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Regular-
Miscellaneous No. 1846/5-4 of 1897

FOR WHAT CURRENT.		To whom given.	When taken out.
No.	Year.		
5326/188		N 2	30-7-98
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Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS. SERIES.

G.O., No. 1847 ✓

DATED 5th April 97.

[Despatch Abstract.]

B.P. submitting letter from the
Col^o of Bellary req^d authority for the
indent arment of a person for each Circle
Inspector - recorded with reference
to G.O. 1657
26-3-97

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



From The Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and
Agriculture
No. 2518 Misc.

Dated 3rd April 1897

Received 5th

Registered 5th

Enclosures

Spare copies

Order nisi

Recorded with reference

to G.O. 1651 of 26 March 1897.

To

The Bd. Rs. &c.

List

G.O. misc No. 1847 of 5th April 97

Recorded with reference to para 1

of G.O. 1651
26-3-97

5/4/97

pond (left) No. 8-4-97

List

RS
5/4/97

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government
letter from the Collector of
Bellary requesting authority
for the entertainment of a
peon for each Circle Ins-
pector and requesting to
authorise the Board to
accord such sanction

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
fo	115	8-47	only
no	5324	7-47	16
no	1483	26-2-77	182-9
fo	216	8-47	4-47

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March 15th.

Proceedings, 5th March 1897, No. 195.

MARCH.

Gratuitous relief.—Communicating to the Collectors of Kurnool and Bellary Government Order passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's notes of Inspection on the condition of the people in Kurnool, and sanctioning the organisation of — in villages.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following G.O., No. 115, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1897 :—

Read—the following letter from Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Gazullapalle, 13th February 1897, No. 370-S :—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the result of my inspection of portions of the Kurnool district.

ENCLOSURE.

Inspection Notes as to Famine conditions by the Sanitary Commissioner, Kurnool District.

MALLIALA.

This is but a small village. There were, however, very evident signs of distress amongst the labourers. They maintained they had been able to secure no coolie work for the last two months—otherwise than at considerable intervals, and at rates below those formerly obtaining. My inspection of cooked food by going to their houses at the cooking hour in the evening showed that in one instance one seer (86 tolahs) of cholam had to suffice for two children and two adults; one half seer for three adults and three children; three-quarter seer for one adult and three children; one half seer for two adults. Beyond salt, no addition of any sort was made to the plain cholam.

YAPATHINNE.

This is also a small village. The same tale was told here as to the want of work. Inspection of food at night showed that numerous families were living on "coolti" (*Dolichos biflorus*). This was eaten in the form of congee, as of even this there was not enough to form a complete meal. Not only was there no addition to the bare grain (as was also the case in Malliala) of any condiments or vegetables, but here certain of the families maintained that they had not even salt with the food. As I found this difficult to believe and could not otherwise verify it, the women had no hesitation in swearing "upon their children's heads."

There can be no doubt that in these two villages work is urgently required. It was my intention to have visited more villages in this neighbourhood, and this I reserved for my return from Kodumur; but want of time compelling my giving up this route, I had no further opportunity of finding out in what state the people are. My inquiries of natives I met from surrounding villages, however, showed that throughout the route from Malliala to Kodumur the necessity for work is urgent. Whilst, therefore, except as to these two villages I speak but from hearsay, my impression is that it is desirable without delay to open up work that will give relief along this line, and I have, consequently, advised the Collector of Kurnool to institute special inquiries on the subject. A very suitable work would be the making into a correct road the bandy track now extending from Malliala to Kodumur. In the meantime, work for Malliala and Yappathinne and others within 3 miles might be obtained by deepening the tank at the latter place—this having become greatly silted.

KODUMUR RELIEF WORKS.

Date 28th and 29th January 1897.

On this date there were 960 relief workers employed. The following shows the condition of health in which I found them—

In good health.										Per cent.
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.1
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.7
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.2
In poor health.										
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.5
In bad health.										
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3

These relief workers have uniformly been retained on the C wage—although in the case of all gang rolls inspected by me it was shown that the full task had been exacted. I found that for collecting stone a lead of fully 600 yards was demanded, but the overseer had failed to make any allowance for it. He stated he did not know on what principle to make the calculation, and had put this query to his superior officer fully a month back without result. I never saw coolies work with greater determination to fulfil their task than these people; the rate at which the lead was walked over being very quick. They were therefore doing beyond a C wage task. No satisfactory reason could be given as to why only C wages were given, as with the exception of about 70 persons (weaver families) all are labourers, though not professional labourers. The result of this wage in maintaining health is obviously not satisfactory, although the people had the advantage of being within a furlong of their own village (*vide* my memorandum, dated 26th January 1897, on this subject).

Water arrangements.—A woman is engaged for bringing water for each gang. This is obtained from an open "step well." This should be altered so as to form a draw well without delay, both in the interest of the relief workers and of the village. "Burmese spoons" (obtainable at Messrs. Sultan & Co.) should be employed instead of dipping for serving. The chatties should be covered with "chippas." These remarks apply equally to the kitchen.

Kitchen.—The state of the children attending the kitchen is not such as to demand any remarks. Moulds have not yet been introduced although the work was opened on the 7th November. The pudding is served in balls made by hand, the weight being merely guessed at. The Superintendent on being questioned stated plainly that he did not know what the ration should be; but that he had been told when taking over charge that it should be about 18 tolahs of dry grain per head. In fact, he would seem to depend entirely upon the Chetty who makes the supply from the village. His list of attendance showed 93 persons, but at time of feeding only 87 put in an appearance. Weighment of the boiled grain gave 102 lb. which is equivalent to about 4½ ounces of dry grain for 93. Certain of the children were served with food upon their own cloths, instead of upon chippas. The majority were served with water on the same plate as their food. The ordinary hour for serving food here is 12 noon instead of 9 A.M. as directed by the code, and, on the day of my inspection it was not given till 1-35 P.M. on account of a chatty breaking.

Wages.—The rate of payment was not that received from the Tahsildar, but from his own observation by the paymaster in consultation with the village shopman. He possessed no record by which it could be traced what any individual of a gang received at any time. No absentee register was maintained. On the 23rd January this man paid an amount short by Rs. 4-13-7 of the amount that should have been given; but on the overseer calling his attention to the fact that he had made short payment, he paid the remainder the next day. This he accounted for by saying that whilst he paid according to the local bazaar rate, the overseer had judged matters by the Tahsildar's rate. The paymaster may be perfectly innocent of any erroneous intention, but I think the matter should be inquired into. The system is absolutely bad. The Reddy has apparently received orders to communicate the rate both to the paymaster and overseer, but did not do so till the 23rd January.

Kodumur Weavers.—The following is the result of house-to-house visitation of weavers:—

Name.	Persons to support.	Looms in work.	Looms out of work.	Remarks.
Ellapah	4 adults, 2 children ..	..	2	
Venkat Ramapha .. ..	....	..	3	One loom with work on was stopped three months back for want of thread.
Endrapah	6 adults, 1 child ..	..	3	
Amburga	2 do. 7 children ..	..	..	Formerly kept coolies, all now on road work.
Ganapah .. ..	....	..	4	Children on relief work.
Ganganah	6 adults, 3 children ..	..	5	No work for two months.
Papanah .. ..	....	..	2	No work for four months, children on relief work; father is lame.
Bapanah .. ..	....	..	4	Employed a cooly also, but was dismissed.
Ganapah Kristapah	7 adults, 3 children ..	..	..	No work
Venkapah	12 do. 2 do. ..	..	3	
Narasappah	4 do. 2 do. ..	..	1	
Guddeah .. ..	....	..	4	
Burdumaddah	2 adults, 2 children ..	..	1	Work irregular; probably 15 days last month had no work.
Boodapah .. ..	....	1	2	Work occasional.
Tuppanah .. ..	....	..	2	No work for six months.
Gunga Rao .. ..	....	..	2	
Juggapah	4 adults, 1 child ..	..	1	
Kritasamah .. ..	....	..	2	Husband left Kodumur to seek employment.
Moneappah	3 adults, 1 child ..	..	1	
Guddeah	3 do. 1 do. ..	..	2	
Gudeja Madepah	10 do. 6 children ..	..	1	
Meah Sahib .. ..	....	..	1	Gone for work elsewhere.
Kajah Meah .. ..	....	..	..	Whole family left Kodumur for work elsewhere.
Malsin Sahib .. ..	....	..	..	Cooly weaver, no work for three months.
Malm Sahib	4 adults, 2 children ..	..	2	
Khajerkhan	4 do 3 do. ..	..	2	
Kassam Sahib	1 adult, 3 do. ..	..	1	
Mara Meah	2 adults, 2 do. ..	..	2	
Chipal Govindapah	5 do 2 do. ..	..	4	

The above shows that relief ought to have been afforded to these weavers some time back; but they maintain beyond enquiries having been made of them they have received no offers from the district officials. The result of this absence of work has been to cause several persons to leave the village. I hold a list of 36 instances. On the relief works, I found 74 children of weavers, 34 women and 15 men. This description of work is trying or is accounted very derogatory to men who have been accustomed from childhood to sedentary labour. As a result, I found weavers taking care of babies at home whilst their wives and children worked for them. I have a list of 92 applicants for weavers' work who agreed to accept Adóni rates.

Kurnool Town.—Many of the daily cooly class in Kurnool can still obtain a living in more or less desultory manner by gathering grass and wood, and aiding in the little cultivation that surrounds the town. Nevertheless, my enquiries lead me to believe that want of sufficient food is frequent, and that by the time the Nandikotkur taluk's harvest is complete (that is to say within a fortnight) it would be essential to start relief works within a reasonable distance of the town. In the meantime, the condition of the aged and infirm professional beggars, weavers and gosha females requires attention urgently. I visited numbers of the latter class—their gosha system rather restricting them to the house than actually preventing themselves being seen, under at least circumstances of distress. They have been accustomed to support themselves by grinding wheat and cholum for their richer neighbours. This employment is now either completely gone, or is very irregular. I found in case after case that they lived from day to day by depending upon getting portions of food from one neighbour or the other. All protested they would do whatever work the "Sircar" gave, provided they were not compelled to leave their houses. Opening out cotton thread for looms to which most are accustomed, would suit them.

But not only does there exist this class requiring aid, but the respectable gosha females mostly descendants of the former noble Muhammadan families resident in Kurnool. These can only be satisfactorily visited by ladies, being strictly "gosha." Such an inspection was carried out towards the end of last year by certain ladies of the station at the invitation of the Collector. They reported that aid was not then necessary. Considerable time, however, has elapsed since this examination, and from what I was informed and from what I know of this class, I should say it is decidedly necessary that an effort be again made to ascertain their state. These females would not hesitate to die in their houses rather than break their "gosha."

Carpet-weavers.—A considerable proportion of these are completely without work, although certain of the more important men are still able to keep work going. Many of those out of work are looking pinched from want of food, and should receive the offer of aid on a reasonable basis without delay. Whether or not they were correctly informed, I cannot say, but these men believed they were offered for large sized carpets an amount of only As. 1-1 per day for division amongst those who worked. I verified the Adóni carpet rates, and the men agreed that this would be acceptable. I hold a list of 80 persons who agreed to accept these terms. I advise that work be offered them at once. A system of gratuitous relief should be organized for infirm labouring gosha females, and a relief kitchen should also afford relief to the numerous infirm beggars that throng the streets. Their state is such as to show, without doubt, that the limit of private charity has been reached.

Dhone.—Round this village there is wet cultivation under the Bugga; there is also a certain amount of traffic with the railway. Hence the villagers cannot be said to feel the stress of prices heavily; still, in instances where employment has not been regular, there is difficulty of procuring sufficient food. In the case of one family, I found emaciation and exhaustion.

Gosampalli.—This is a hamlet of Dhone. The labourers are entirely dependent upon work obtainable at Dhone, and as this is the case not only with the hamlet but also others, they are undoubtedly suffering from want of food. The children are in very poor condition. Thus, on assembling them for inspection, I found only 28 per cent. that could be said to be in good health, whilst 47 were in poor and 26 per cent. in bad health. The food here consists chiefly of cholum conjee diluted, so as to make the stomach feel full. The women here were also in a reduced condition—94 per cent. showing signs of poor feeding.

Kocheru.—No work is obtainable for labourers here, nor has there been any for the past two months. The following is the result of my inspection as to health state:—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	49.1	33.8	17.5
Women	8.8	52.9	38.2
Children	25	50	25
Nursing mothers			

Inspection from house to house of food available, showed that several had no food for the night meals at all, and that others were eating ground tamarind kernels, or "coolti" conjee without salt. The following amounts of food were ascertained by personal inspection:—

Charitala Hanamadoo.—Three adults, seven children—two seers of cholum daily; night meal—conjee with plain salt.

Wuddah Dandagalu.—Three children, three adults—one seer cholum as conjee with salt.

Name (?).—Four children, four adults—one seer cholum as conjee.

Panjai Dustagir.—Three adults, two children—quarter seer cholum with salt.

Wuddah Lutichigadu.—Seven children, two adults—got one anna cooly to-day, bought less than one seer jowari for whole family; have to go to bed to-night with nothing as they have eaten the seer bought in the morning.

Wuddah Madigadu.—Four adults, four children—in the morning kora conjee, one seer; at night, tamarind seed ground up.

Wuddah Oosamah.—Two adults, four children—gets two seers cholum daily; in the evening eats tamarind seed.

Kumera Nagunah.—Six children, eight adults—one-and-a-half seers coolti conjee with salt.

Chintalpettal, Hamlet of Kocheru.—There is no employment for the labourers obtainable here. A living is attempted, by competing with surrounding villages in taking wood and grass to Dhone. In regard to wood the market is so overstocked by these efforts that frequently they can but procure one and quarter anna to one-and-a-half anna per head-load, the product of an evening and one day's work. The following results were procured on inspecting as to state of health:—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	44.2	48.8	7
Women	25	52.8	22.2
Children	30.8	46.2	23.1

About 50 persons have left this village with the object of seeking work elsewhere.

should be dealt with in the manner therein laid down. These latter sections are specially applicable to the gosha women and ladies of Kurnool; enquiries regarding whom, it is reported, were made last year (presumably in reference to B.P., dated 29th October 1896, Mis. No. 5324). These inquiries should be repeated in the manner indicated in those Proceedings.

3. The attention of the Collector of Kurnool will be drawn to the specific recommendations of the Sanitary Commissioner in order that he may give immediate effect thereto. His scheme for the relief of the weavers in Pattikonda taluk has been disposed of, and no further delay should be allowed to occur in the revision of the Kurnool town scheme. The relief works shown by the Sanitary Commissioner to be necessary should be opened forthwith under the supervision of the Revenue Department, if the Public Works Department is unable to undertake the work. The attention of Government has already been drawn to the necessity for strengthening that Department in Kurnool—B.P., dated 26th February 1897, No. 168.

4. Regarding the irregularities reported to have occurred at Kodumur the Collector will call upon the Divisional Officer to report—

(1) how often and on what dates he or the Tahsildar inspected the work from its starting up to the date of Dr. King's visit;

(2) whether the irregularities reported were detected by them and what action was taken in consequence;

(3) why the Tahsildar did not notify prices to the paymaster as required in sections 52 and 119 of the Famine Code;

(4) who the overseer in charge of the work is, who showed himself incompetent to make allowance for lead, and who the 'superior officer' to whom he referred the matter is;

(5) what explanation the 'superior officer' in question can offer for his neglect to issue orders for fully a month; and,

(6) if the overseer in question be the minor irrigation overseer under whom the work was first started, it should be shown clearly why the Public Works Department had not taken over the work.

5. The Divisional Officer must also be called upon to report forthwith fully regarding the disgraceful state of the kitchen, and the neglect of the Superintendent brought to notice. The Collector's action in reference thereto should also be reported.

6. The Board cannot agree with the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the use of the Burmese spoon in kitchens otherwise than for water, to the serving of which, probably, the Sanitary Commissioner intended them to be confined. His advice, however, has been misinterpreted in some kitchens where the *sáram*, or condiments, are being served with it. The result is that all the solid matter of the *sáram* is kept back. In other kitchens, the *sáram* is handed round in small pots, too narrow to admit of the entrance of a spoon, and the result is that only the liquid reaches the inmate's plate, and, in the first servings, the liquid is little better than water. The *sáram* should be brought round in pots with wide mouths, and stirred up well with a cocoanut spoon, with which each inmate can be helped. This ensures that each inmate gets a fair share of the condiments, instead of the latter remaining behind in the pot, to be consumed, probably, by the kitchen servants. The moulds for measuring the amount of food to be given to inmates should be introduced at once.

7. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner on the condition of the people in villages is a very severe stigma on the administration of the district. The enquiries made by him should have been made, and in the same manner and at repeated intervals, in every village in the affected taluks by the district officers. Had this been done, the people would have been helped in time before they had fallen off in condition. The spirit evinced towards relief in Kurnool has been bad from the beginning. Mr. Elwin appears to be anxious to do what is right, and the Board confidently expects that under his guidance all officials will work up to their collars, and that there will be no room for further complaints. The subordinate officials, except the worst, take their tone from the Collector, and if the *mot d'ordre* is, as it should be, sympathetic treatment of the people, the Sanitary Commissioner will find a different state of things on his

next visit. The comfort, conveniences and health of officials are comparatively of minor importance, and should be willingly sacrificed to bring the people, safe and sound, through their present troubles.

(True Copy and Extract.)

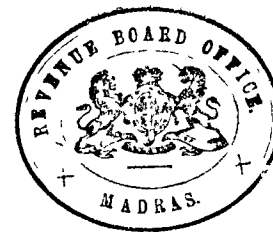
(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P. GOVINDA MENON,
Second Assistant.

To the Collector of Kurnool.
" " of Bellary.

" Copy to the Collectors of all districts.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 3rd April 1897.

No. 2518 Misc.

Read

the following letter from the Acting
Collector of Bellary, Ref: on C. No 1150
dated 27th March 1897:-

copy attached

With reference to B.P. No 195 ^{dated 5th} ~~27th~~ March
'97 I have the honour to request that the
Board will be pleased to authorize me
to entertain a peon on Rs 6/- to each of
the Circle Inspectors already sanctioned
and to those who may hereafter be ap-
pointed to this District.

H.R.Ry

S. Raghunatha Rao
Agricultural Inspector

cc. A. Setti Rao

cc. B. K. Santappa

2. The marginally noted 3 officials
deputed to this District have already
been detailed for duty as Circle Ins-
pectors and a fourth is expected shortly.
They are in urgent need of services of
peons

and none can be spared from the Salary Establishments.

Resolution

Submitted to Government, with the request that now that the Board has been authorized in G.O. 216 of '97 to appoint Circle Inspectors where it considers them necessary, it may also be empowered to sanction the entertainment of a peon on Rs 6 for each Inspector.

(True extract)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

To
The Secretary to Government, Rev. Dept.
Collector of Bellary

Encl.
2/4/87

When given for copying _____
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When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____ DATED
189 , ,

GOVERNMENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO G. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTERS OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENTS WITH DITTO

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
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