No 20 E.W. d/ 20 - 11 - 96.

Forwarded to the Chief Engineer P.W.D. for disposal of the application for additional Staff of P.W.D. Officers and Subordinates.

2. The canal for Razoli through the Proddatoor taluk referred to is what is known as Chopad Project under investigation in connection with the Kurnool Cuddapah Canal. The plans and estimates for this project have not yet been received in this office

3. The plans and estimates for the Peddapasupula project have been returned to the Superintending Engineer, Third Circle, who called for them.

Madras.
20th November 1896

For Chief Engineer for Irrigation