

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 207

DATED 26th March

[Despatch Abstract.]

Saved coming, pending investigation by
the Special Officer appointed in G.O. ¹⁵⁷¹₂₁₋₃₋₉₇, the
proposals of the Coll^{rs} of Minnool, as discussed
by the Officer for Women's Relief in the
Paddikonda taluk.

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. 2405



She has no more to do
for the Government.

Received
27/3

From Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement Land-
Records and Agriculture)
Madras

No. 187.

For Orders

Tasks. The task proposed is for

more rigid than in Adoni and that
proposed for Tadpatri though lighter than in Hurnul
Place. Time for 78.49: child

Adoni	5 $\frac{7}{4}$ days for 1 man + 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ days for 1 woman
Hurnul	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " + 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Tadpatri (proposed in enclosure)	6 " + 6 "
Patti Kovila (in the current)	3.92 + 3.92

Dated 4th March 1897

Received 17th

Registered 17th

Enclosures

+ 3.92 for 1 child

Spare copies

vide page 34-35

The Board will be informed that the
task should be reduced to the Adoni
level.

2. The question of the relief of
dependants has already been
submitted for orders in connection
with the Tadpatri scheme

which the present
proposals are to be
based on the special
provisions of 1892/97
SUBJECT. 24.3.97

Wearers' relief.

Submitting to Govern-
ment, with remarks, the
proposals of collector of
Kurnool for — in the
Pattukonda taluk.

RS
20-3-97
21/3/97

Alwar

mini
G.O. No. 207 of 26th Mar: 1897.
the ~~Revenue~~ ^{Collector's} proposals as
revised by the Board are
sanctioned ~~subject to~~ pending
investigation by the special
officer appointed in G.O. 157/dy.
23rd March 97

12/2/97

List from orders

132 Settlement
141.30-397
L & M Dept
L & M Dept.

12/2/97

60/5

28
26-3-96

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>43 of 97</i>	<i>✓</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>2nd 7-96</i>	
<i>130</i>	<i>76/97</i>		
<i>130</i>	<i>121/97</i>		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March th.

Proceedings, 4th March 1897, No. 187.

MARCH.

Weavers' relief.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, the proposals of Collector of Kurnool for — in the Pattikonda taluk.

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

READ—the following paper:—

Arzi from M.R.Ry. Y. NARAYAN ROW, Acting Tahsildar of Pattikonda, to the Deputy Collector, Kurnool Division, dated 15th February 1897.

I have the honour to submit proposals for the relief of the weavers of this taluk. Pattikonda, Maddikera, Kodumur and Gonegundla are the four important weaving centres in this taluk. As the first and the third are situated within a distance of ten or twelve miles from the second and fourth, respectively, and, as it will really complicate matters if we have an unmanageable number of relief centres, I propose to offer relief only in two centres, i.e., in Pattikonda and Kodumur, so that Maddikera weavers can go to Pattikonda and the Gonegundla weavers to Kodumur. Devanakonda, which is at a distance of ten miles from Pattikonda, is stated to contain several families of weavers and they may also go to Pattikonda, if they want relief. These proposals, as you know, are based entirely on enquiries personally made by me and you of a few of the principal weavers of Pattikonda village and not on actual experiments made as I should have liked, nor on enquiries in the other weaving centres; but, as the cloths now proposed to be woven are, I understand, almost just the sorts used by the people of this taluk, it is believed that our proposals will, to all intents and purposes, do for the present with the exception that no relief has been proposed for the silk weavers of Kodumur. There is a pretty big number of these, but any undertaking to offer them relief precisely in their own particular craft of silk weaving will, I am afraid, lead eventually to endless complications and in consideration of the facts that no silk weaving industry was aided by the State at Kodumur in the last distress of 1891-92 when, only female cloths and country dungry cloths were woven on almost all the looms in the village and that the Famine Code contemplates that only those which are locally woven and find a ready local market should be got woven by the aid of State relief, I have thought it unnecessary to provide for the weaving of silk cloths in these proposals, and I recommend that they be all asked to weave the ordinary cotton cloths worn by males and females.

2. A statement showing the several kinds of male and female cloths ordinarily woven at Pattikonda and selected by us is enclosed. There are some other kinds which are rather less important and which I have omitted both on that ground and on the ground that the working of the scheme in such unnecessary minute detail may be found impracticable. Three kinds of female cloths known as (1) బిల్లంచు (billanchu), (2) కుంకుమభరణి (kunkumabharni) and (3) తెల్ల సన్నపు టెల్ల (tella sannapu cheera or white fine cloth) are proposed. Their length varies from about 24 to 27 feet or 16 to 18 cubits with a width of 3'5" to 3'7". The first is a rather fine woven cloth used by some of the pretty well-to-do ryots class and as the process of weaving involves some intricacies which cannot satisfactorily explain the long time taken in adjustment, &c., the weavers are inclined to think that it may be deleted from the scheme with advantage and that it will quite suffice if the other two sorts are woven. The male cloths proposed are (1) తోగారంచు పంచా (togaranchu pancha), (2) గోరంచు పంచా (goranchu pancha) and (3) తెల్ల సన్నపు తెల్ల (tella sannapoo sella). The former two measure from 9½ to 10 feet long with a width of 3 feet 2½ inches and 3 feet 10 inches and are used as under garments by men, while the last, which is only about 5 feet long and 2 feet 1½ inches broad is used as an upper garment after stitching a pair into one, lengthwise. Twist No. 20 seems to be the most commonly used for all these cloths and that has been proposed to be used in all cases except that of కుంకుమభరణి for which a little quantity of a somewhat coarser kind, No. 12, seems to be required breadthwise. The weight shown in column 5 has been ascertained by actual weighment of the quantities in laddies (hanks) and chittas (skeins) pronounced by some experienced

weavers as just sufficient for one cloth and they have on actual weighment of the ready-made cloths been found to be correct with some slight allowance, of course, for paste and other inappreciable difference resulting from the process of manufacture, handling &c. The cost of materials shown in the next column is what the weavers pay for them at local sales from the retail merchants and it is therefore likely to be actually somewhat less, if the supply is contracted for by a wholesale merchant on receipt of tenders which, I understand, have been called for by the Collector.

As I find that the Collector is anxious to start relief almost immediately, and, as there is no sufficient quantity of twist readily available for sale here now, I have, on your advice, telegraphed to certain firms at Madras and Hubli, Messrs. Dymes & Co., and the Manager, Cotton Spinning Mill, for the cost of twist Nos. 20, 12 and 40 and the red shade of Turkey twist locally called మసిదుంక (masid mark). These will probably be much cheaper than even the cheapest tender that we may get and may therefore have preference. At all events they will serve to give us work before the accepted tenderer produces his articles, if our proposal meets with the approval of the Collector.

3. With regard to the time occupied in weaving a cloth, opinions and the statements of different weavers, and even those of one and the same weaver made at different times differ so much that it is hardly possible to hit at the right mark just at the commencement, and unfortunately this is the most important factor in the whole affair being in fact the basis for setting a proper task. The difficulty seems to be due to the fact that materials sufficient for a number of cloths are prepared at one time and set on the looms so as to produce the expected number of cloths at one time, the number of men, women and children actually at work therefor being most indiscriminately ignored or not particularly counted and noted, while materials for an additional batch of cloths are being prepared, whereas our inquiry is generally "in what time can a man, a woman and a child prepare a cloth of given dimensions." Not possessing scientifically accurate information in their every day routine course of work, they find it impossible to understand this question, correctly and even if they do at all, they cannot, approximately at least, count the time actually taken by the numbers given by us. On the whole, however, two days for a man, a woman and a child for an ordinary female cloth seems, in my opinion, to be quite sufficient on the average. At any rate that appears to be the safest period to start with, because if it is really too little, the weavers will be rather slow to accept relief and we may then raise the time, whereas if we now set it as more, i.e., 2½ or 3 days, it may possibly be too much and then we can have no means of getting at the truth, because weavers will be simply going on with the work without giving us room to find out that it is too much. My estimate will be all the more correct, because I propose to dye the twist separately by means of a regular establishment for it without letting the weavers have any concern in the matter.

4. Colour is by far the most important factor in the valuation of cloths and if this is left to the pleasure of the weavers themselves, there can be no guarantee that the colouring will be sufficiently fast, except that the appraiser and tester has got power to reject cloths of light colour. I therefore propose to entertain a special establishment for dyeing. It will only consist of a supervisor on Rs. 10 a month. The men employed in dyeing will simply work under his immediate supervision for contract wages. He gives the dyeing materials to them, supervises the process of boiling the materials and preparing the dye and finally dipping the yarn in it and drying it. The following are the details of the materials, &c., required for dyeing in black colour 60 laddies (hanks) of twist No. 20:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Indigo, 12 seers	12	0	0
Tagirisi seeds, 4 seers	0	4	0
Chunam, 8 seers	0	4	0
Firewood, 2 bundles	0	3	0
Tsoudu earth	0	3	0
Cooly for dipping	2	0	0

Total ... 14 14 0

At the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ laddies per female cloth, 60 laddies can be woven into 17 cloths and the cost of dyeing per cloth comes therefore to 14 annas. This is for the $\frac{1}{2}$ or the fastest colour that can be made here. The rates seem to be only half for the ordinary or much lighter colour, but we cannot be quite certain of getting a ready sale for these cloths subsequently unless the colour is fast and the cloth will not deteriorate in course of time, as it would, if of light colour.

5. The normal prices of these cloths are given in the statement. The cost of materials, the cost of dyeing and the wages per cloth are also all detailed in the statement. The C class wages shown in the statement are calculated with reference to the current price of yellow cholum which is thirteen local seers at Pattikonda and the wages will vary according to the price of the grain. From the statement it will be seen that the cost of the cloths to be woven exceeds that which weavers say they are getting now and the difference is entirely due to the proposal to use fast dye, whereas no calculation has been made for it in the cost of the present cloths. I beg to know whether under these circumstances, my proposal for a fast dye may be acted on or whether the cloths should be prepared on the light colour which they now possess.

6. The relief having to be offered at more centres than one and a separate dyeing establishment having been proposed, it would be a very heavy expenditure to the State if the dyeing is provided for in each centre. I therefore propose to have a central depôt at Pattikonda in charge of a head appraiser and storekeeper working under the immediate superintendence of the Tahsildar. His duties should be (1) receiving and storing all raw materials supplied by the contractor, getting raw white yarn dyed by the dyeing establishment under his close supervision and supplying the same to branch appraisers on their indents. He will be assisted by two peons on Rs. 6. At the two branches at Pattikonda and Kodumur, there will be a paymaster and storekeeper and an appraiser and tester on Rs. 20 each. The appraiser's duty will be to get materials from the central depôt on indents, distribute them to weavers and test and receive the cloths prepared by them and hand them over to the paymaster and storekeeper with tickets. The latter will receive the cloths, store them in order of receipt and make payments to weavers on the authority of the tickets. These officials should severally maintain the accounts connected with their work. I enclose for the Collector's approval a set of draft rules for working this scheme and I request sanction for the undermentioned establishment:—

	Total amount per month.
	RS.
One central appraiser and storekeeper at Pattikonda on a pay of Rs. 25 per month	25
Two peons for him on a pay of Rs. 6 each per month	12
Two storekeepers and paymasters—one for Kodumur and one for Pattikonda on a pay of Rs. 20 each per month... ..	40
Two attenders—one for each of the above on a pay of Rs. 7 each per month	14
Two appraisers and testers—one for Kodumur and one for Pattikonda on a pay Rs. 20 each per month... ..	40
Two attenders—one for each of the above on a pay Rs. 7 each per month	14
One dyeing supervisor at head-quarters on a pay of Rs. 10 per month	10
Total	155

An allotment of Rs. 10,000 may also be placed immediately at my disposal.

7. I request that the Treasury Deputy Collector may be addressed to print and send for our use tickets in triplicate for marking the cloths, such as those mentioned in rule 8 of the Kurnool scheme. I send herewith one sample of each of the kinds of cloths proposed to be woven.

8. In conclusion, I beg to be permitted to add that the enquiries on which these proposals are based have not been as thorough as we should have desired because the time at our disposal for the purpose has been very short. The enclosed statement is capable of alteration in several respects on actual experiment in the beginning of the relief operations. The samples now produced possess a very light colour and will not do as exact samples for the cloths to be woven so far as colour is concerned. Two cloths of each description will have to be dyed by the special dyeing establishment proposed and prepared and preserved as samples and the cloths woven by the weavers will have to be tested on their pattern.

Endorsement by MAHDI HUSAIN SAIB, Deputy Collector, Kurnool division.

Submitted.

2. The proposals embodied in the above report are based on the enquiries made by me and the Tahsildar.

3. Forms and registers, &c., necessary for the working out of the scheme are under preparation and will be submitted as soon as possible.

4. The time within which the scheme had to be drawn up was, as you are aware, very short and so some of the proposals, I think, will have to be modified as we gain experience.

5. Gudur of Ramallakota taluk, a great centre of weaving industry, is only five or six miles from Kodumur. The weavers of Gudur will also be benefited by the opening of the depôt at Kodumur.

Endorsement by E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Katara-konda, 17th February 1897, Tour Dis. No. 300-Eng.

Copy submitted to the Board for orders.

2. Proposals to give relief to the weavers in his division were submitted, though in an incomplete form, by the Deputy Collector in November last, but the matter was ordered by my predecessor to lie over pending the result of the scheme sanctioned for the Kurnool weavers.

On the representations of the Sanitary Commissioner and on receipt of the Board's telegram of the 3rd instant, the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar were asked to formulate a regular scheme for the relief of weavers in the Pattikonda taluk.

3. The proposals now made, which I have discussed at length with the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar, appear to be on the whole well thought out, and have my support.

4. They will, to begin with, be two centres for the offer of relief, one at Pattikonda and the other at Kodumur. Steps can be taken to establish more centres, if necessity arises. My personal enquiries lead me to believe that the rates offered are reasonable and will be accepted by those who are really in need of relief. The suggestion made in paragraph 4 of the Tahsildar's arzi as regards the establishment of a separate dyeing department appears to be sound: the use of fast dyed yarn in weaving the cloths is very expedient in view to secure for them a ready and profitable sale. Tenders have been invited for the different kinds of twist. The establishment asked for in paragraph 6 of the Tahsildar's arzi is not excessive and may be sanctioned.

5. The Deputy Collector has been authorized, under the authority of B.P., dated 4th February 1897, No. 96, to start work in anticipation of the Board's sanction, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been placed at his disposal out of the amount of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned for the relief of weavers in G.O., No. 809, Financial, of 1896.

6. It may be necessary to provide gratuitous relief for non-working children and infirm dependants, and a kitchen will therefore be opened at each of the two centres.

RESOLUTION—dated 4th March 1897, No. 187.

The scheme proposed by the Collector of Kurnool for the relief of weavers at their own trade in the Pattikonda taluk will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. Relief will be granted at two centres, Pattikonda and Kodumur, each dealing with the weavers in all the neighbouring villages. The Deputy Collector states that the weavers of Gudur, an important centre of weaving industry in Ramallakota taluk, will also be benefited by the depôt at Kodumur. Rule 3 of the proposed rules, which restricts the grant of relief to the weavers of the Pattikonda taluk, will be modified accordingly.

3. Three kinds of female cloths and three kinds of male cloths are to be woven, but of these one, "Billanchu," is too fine, and the weavers themselves are not in favour of its inclusion in the scheme. It should therefore be omitted.

4. The proposal to establish a separate dyeing department in order to prepare fast-coloured yarn for issue to weavers may be adopted provided there appears on trial to be sufficient demand for the dyed yarn, as it is likely to insure Government against future loss caused by the manufacture of light-coloured cloths which alone are ordinarily woven but which deteriorate when stored. But great care must be taken to see that the dyeing is properly done and that no attempt on the part of the weavers to pass off light-coloured cloths, as those woven with the fast-dyed yarn which is a rare commodity in the market, is permitted. It is observed that dyed yarn is required only for one of the five kinds of cloths that will be woven.

5. The task proposed is harder than the Adóni task, but somewhat easier than the one sanctioned for Kurnool town. It may be accepted, pending further report which should be submitted after the working of the present scheme has been carefully watched for a time. A task table prepared in the form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, has already been called for; it should be submitted without further delay.

6. The scale of establishments proposed to be entertained is not excessive. The Board doubts, however, whether the paymaster will be able to perform the duties of the storekeeper as well, but it will not object to the arrangement so long as payments are promptly made; if this be found impossible, a separate storekeeper should be appointed as provided in the Salem scheme (appendix VII, Famine Code).

7. The proposal to entrust the appraiser with the custody of materials and the duty of issuing them to weavers is not approved. The bulk of the materials should be in the charge of the storekeeper, and they should be issued to weavers by the paymaster who disburses wages to them. The necessary alterations will be made in the rules. It will also be stated in the rules that, where the appraiser is ordered by the committee to accept a cloth, this fact must be noted on the ticket issued by him.

8. The paymaster's cash chest should be deposited in the taluk treasury or in the nearest Police station and not in the store room unless special arrangements for guarding it can be made.

9. The Collector's action, reported in paragraph 5 of his endorsement, is approved. Timely arrangements should be made for the grant of gratuitous relief to the non-working children and infirm dependants of the weavers.

10. The provision for weavers' relief in Kurnool during the current year has been reduced to Rs. 10,000—*vide* B.P., dated 21st January 1897, No. 43. If more funds are required the Collector should apply as early as possible.

11. Rule 2 of the proposed rules should be omitted as it may lead to the cloth merchants disposing of their stock through cooly weavers.

12. A rule will be added under which the weaver will be allowed half or a full day's pay for bringing his wares to the depôt and receiving yarn, &c., according as the distance at which he lives from it is—

Over 2½ and under 5 miles	...	...	...	...	half day.
" 5 " " 10 "	...	...	...	...	full "

If the distances are greater more depôts should be opened.

13. The rules, as amended by the Board, are appended.

(True Copy and Extract).

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

KURNOOL RULES.

Relief to weavers in Pattikonda taluk.

Relief will be given by Government to weavers in accordance with the following scheme, but the power of altering, withdrawing, or in any way modifying any of the conditions always rests with Government.

2. This relief is intended to be afforded to all the weavers in the Piyapali Deputy Collector's Division. Relief will be offered at the two centres of Pattikonda and Kodumur. The weavers living in other villages near to them may go to these centres.

3. A central depôt will be established at Pattikonda under the superintendence of a head appraiser and storekeeper, who will work under the immediate control of the Tahsildar. His duties should be—

receiving and storing all raw materials supplied by the contractor, issuing white yarn to the dyeing establishment for colouring, receiving it back duly tested, and issuing materials to branch appraisers on indents submitted by them. He will maintain accounts of all such receipts and issues. He must furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1,000 from which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of duties.

4. At Pattikonda and Kodumur branch depôts will be opened with an appraiser and a paymaster and storekeeper. The appraiser of each branch will receive the cloths woven by the weavers, test them with reference to the samples kept with him and pass them on to the paymaster and storekeeper with printed tickets supplied for the purpose. The paymaster and storekeeper will maintain regular accounts of all these transactions and he will be held responsible for the safe preservation of the materials and cloths.

5. The paymaster and storekeeper will receive the cloths thus passed on to him by the appraiser, and enter them in a book kept for the purpose. He will keep each kind of cloth separately and will arrange them in the order of the ticket number and will enter each cloth as received in a register to be separately maintained for each kind of cloth, store them in the order in which they are received and make payments to the weavers on the authority of the tickets. He will maintain accounts of these payments and of the cloths stored. He will also obtain on indent on the central storekeeper all materials required for issue to weavers, store them in a room provided for the purpose and issue them to weavers in the manner specified below.

6. Both the appraiser and the paymaster and storekeeper must furnish security for Rs. 500 each, from which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government from their inefficient discharge of duties.

7. A statement showing the different kinds of male and female cloths proposed to be woven will be prepared. Of each kind of cloth therein shown three samples will be prepared and maintained, one sample will be kept in each of the branch depôts for reference and the third will be kept in the central depôt under the lock and key of the Deputy Collector who, when he finds it absolutely necessary, will have the power to allow the Tahsildar to have the custody of it.

8. All yarn and materials for paste will be advanced to weavers. The only payment to them in cash will be their wages which will be the famine C class wages according to the prevalent prices of yellow cholam. In cases where the weavers have to travel long distances for delivering cloths and drawing supplies and wages, an extra allowance will be paid to them on the following scale, weekly :—

If resident within—					
from 2½ to 5 miles	...	...	...	...	half a day's wage.
from 5 to 10 "	...	...	...	...	full day's wage.

The Tahsildar will forward, as often as may be necessary, to the paymasters, a copy of the circular notice regarding the price current in Form G of appendix III to the Famine Code.

9. The advance of materials will be made in the following manner:—

(i) *Female cloths*.—As less than three cannot be woven on a single loom without loss of time and labour, materials sufficient for three cloths must necessarily be given, but as it takes some time to prepare for the stages preliminary to actually setting them on the looms, it is necessary that they should always have a permanent advance, as it were, of materials sufficient for six cloths. Materials sufficient for six cloths will therefore be advanced by the paymaster for each loom in the first instance and as each set of three is prepared and delivered, materials for a set of three more will be advanced in turn. The wages will be paid on delivery of the cloths to the appraisers subject to such deductions as may be found necessary on account of short weight, size, &c., as particularized in columns 17 and 18 of the statement referred to in rule 7. The maximum deductions must be the amount of wages due for the cloth; and all such cloths, as will necessitate a heavier deduction owing either to short weight or short dimensions, will be liable to be rejected.

(ii) *Male cloths*.—Different kinds are woven in different numbers at a time, i.e., Goranchu Panchalu are woven five at a time and Tella Sannapu sellas four at a time. For these, advances of materials will be made for double these numbers at a time for each loom.

10. When a cloth is tendered to the branch appraiser and tester, he will mark on it after examination a number which will be the same as that of a ticket printed in triplicate which he will have to fill up for each cloth. The entries in these tickets will simply show the kind, name and number of the cloth as given in the statement, with the length, weight and deductions, if any, to be made.

11. Ticket books will be machine-numbered and will be stamped under each number with the Tahsildar's *fac-simile* signature. The original will be the appraiser's counterfoil, the duplicate he will paste to the cloth, and the triplicate will be given to the weaver, and will be the authority to the paymaster to disburse wages to him.

12. The paymaster will be allowed an imprest of Rs. 500. His imprest will be recouped by the Tahsildar on the presentation to him of an abstract of expenditure with vouchers as often as necessary. In no case should the balance in hand be allowed to fall short of Rs. 100.

13. The paymaster will be supplied with a cash-chest. It will be lodged in the taluk treasury or in the nearest police station, the key of the chest being kept by the paymaster.

14. The Superintendent of Police will be requested to make arrangements for guarding the stock of materials and cloth with the storekeepers.

15. Once a fortnight at least the stocks of materials and cloths stored in both the central and the branch stores will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Tahsildar (the Stationary Sub-Magistrate or Taluk Head Accountant acting for him in his absence) and two members who will be, one, a respectable weaver, and the other, a respectable cloth merchant, approved by the Deputy Collector. The duty of the committee will be to see that the number of cloths received and paid for is duly brought to store and that their quality and texture as passed by the appraiser are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store register of cloths under a certificate to that effect for each examination. Any cloth rejected by the appraiser may be accepted by them if they approve and the appraiser may be directed to pass it accordingly. The appraiser will in such cases note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee. On ordinary tickets issued by the appraiser, similarly, if they find any cloths passed by the appraiser to be below the standard in any respect, they will fix the amount of loss thereby occasioned to Government and recommend its recoupment from the appraiser's pay for the orders of the Deputy Collector. The non-official members of the committee will be allowed a fee of Re. 1 for each inspection made by them.

Government (1897) of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 207, 26th March 1897.

MARCH.

Weavers' Relief.

Sanctioning, pending investigation by the Special Officer appointed in G.O., No. 1571, dated 21st March 1897, the proposals of the Collector of Kurnool, as revised by the Board of Revenue, for — in the Pattikonda taluk.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 4th March 1897, No. 187:—

Read—the following paper:—

Arzi from M.R.Ry. Y. NARAYAN ROW, Acting Tahsildar of Pattikonda, to the Deputy Collector, Kurnool Division, dated 15th February 1897.

I have the honour to submit proposals for the relief of the weavers of this taluk. Pattikonda, Maddikera, Kodumur and Gonegundla are the four important weaving centres in this taluk. As the first and the third are situated within a distance of ten or twelve miles from the second and fourth, respectively, and, as it will really complicate matters if we have an unmanageable number of relief centres, I propose to offer relief only in two centres, i.e., in Pattikonda and Kodumur, so that Maddikera weavers can go to Pattikonda and the Gonegundla weavers to Kodumur. Devanakonda, which is at a distance of ten miles from Pattikonda, is stated to contain several families of weavers and they may also go to Pattikonda, if they want relief. These proposals, as you know, are based entirely on enquiries personally made by me and you of a few of the principal weavers of Pattikonda village and not on actual experiments made as I should have liked, nor on enquiries in the other weaving centres; but, as the cloths now proposed to be woven are, I understand, almost just the sorts used by the people of this taluk, it is believed that our proposals will, to all intents and purposes, do for the present with the exception that no relief has been proposed for the silk weavers of Kodumur. There is a pretty big number of these, but any undertaking to offer them relief precisely in their own particular craft of silk weaving will, I am afraid, lead eventually to endless complications and in consideration of the facts that no silk weaving industry was aided by the State at Kodumur in the last distress of 1891-92 when, only female cloths and country dungry cloths were woven on almost all the looms in the village and that the Famine Code contemplates that only those which are locally woven and find a ready local market should be got woven by the aid of State relief, I have thought it unnecessary to provide for the weaving of silk cloths in these proposals, and I recommend that they be all asked to weave the ordinary cotton cloths worn by males and females.

2. A statement showing the several kinds of male and female cloths ordinarily woven at Pattikonda and selected by us is enclosed. There are some other kinds which are rather less important and which I have omitted both on that ground and on the ground that the working of the scheme in such unnecessary minute detail may be found impracticable. Three kinds of female cloths known as (1) బిలంచు (billanchu), (2) కుంకుమభరణి (kunkumabharni) and (3) తెల్ల సన్నపు షీర (tella sannapu cheera or white fine cloth) are proposed. Their length varies from about 24 to 27 feet or 16 to 18 cubits with a width of 3' 5" to 3' 7". The first is a rather fine woven cloth used by some of the pretty well-to-do ryots class and as the process of weaving involves some intricacies which cannot satisfactorily explain the long time taken in adjustment, &c., the weavers are inclined to think that it may be deleted from the scheme with advantage and that it will quite suffice if the other two sorts are woven. The male cloths proposed are (1) తోగారంచు పంచా (togaranchu pancha), (2) గోరంచు పంచా (goranchu pancha) and (3) తెల్ల సన్నపు సెల్లా (tella sannapoo sella). The former two measure from 9½ to 10 feet long with a width of 3 feet 2½ inches and 3 feet 10 inches and are used as under garments by men, while the last, which is only about 5 feet long and 2 feet 1½ inches broad is used as an upper garment after stitching a pair into one, lengthwise. Twist No. 20 seems to be the most commonly used for all these cloths and that has been proposed to be used in all cases except that of కుంకుమభరణి for which a little quantity of a somewhat coarser kind, No. 12, seems to be required breadthwise.

The weight shown in column 5 has been ascertained by actual weighing of the quantities in *laddies* (hanks) and *chittas* (skeins) pronounced by some experienced weavers as just sufficient for one cloth and they have on actual weighing of the ready-made cloths been found to be correct with some slight allowance, of course, for paste and other inappreciable difference resulting from the process of manufacture, handling, &c. The cost of materials shown in the next column is what the weavers pay for them at local sales from the retail merchants and it is therefore likely to be actually somewhat less, if the supply is contracted for by a wholesale merchant on receipt of tenders which, I understand, have been called for by the Collector.

As I find that the Collector is anxious to start relief almost immediately, and, as there is no sufficient quantity of twist readily available for sale here now, I have, on your advice, telegraphed to certain firms at Madras and Hubli, Messrs. Dymes & Co., and the Manager, Cotton Spinning Mill, for the cost of twist Nos. 20, 12 and 40 and the red shade of Turkey twist locally called మసిదుమ్మ (masidumma). These will probably be much cheaper than even the cheapest tender that we may get and may therefore have preference. At all events they will serve to give us work before the accepted tenderer produces his articles, if our proposal meets with the approval of the Collector.

3. With regard to the time occupied in weaving a cloth, opinions and the statements of different weavers, and even those of one and the same weaver made at different times differ so much that it is hardly possible to hit at the right mark just at the commencement, and unfortunately this is the most important factor in the whole affair being in fact the basis for setting a proper task. The difficulty seems to be due to the fact that materials sufficient for a number of cloths are prepared at one time and set on the looms so as to produce the expected number of cloths at one time, the number of men, women and children actually at work therefor being most indiscriminately ignored or not particularly counted and noted, while materials for an additional batch of cloths are being prepared, whereas our inquiry is generally "in what time can a man, a woman and a child prepare a cloth of given dimensions." Not possessing scientifically accurate information in their every day routine course of work, they find it impossible to understand this question correctly and even if they do at all, they cannot, approximately at least, count the time actually taken by the numbers given by us. On the whole, however, two days for a man, a woman and a child for an ordinary female cloth seems, in my opinion, to be quite sufficient on the average. At any rate that appears to be the safest period to start with, because if it is really too little, the weavers will be rather slow to accept relief and we may then raise the time, whereas if we now set it as more, i.e., 2½ or 3 days, it may possibly be too much and then we can have no means of getting at the truth, because weavers will be simply going on with the work without giving us room to find out that it is too much. My estimate will be all the more correct, because I propose to dye the twist separately by means of a regular establishment for it without letting the weavers have any concern in the matter.

4. Colour is by far the most important factor in the valuation of cloths and if this is left to the pleasure of the weavers themselves, there can be no guarantee that the colouring will be sufficiently fast, except that the appraiser and tester has got power to reject cloths of light colour. I therefore propose to entertain a special establishment for dyeing. It will only consist of a supervisor on Rs. 10 a month. The men employed in dyeing will simply work under his immediate supervision for contract wages. He gives the dyeing materials to them, supervises the process of boiling the materials and preparing the dye and finally dipping the yarn in it and drying it. The following are the details of the materials, &c., required for dyeing in black colour 60 *laddies* (hanks) of twist No. 20:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Indigo, 12 seers	12	0	0
Tagirisi seeds, 4 seers	0	4	0
Chunam, 8 seers	0	4	0
Firewood, 2 bundles	0	3	0
Tsouda earth	0	3	0
Cooly for dipping	2	0	0
Total	14	14	0

At the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ laddies per female cloth, 60 laddies can be woven into 17 cloths and the cost of dyeing per cloth comes therefore to 14 annas. This is for the ~~the~~ or the fastest colour that can be made here. The rates seem to be only half for the ordinary or much lighter colour, but we cannot be quite certain of getting a ready sale for these cloths subsequently unless the colour is fast and the cloth will not deteriorate in course of time, as it would, if of light colour.

5. The normal prices of these cloths are given in the statement. The cost of materials, the cost of dyeing and the wages per cloth are also all detailed in the statement. The C class wages shown in the statement are calculated with reference to the current price of yellow cholum which is thirteen local seers at Pattikonda and the wages will vary according to the price of the grain. From the statement it will be seen that the cost of the cloths to be woven exceeds that which weavers say they are getting now and the difference is entirely due to the proposal to use fast dye, whereas no calculation has been made for it in the cost of the present cloths. I beg to know whether under these circumstances, my proposal for a fast dye may be acted on or whether the cloths should be prepared on the light colour which they now possess.

6. The relief having to be offered at more centres than one and a separate dyeing establishment having been proposed, it would be a very heavy expenditure to the State if the dyeing is provided for in each centre. I therefore propose to have a central depôt at Pattikonda in charge of a head appraiser and storekeeper working under the immediate superintendence of the Tahsildar. His duties should be (1) receiving and storing all raw materials supplied by the contractor, getting raw white yarn dyed by the dyeing establishment under his close supervision and supplying the same to branch appraisers on their indents. He will be assisted by two peons on Rs. 6. At the two branches at Pattikonda and Kodumur, there will be a paymaster and storekeeper and an appraiser and tester on Rs. 20 each. The appraiser's duty will be to get materials from the central depôt on indents, distribute them to weavers and test and receive the cloths prepared by them and hand them over to the paymaster and storekeeper with tickets. The latter will receive the cloths, store them in order of receipt and make payments to weavers on the authority of the tickets. These officials should severally maintain the accounts connected with their work. I enclose for the Collector's approval a set of draft rules for working this scheme and I request sanction for the undermentioned establishment:—

	Total amount per month. RS.
One central appraiser and storekeeper at Pattikonda on a pay of Rs. 25 per month	25
Two peons for him on a pay of Rs. 6 each per month	12
Two storekeepers and paymasters - one for Kodumur and one for Pattikonda on a pay of Rs. 20 each per month	40
Two attenders—one for each of the above on a pay of Rs. 7 each per month	14
Two appraisers and testers—one for Kodumur and one for Pattikonda on a pay of Rs. 20 each per month	40
Two attenders—one for each of the above on a pay of Rs. 7 each per month	14
One dyeing supervisor at head-quarters on a pay of Rs. 10 per month	10
Total	155

An allotment of Rs. 10,000 may also be placed immediately at my disposal.

7. I request that the Treasury Deputy Collector may be addressed to print and send for our use tickets in triplicate for marking the cloths, such as those mentioned in rule 8 of the Kurnool scheme. I send herewith one sample of each of the kinds of cloths proposed to be woven.

8. In conclusion, I beg to be permitted to add that the enquiries on which these proposals are based have not been as thorough as we should have desired because the time at our disposal for the purpose has been very short. The enclosed statement is

capable of alteration in several respects on actual experiment in the beginning of the relief operations. The samples now produced possess a very light colour and will not do as exact samples for the cloths to be woven so far as colour is concerned. Two cloths of each description will have to be dyed by the special dyeing establishment proposed and prepared and preserved as samples and the cloths woven by the weavers will have to be tested on their pattern.

Endorsement by MAHDI HUSAIN SAIB, Deputy Collector, Kurnool division.

Submitted.

2. The proposals embodied in the above report are based on the enquiries made by me and the Tahsildar.

3. Forms and registers, &c., necessary for the working out of the scheme are under preparation and will be submitted as soon as possible.

4. The time within which the scheme had to be drawn up was, as you are aware, very short and so some of the proposals, I think, will have to be modified as we gain experience.

5. Gudur of Ramallakota taluk, a great centre of weaving industry, is only five or six miles from Kodumur. The weavers of Gudur will also be benefited by the opening of the depôt at Kodumur.

Endorsement by E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Katara-konda, 17th February 1897, Tour Dis. No. 300-Eng.

Copy submitted to the Board for orders.

2. Proposals to give relief to the weavers in his division were submitted, though in an incomplete form, by the Deputy Collector in November last, but the matter was ordered by my predecessor to lie over pending the result of the scheme sanctioned for the Kurnool weavers.

On the representations of the Sanitary Commissioner and on receipt of the Board's telegram of the 3rd instant, the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar were asked to formulate a regular scheme for the relief of weavers in the Pattikonda taluk.

3. The proposals now made, which I have discussed at length with the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar, appear to be on the whole well thought out, and have my support.

4. There will, to begin with, be two centres for the offer of relief, one at Pattikonda and the other at Kodumur. Steps can be taken to establish more centres, if necessity arises. My personal enquiries lead me to believe that the rates offered are reasonable and will be accepted by those who are really in need of relief. The suggestion made in paragraph 4 of the Tahsildar's arzi as regards the establishment of a separate dyeing department appears to be sound: the use of fast dyed yarn in weaving the cloths is very expedient in view to secure for them a ready and profitable sale. Tenders have been invited for the different kinds of twist. The establishment asked for in paragraph 6 of the Tahsildar's arzi is not excessive and may be sanctioned.

5. The Deputy Collector has been authorized, under the authority of B.P., dated 4th February 1897, No. 96, to start work in anticipation of the Board's sanction, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been placed at his disposal out of the amount of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned for the relief of weavers in G.O., No. 809, Financial, of 1896.

6. It may be necessary to provide gratuitous relief for non-working children and infirm dependants, and a kitchen will therefore be opened at each of the two centres.

Resolution—dated 4th March 1897, No. 187.

The scheme proposed by the Collector of Kurnool for the relief of weavers at their own trade in the Pattikonda taluk will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. Relief will be granted at two centres, Pattikonda and Kodumur, each dealing with the weavers in all the neighbouring villages. The Deputy Collector states that

the weavers of Gudur, an important centre of weaving industry in Ramallakota taluk, will also be benefited by the depôt at Kodumur. Rule 3 of the proposed rules, which restricts the grant of relief to the weavers of the Pattikonda taluk, will be modified accordingly.

3. Three kinds of female cloths and three kinds of male cloths are to be woven, but of these one, "Billanchu," is too fine, and the weavers themselves are not in favour of its inclusion in the scheme. It should therefore be omitted.

4. The proposal to establish a separate dyeing department in order to prepare fast-coloured yarn for issue to weavers may be adopted provided there appears on trial to be sufficient demand for the dyed yarn, as it is likely to insure Government against future loss caused by the manufacture of light-coloured cloths which alone are ordinarily woven but which deteriorate when stored. But great care must be taken to see that the dyeing is properly done and that no attempt on the part of the weavers to pass off light-coloured cloths, as those woven with the fast-dyed yarn which is a rare commodity in the market, is permitted. It is observed that dyed yarn is required only for one of the five kinds of cloths that will be woven.

5. The task proposed is harder than the Adóni task, but somewhat easier than the one sanctioned for Kurnool town. It may be accepted, pending further report which should be submitted after the working of the present scheme has been carefully watched for a time. A task table prepared in the form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, has already been called for; it should be submitted without further delay.

6. The scale of establishments proposed to be entertained is not excessive. The Board doubts, however, whether the paymaster will be able to perform the duties of the storekeeper as well, but it will not object to the arrangement so long as payments are promptly made; if this be found impossible, a separate storekeeper should be appointed as provided in the Salem scheme (appendix VII, Famine Code).

7. The proposal to entrust the appraiser with the custody of materials and the duty of issuing them to weavers is not approved. The bulk of the materials should be in the charge of the storekeeper, and they should be issued to weavers by the paymaster who disburses wages to them. The necessary alterations will be made in the rules. It will also be stated in the rules that, where the appraiser is ordered by the committee to accept a cloth, this fact must be noted on the ticket issued by him.

8. The paymaster's cash chest should be deposited in the taluk treasury or in the nearest Police station and not in the store room unless special arrangements for guarding it can be made.

9. The Collector's action, reported in paragraph 5 of his endorsement, is approved. Timely arrangements should be made for the grant of gratuitous relief to the non-working children and infirm dependants of the weavers.

10. The provision for weavers' relief in Kurnool during the current year has been reduced to Rs. 10,000—*vide* B.P., dated 21st January 1897, No. 43. If more funds are required the Collector should apply as early as possible.

11. Rule 2 of the proposed rules should be omitted as it may lead to the cloth merchants disposing of their stock through cooly weavers.

12. A rule will be added under which the weaver will be allowed half or a full day's pay for bringing his wares to the depôt and receiving yarn, &c., according as the distance at which he lives from it is—

Over 2½ and under 5 miles	...	...	...	Half day.
" 5 " " 10 "	...	...	...	Full "

If the distances are greater more depôts should be opened.

13. The rules, as amended by the Board, are appended.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

" Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

KURNOOL RULES.

Relief to weavers in Pattikonda taluk.

Relief will be given by Government to weavers in accordance with the following scheme, but the power of altering, withdrawing, or in any way modifying any of the conditions always rests with Government.

2. This relief is intended to be afforded to all the weavers in the Piyapali Deputy Collector's Division. Relief will be offered at the two centres of Pattikonda and Kodumur. The weavers living in other villages near to them may go to these centres.

3. A central depôt will be established at Pattikonda under the superintendence of a head appraiser and storekeeper, who will work under the immediate control of the Tahsildar. His duties should be—

receiving and storing all raw materials supplied by the contractor, issuing white yarn to the dyeing establishment for colouring, receiving it back duly tested, and issuing materials to branch appraisers on indents submitted by them. He will maintain accounts of all such receipts and issues. He must furnish security to the extent of Rs. 1,000 from which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of duties.

4. At Pattikonda and Kodumur branch depôts will be opened with an appraiser and a paymaster and storekeeper. The appraiser of each branch will receive the cloths woven by the weavers, test them with reference to the samples kept with him and pass them on to the paymaster and storekeeper with printed tickets supplied for the purpose. The paymaster and storekeeper will maintain regular accounts of all these transactions and he will be held responsible for the safe preservation of the materials and cloths.

5. The paymaster and storekeeper will receive the cloths thus passed on to him by the appraiser, and enter them in a book kept for the purpose. He will keep each kind of cloth separately and will arrange them in the order of the ticket number and will enter each cloth as received in a register to be separately maintained for each kind of cloth, store them in the order in which they are received and make payments to the weavers on the authority of the tickets. He will maintain accounts of these payments and of the cloths stored. He will also obtain on indent on the central storekeeper all materials required for issue to weavers, store them in a room provided for the purpose and issue them to weavers in the manner specified below.

6. Both the appraiser and the paymaster and storekeeper must furnish security for Rs. 500 each, from which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government from their inefficient discharge of duties.

7. A statement showing the different kinds of male and female cloths proposed to be woven will be prepared. Of each kind of cloth therein shown three samples will be prepared and maintained, one sample will be kept in each of the branch depôts for reference and the third will be kept in the central depôt under the lock and key of the Deputy Collector who, when he finds it absolutely necessary, will have the power to allow the Tahsildar to have the custody of it.

8. All yarn and materials for paste will be advanced to weavers. The only payment to them in cash will be their wages which will be the famine C class wages according to the prevalent prices of yellow cholum. In cases where the weavers have to travel long distances for delivering cloths and drawing supplies and wages, an extra allowance will be paid to them on the following scale, weekly :—

If resident within—

From 2½ to 5 miles	...	...	...	...	half a day's wage
From 5 to 10 "	...	...	...	...	full day's wage.

The Tahsildar will forward, as often as may be necessary, to the paymasters, a copy of the circular notice regarding the price current in Form G of appendix III to the Famine Code.

9. The advance of materials will be made in the following manner :—

(i) *Female cloths.*—As less than three cannot be woven on a single loom without loss of time and labour, materials sufficient for three cloths must necessarily be given, but as it takes some time to prepare for the stages preliminary to actually setting them on the looms, it is necessary that they should always have a permanent advance, as it were, of materials sufficient for six cloths. Materials sufficient for six cloths will therefore be advanced by the paymaster for each loom in the first instance and as each set of three is prepared and delivered, materials for a set of three more will be advanced in turn. The wages will be paid on delivery of the cloths to the appraisers subject to such deductions as may be found necessary on account of short weight, size, &c., as particularized in columns 17 and 18 of the statement referred to in rule 7. The maximum deductions must be the amount of wages due for the cloth; and all such will be liable to be rejected.

(ii) *Male cloths*.—Different kinds are woven in different numbers at a time, i.e., Goran-ohu Panchalu are woven five at a time and Tella Sannapu sellas four at a time. For these, advances of materials will be made for double these numbers at a time for each loom.

10. When a cloth is tendered to the branch appraiser and tester, he will mark on it after examination a number which will be the same as that of a ticket printed in triplicate which he will have to fill up for each cloth. The entries in these tickets will simply show the kind, name and number of the cloth as given in the statement, with the length, weight and deductions, if any, to be made.

11. Ticket books will be machine-numbered and will be stamped under each number with the Tahsildar's *fac-simile* signature. The original will be the appraiser's counterfoil, the duplicate he will paste to the cloth, and the triplicate will be given to the weaver, and will be the authority to the paymaster to disburse wages to him.

12. The paymaster will be allowed an imprest of Rs. 500. His imprest will be recouped by the Tahsildar on the presentation to him of an abstract of expenditure with vouchers as often as necessary. In no case should the balance in hand be allowed to fall short of Rs. 100.

13. The paymaster will be supplied with a cash-chest. It will be lodged in the taluk treasury or in the nearest police station, the key of the chest being kept by the paymaster.

14. The Superintendent of Police will be requested to make arrangements for guarding the stock of materials and cloth with the storekeepers.

15. Once a fortnight at least the stocks of materials and cloths stored in both the central and the branch stores will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Tahsildar (the Stationary Sub-Magistrate or Taluk Head Accountant acting for him in his absence) and two members who will be, one, a respectable weaver, and the other, a respectable cloth merchant, approved by the Deputy Collector. The duty of the committee will be to see that the number of cloths received and paid for is duly brought to store and that their quality and texture as passed by the appraiser are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store register of cloths under a certificate to that effect for each examination. Any cloth rejected by the appraiser may be accepted by them if they approve and the appraiser may be directed to pass it accordingly. The appraiser will in such cases note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee. On ordinary tickets issued by the appraiser, similarly, if they find any cloths passed by the appraiser to be below the standard in any respect, they will fix the amount of loss thereby occasioned to Government and recommend its recoupment from the appraiser's pay for the orders of the Deputy Collector. The non-official members of the committee will be allowed a fee of Re. 1 for each inspection made by them.

ORDER—No. 207, Revenue, dated 26th March 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Collector's proposals as revised by the Board are sanctioned, pending investigation by the Special Officer appointed in G.O., No. 1571, dated 23rd March 1897.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Financial Department.

Exl. Shakh Karim.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

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