

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1974

DATED 13th April 97

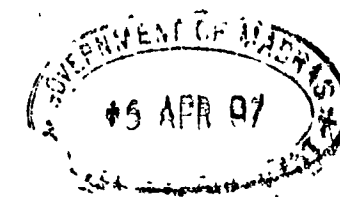
[Despatch Abstract.]

*Recording Board's Progs., recording with remarks
report from the collector of Anantapur on the
opening of fresh relief works at Tadpatri*

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

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

CURRENT No.



No. 1974 d/13th April '77
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~~Order~~

G. A. mini

Recorded

7/4/98

1047

11/4/57

Board (left) Decd. 19-4-97.

RS
6-4-97

From

from
The Board of Revenue
Duo. Lett: L. R. & Agri.
Madras.

No. 2517 mit

Dated 3rd April 1897.

Received 5^{7th}.

Registered 5TH

Enclosures : -

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Recording with nearest
report from the Collector
of Aunatapur on the
opening of fresh relief
works in Tadpatri.

CH 467

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
B3	200/77		
J2	7245.7-12		
F3	53 2725-177		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Camp Sadpur 7th March 1897.

From

Surgeon Lieut. Col. W. G. King, M.B., C.B., D.O.M.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

To

The Collector of Tanjore

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have within the last few days inspected the famine relief works at Puthur and at Yadiki as well as villages of Brakativemula and Chukola. The condition of relief workers on the Yadiki works suggests that undesirable delay has occurred as to these being opened - the general health of ^{the} workers not only being unsatisfactory but several cases of marked emaciation being present. At Puthur, on the other hand, the unsatisfactory state of the workers may fairly be ascribed to

to the failure of C wages (which have been given up to a fortnight back) to sustain them in health. At this work were found persons who daily walk from Kadavakollu - a total distance of 16 miles per day; a fact that shows these people can have no choice between undergoing such enormous labour and meeting starvation. At Mutsukota, I found that beyond obtaining occasional grain or money payments from ryots for ~~wood~~ brought from ^{the} distant hills, no work was obtainable by the Madhyas although, within the last few days, the Boyers have obtained the harvesting locally of crops under wells. Work for women has absolutely come to an end, as even grass is no longer obtainable within reasonable distance.

and the inhabitants clamorous

for relief works being opened. I carefully examined the applicants, and am of opinion that their physical state issues as to dictate that the time is long past when Government aid should have been afforded. On pointing this out to the Tahsildar, he explained to me that the opening of a work in this neighbourhood was recommended by him towards the end of January, and that it had been actually sanctioned by you, but that orders had been since received requiring it to be postponed. I would urge upon you the importance of seeing that this relief is afforded near this village, with as little delay as possible. I believe a work situated here will have the special advantage of

of securing relief for Kodavakottu
within a more reasonable distance
than the Puthuru works. Further, the
following villages would also secure
relief; - Cherlopalli (5 miles) Chintu
- Kunta (3 miles) Kandikapala (3 miles)
Amalladi (1 mile) Arakati nemula
(1/2 mile) Surepally (one mile)

2. As the conditions found by my
short inspection cannot be exceptional
in view of the agricultural outlook of
the taluk - I would advise your taking
the state of this taluk generally into
your consideration, with the object
of opening relief works at other centres

3. In regard to the condition of the gang
at Yadeiki, I would point out that
a large proportion of the persons
on the D gang are so old and feeble
as to render it hopeless they can
recover or can maintain their
remaining

remaining strength, upon so meagre a
diet as that offered by the D wages.
Under these circumstances, on medical
grounds, and in default of any system
of gratuitous relief or Poor-house being
available, I advise that they be retained
on the C wages for a period of one month

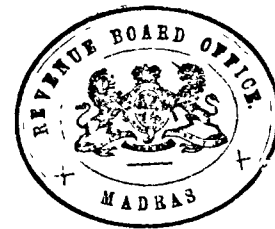
I have &c

(sd) W. G. King.
Surg. Lieut. Col.
Sanitary Commissions for Madras
(True copy)

(signed) W. G. King
Surg. Lieut. Col.
Sanitary Commissions for Madras

(True copy)

P. V. Shivarama
Secretary.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 12th March

1897.

No. 1866 Misc.

Read the following Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, No. $\frac{618}{3}$ dated 9th March 1897.

I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Board of Revenue a copy of my letter No. $\frac{5}{14}$ dated 7th March 1897 addressed to the Collector of Anantapur in connection with famine relief works.

Resolution

Forwarded to the Collector of Anantapur for explanation on the points referred to by Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel King and especially as to why the work sanctioned by the Collector in January was not started. He should without further delay carry into effect the recommendations of the Sanitary Commission.

Commissioner as to opening works,
which will not involve an excessive
distance test and raising the class
of the D gang at Gadiki. The
Sanitary Commissioner only endorses
the remarks already made by the
Famine Commissioner as to the
condition of the workers at Gadiki
and the Collector should, bearing in
mind the Sanitary Commissioner's
view, that this plan is a key to the
general condition of the taluk, see
that a sufficiency of work is set go-
ing at once in Tadpatri.

(True extract)

(Signed) R. V. Srinivasiah
Secretary

To The Collector of Anantapur.

(True copy)

R. V. Srinivasiah
Secretary

No 1180
14-3-97

Anantapur Collector's Office

Dated - March 1897

Encl 1

From

M. G. Manavendram Rajah Esq.

Ag Collector of
Anantapur

To
the Secretary to the Commissioner of
Revenue Settlement, Land
Records and Agriculture
Madras

Sir,

With reference to Board's Proceedings
No 1866 miscellaneous, dated the 12th Instant,

I have the honour to state that I have
issued necessary orders to the officers in
charge of the Gadiki relief work to give
effect to the recommendations of the
Sanitary Commission with regard to
the old and feeble of the D class gangs
on that work have called for a
report.

copy checked
with the original

report from the Divisional Officer and the Assistant Engineer with regard to the payment of class wage in Puttur.

2. With regard to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks about Muchukota and other villages and the Board's enquiry thereon as to why the work sanctioned in January was not started, I have to observe that Mr. King's information that a work was sanctioned, so far back, for the affected villages referred to in his letter is not quite accurate. The proposal referred to is the construction of a new road from Kondapuram hamlet of Surepally to Kurnamanamala via Kodanakal (vide my remarks in the fortnightly narrative for the period ending 15-1-97 B.P. No. $\frac{53}{15-1-97}$). This, as the remarks therein made will show, was only intended for the benefit of the coolies from one village viz Kodanakal. The labourers of the remaining villages were then unwilling to come for relief works. In sanctioning

a number of works for this taluk and the adjoining Gooty taluk in the middle of January, I informed the Deputy Collector to start them in the order of their urgency, as the D.P.W. was not just then prepared to start the works. (vide remarks in the page 4 of the B.P. above referred to) and I had the Deputy Collector's assurance that the work at Kondapuram was not so urgently required. The Deputy Collector was able to start the allotted work only by the end of January. I encamped at Muchukota at the end of that month and found on enquiry that the coolies were yet unwilling to work for Famine wages. On the 4th February 1897, the Assistant Engineer in charge of Famine Sub division also wrote to me to say that the overser sent to open the work at Kondapuram had

reported to him, amongst other things,
that the coolies were not willing to
work for famine wages, stating
that they demanded two annas per
diem for males and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas
for females and that he (the officer)
"was of opinion that there was no
immediate need for a relief work".

I referred the matter, however, to the
Divisional officer, who reported
on 20.2.77 after a reinspection of
the parts that some work ought to
be provided for the labours of
Surepally, Brakataremala
and Kodanakkal near their homes
In my Proceedings Reference on
current No 710 dated 25th February

1897

1897, I sanctioned, subject to a
reference to the District Board Engineer,
the opening of a separate work in this
neighbourhood viz the collection of
materials on the Anantapur-Tadpatri
Road (vide also remarks in the
Fortnightly Narrative, for the fort-
night ending 28th February 1897),
and asked the Assistant Engineer
to have all the preliminary arrange-
ments ready and in Proceedings,
No dated 3rd March 1897, I have
accorded final sanction, on receipt
of the reply from the District Board
Engineer. I have again written to Mr.
Heinig to let me know if the work has
actually been put in hand, as no
official intimation ^{has yet} reached me on the
subject

The Deputy Collector to whom the Sanitary Commissioner's letter was communicated makes the following remarks in this connection:—

x x x x x
"The only people who were really in want of work in January were the Kodabhal people. Akathavemala and Surepally were not so anxious then as there are a number of irrigation wells there and as ragi cultivation was going on under them. The ragi harvest was only over there by about the 10th of February 1897. I may state that the coolies of Muchukota, who clamoured for relief work to the Sanitary Commissioner, actually refused to come to relief work for "famine wages"

at the end of January last. Even so late as 14th February, they first told me in person that they would not come for work unless the men were paid two annas and the women one and half annas per diem. I then took a great deal of trouble and explained to them all the advantages of the relief work, pointing out to them how a family consisting of a husband, a wife and three ^{or four} children could actually earn more than what the husband and wife alone could get at 2 and 1½ annas respectively. Then they wanted time to consider. At last on the 15th January at about 10 A. M. the Muchukota coolies numbering 75 of whom 54 were women and children consented to attend relief work, for the wages allowable under the Famine Code. The people of Amalladivine which is only one mile distant from Kondapuram

as pointed out by the Sanitary Commis-
sioner, and whom, he says, the Kondapuram
work would benefit; actually refused
before me on the 15th February 97 to
attend a relief work saying that the
famine wages were too low. I am
not sure that they would attend the
work even now. I do not see what
we could do if the people would not
come to work for the famine wages.
Government have strictly ordered
that the District officers should
merely make known to all, the existence
of such works but should not induce
labourers to come to them. I could
only watch the people and recom-
mend the starting of works the moment
they show an inclination to come to
work. How far I have succeeded
in doing so, I respectfully leave it

to you to decide. If I erred at all in
matter, I submit that I have erred
recommending the starting of work
perhaps a little sooner than I could have
done strictly speaking"

X X X
"As regards the Sanitary
Commissioner's remark that the condition
of relief workers in the Gadiki work
suggests that undesirable delay has
occurred in the opening of a relief
work there. I need hardly state that
I am not at all responsible for
the delay. The Gadiki people refused
to come to work for a long time and
at last when they consented to come,
no time was lost in starting the
work."

3. It will thus be seen, that the people here as in Zadiki chose partial stinting and preferred to depend on such chance labour as they could get in fields and elsewhere, because they were reluctant to accept famine wages, for work admittedly more exacting than ordinary fields labour. Perhaps it is unnecessary to dwell more at length on this point as the fact has since been admitted by the Board in its review of this district fortnightly narrative para 4 of B. O. dated 8th March 1897 No. 200.

4. With reference to Board's observation that a sufficient number of works should be opened in this taluk, I have to add that

I have lately arranged to start a first work for this taluk at Kummatta towards the west of Tadpatri and have under consideration two more works for the other parts of the taluk.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner's letter is herewith returned.

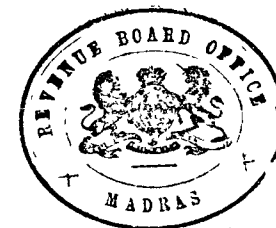
I have the honour to be
Sir,

your most obedient servant
(sd) Rustom Sing

For Ag. Collector

(True copy)

R. V. Simonsen
Secretary



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

Dated 3rd April 1897.

No. 2517 mis.

READ Again Board's Proceedings dated 12th
March 1897 no. 1866 mis.

4 copies attached

Read also letter from the Collector of
Anantapur, dated 24th March 1897
no. 1180.

Resolution

Recorded.

2. The District Officers were
exonerated from responsibility for the
condition of relief workers at Yadiki
in Board's Proceedings no. 200 of '97.

3. The Collector reports that Surgeon
Lieut. Col. King's assertion that work
in the neighbourhood of Mutsukota
was sanctioned in January, but
that the opening of it was postponed

and 4
15 A

under the Collector's orders is not quite accurate. The Collector states that several works were sanctioned by him in January for the Taluka and as the Public Works Department was not prepared to start the works, the Divisional officer was directed to open works in the order of urgency. The work appears to have been offered in the neighbourhood and refused so late as the middle of February, and in accordance with the policy enunciated in G.O. No: 724 Rev: Dated 17th December 1896 which prohibited any steps being taken to induce labourers to attend famine works when they are not inclined to go to the works of their own free will. No steps were taken to attract labourers to the work in question. The G.O. in question referred to persons who had been on a work and had left it, not

to persons who had never come at all. The Collector's view is directly opposed to the provision of Section 36 of the Famine Code, and the result of its adoption has been that the Sanitary Commissioner writing of the first few days of March says:— "I have carefully examined the applicants (for work), and am of opinion that their physical state is such as to ^{dictate} ~~indicate~~ that the time is long past when Government aid should have been afforded". And this, though Government aid was offered — but under the supposed spirit of the G.O. quoted not pressed — only 16 or 17 days before.

It is noted that other works have been started in the neighbourhood of the places mentioned by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract)

R. V. Milosson

To the Secretary to Government, R.D.
The Collector of Anantapur.

Gold
2/4/97