

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2264

DATED 5th May

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording P.W.: Finance Dept. authorizing the
A.G. to place a sum of Rs 15,000 at the disposal
of the Coll^r of Anantapur for famine relief.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Circ	5320/97						
Circ	5466/97						

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3685

#57/97

From

The Fin. Dept.

Order no. 2264 of 5th May 1897.

Recorded

No. 334

11/5/97

Dated 12th April 1897

Received 1st May 1897

Registered

Enclosures

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SUBJECT.

Authorizing the A.G. to place a sum of Rs 15,000. at the disposal of the Coll. of Chantapur for famine relief.

Cont

Rs 4-5-11

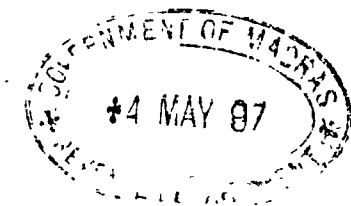
BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

Government {1897} of Madras. FINANCIAL.



Recd.

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G.O., No. 334, 12th April 1897.

APRIL.

Funds for Famine Relief.

Authorising the Accountant-General to place a sum of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Anantapur for famine relief.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., No. 229, Revenue, dated 1st April 1897.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, &c.), dated 4th March 1897, No. 188.

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., B.A., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1897, Dis. No. 925 :—

I have the honour to submit herewith a draft scheme prepared by the Deputy Collector, Gooty Division, for the relief of weavers in their own trade in the Tadpatri taluk of his division, together with a copy of his report, Dis. No. 204, dated 25th January 1897, and a set of rules framed and forms drawn up on the model of the Cuddapah draft rules printed in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474.

2. As reported in my letter, Dis. No. 4806, dated 22nd December 1896, the weavers in the district showed until very lately no signs of inclination to accept State relief on the conditions laid down in the Famine Code. To prevent, however, any possible misconception that might exist, I issued early last month printed leaflets for free distribution to the weavers in which the conditions of relief were briefly indicated and written in the vernacular so as to help an accurate understanding of the terms. Applications from the weavers were also invited in all cases where they were willing to accept relief on the conditions laid down. Up to date, I have received none from any quarter and it is evident that the cloth-dealing merchants have not yet altogether forsaken the weavers. The Deputy Collector's enquiries have, however, shown that in Tadpatri, the necessity for relief has arisen, about one-third of the weavers having now been thrown out of employment and compelled to seek their livelihood by other means. From the village war statistics compiled by the Tahsildar, it would appear that out of 1,112 families owning about 2,050 looms, about 1,097 owning 2,028 looms and consisting of about 4,700 souls are likely to need relief. All these are returned as members of the weavers' families and to this number must be added the number of coolies usually employed in the weavers' households, which are being separately compiled. About 1,232 looms are reported to have ceased working and considering the magnitude of the distress prevailing in this taluk, as indicated by the daily increasing attendance on the relief works especially the one at Gudur, where the number has steadily risen day by day to thrice its original strength within the space of nearly a fortnight—the attendance at present being 1,571—I am of opinion that the relief to weavers in this taluk cannot be safely postponed any longer, and that numbers will avail themselves of it as soon as the relief is started. My own recent tours in this taluk have fully convinced me of the necessity for this form of relief in the near future. Hence, though no one has yet come forward openly asking for such relief, I venture to think that it is time to take steps for having the scheme ready for introduction as soon as the necessity is felt and to be equipped also with requisite funds and sanction for establishments, &c., all of which mean a deal of interval delay.

3. The Deputy Collector has selected only the following three kinds of cloths, in view of the terms of section 131 of the Code :—

- (1) Pachadam (sheeting cloth);
- (2) Yerra vastram (a sort of coloured handkerchief); and
- (3) Pattanchu panchalu (a kind of coarse male cloth). Samples of the above three have been procured and are separately forwarded to the Board for inspection and approval. Other kinds of cloths locally woven, such as the female cloths, have been excluded for the present from the operations of these rules for the reasons stated by the Deputy Collector in paragraph 3 of his report which, I consider, are sound. As regards the "Yerra vastram", I felt at first rather doubtful as to its suitability since the cloth is only 2 feet square and formed a sort of handkerchief ordinarily but rarely used except by a few selected classes. But in reply to my reference on the point, the Deputy Collector since reports as follows :—

"When the cloth designated as 'Yerra vastram' was selected by me and the Tahsildar of Tadpatri for being woven, the terms of section 131 of the Famine Code were duly considered, and it has been ascertained that it finds a ready sale in the western countries of Hubli, Dharwar, &c., as already reported in paragraph 5 of my letter, Dis. No. 204, dated 22nd January 1897. These red vastrams are used more as turbans (pagas) by Balijas and Muhammadans and number of them from 8 to 20 is being utilised therefore without being separated into pieces. The single pieces separated are also used by Lingayets for suspending the *lingas* on to their necks. They are exported on a pretty extensive scale to the Bombay Presidency. Besides these points in favour of the adoption of this kind of cloth, there is another important consideration, as already stated by me, that it is manufactured generally by Muhammadan gosha ladies who cannot find any other suitable employment for sustenance."

While fully endorsing the Deputy Collector's remarks as to the necessity for affording these Muhammadan women what cannot but be in one way a very congenial form of relief to them, I cannot help remarking that I have my own misgivings as to the advisability of its adoption. The supervision entailed by the opening of these operations will involve various kinds of inspections, no doubt meant to prevent fraud, but in the eyes of these women, inquisitorial in their character and, as the Board is aware, unquestionably distasteful to the recipients of relief, who are debarred by national custom from appearing in public, and who in short would rather decline State relief than be exposed to any risk of meddlesomeness. The necessity for such inspections has been demonstrated by the considerations mentioned by the Collector of Cuddapah in paragraph 5 of his first letter printed in B.P., dated 31st December 1896, No. 474, above referred to; in fact the rules contemplate that the relief is to be extended to *bond fide* weavers and members of their families, and in order to ensure that the object of Government is not defeated, frequent local inspections of the looms, the process of weaving, and the task, &c., will be necessary. As the Deputy Collector, however, strongly urges that the manufacture of these should also be taken in hand, I recommend their adoption with, of course, some diffidence as an experimental measure for the Board's approval.

4. The dimensions of the cloths chosen, the kinds of materials used, the labour required for manufacturing them, and the probable cost of making them, &c., are given in the accompanying statement No. I. Both the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar have ascertained the task before fixing it, but if subsequent experience shows that it has been fixed either too liberally or too rigidly, a modification will be suggested.

5. The task for "Pachadam" (cloth No. I) appears to be almost the same as that adopted for Adóni. As for "Panchalu," the task fixed by the Divisional Officer is compared below with the results recorded at Adóni and Kurnool (*vide* B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46).

Kurnool	14×2	= 28 square cubits — 2 days (<i>i.e.</i> , a day for a man and a day for a woman).
Adóni	$12 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	= 27 square cubits — 2 days for a man and 3 days for a woman.
Tadpatri	$36 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	= 78 square cubits — 6 days for a man and 6 days for a woman.

By reducing the Kurnool and Adóni tasks to the standard adopted at Tadpatri we have—

Kurnool ...	78 square cubits	— 5½ days (i.e., 2½ days for a man and 2½ days for a woman).
Adóni ...	Do.	— 5½ days for one man and 8½ days for one woman.

It will thus be seen that the task fixed for Tadpatri is far more rigid than the one adopted in Adóni, but somewhat lighter than that for Kurnool. It is said that the Kurnool scheme has not proved successful and that no one there has yet come forward to accept the relief on the terms offered, and this, if true, is probably some proof of the rigidity of the task worked out in that district. Pending the result of certain experiments recently ordered by the Board in the two neighbouring districts, I think the task arrived at by the Deputy Collector may be accepted *ad interim*. With regard to the cost of these male cloths, it is observed that, while the Cuddapah cloth called "Kattuvasam panchalu" cost As. 8-2 per cloth and the Kurnool one As. 6-1, the Tadpatri cloth costs As. 7-6. There is, however, a small difference in the dimensions of the Cuddapah and Tadpatri patterns, the former being a quarter of a foot broader. The Deputy Collector reports that this difference is made up by the superiority of the texture of the latter, which is said to be less loose than the former. All the 2,028 looms expected to need relief are apparently not suited for weaving the three kinds of cloths now chosen. But the Deputy Collector has ascertained that the looms adapted for weaving the female cloths can, with slight adjustments, be fitted up for weaving the "Panchalu" and "Pachadam" Nos. 1 and 3 referred to in statement No. I.

6. As regards the establishments necessary for introducing the scheme, the Deputy Collector suggests the following:—

							RS.
Appraising department—							
One appraiser	...	...	...	...	...	...	on 20
One gumastah	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 15
One attender	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 7
Store-keeping department—							
One head store-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	on 50
One deputy store-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 30
One attender	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 7
Paying department—							
One paymaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	on 30
One attender	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 7

Until the relief is actually started and it is seen what numbers avail themselves of it, I am not in a position to state definitely what establishments would be actually required. But I would suggest that sanction be accorded to the above on the understanding that they should be entertained only as actual necessity arises. In the meantime effect may be given to the proposals made by the Deputy Collector in paragraph 8 of his letter with which I entirely concur, viz.—

(1) Entrusting the work for the present to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tadpatri, with the allowance of a clerk of Rs. 15 to strengthen his staff and (2) merging the appraising and the store-keeping departments into one, &c.

Besides the above, the Deputy Collector also suggests the entertainment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar to supervise the relief operations, together with the marginally-noted establishment for him (Deputy Tahsildar). As I have already recommended in my letter, Ref. on C. No. 94, dated 19th January 1897, the appointment of a Special Deputy Collector for this division to relieve the present Divisional Officer of his magisterial work, &c., I am not prepared at present to recommend an additional Deputy Tahsildar and would defer the consideration until I have seen how far the arrangement already proposed would leave the Divisional Officer unfettered for the administration of famine relief.

7. As stated by the Deputy Collector, an allotment of Rs. 10,000 would suffice for the present, and I request that this sum may be placed at my disposal at an early date. The Deputy Collector has omitted to note that a kitchen or kitchens would be necessary for the children and infirm dependants of the weavers' families in Tadpatri and other suitable centres. I am addressing him for submitting detailed proposals in this respect as I do not at present see my way to arranging for the feeding of all such persons in kitchens since the weavers' families are scattered over not less than fifty villages in various parts of the taluk, and one or two kitchens cannot conveniently serve the purposes of all admitted to relief. On receipt of further particulars, I shall again address the Board on this point. In the meanwhile, as a kitchen at Tadpatri, where the number of weavers is largest in the taluk, would undoubtedly be necessary, and as the sum of Rs. 2,000 already sanctioned in G.O., No. 6, Financial, dated 4th January 1897, for purposes of gratuitous relief in this district would be utterly inadequate for meeting the increased expenditure until the close of the official year, I request that an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 be allotted for expenditure under this head.

8. In the concluding portion of his letter, the Deputy Collector recommends that his proposals so far as they relate to "Pachadam" and "Panchalu" be extended also to the Gooty taluk. In the absence of detailed information as to the task, the kinds woven, their dimensions and the labour involved, &c., I am unable to recommend this proposal for the Board's acceptance. The Deputy Collector has been called on to report these particulars and directly on receipt, the Board will be separately addressed as regards the Gooty taluk.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. K. NARAYANA IYER Avergal, Deputy Collector of Gooty Division, Anantapur District, to the Collector of Arantapur, dated Senegalagudur, 22nd January 1897, Dis. No. 204.

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the grant of relief to the weavers in my division.

2 First, as regards the necessity for affording relief in their own trade to weavers, I beg to state that searching enquiries have been made regarding the present condition of the weavers and that it is clear therefrom that owing to the adverse state of the season and the rapid rise in the price of the staple food-grains and that also in consequence of the fall in the demand for the cloths of local manufacture which has obliged the "sowears" to greatly curtail their transactions, about one-third of the weavers have been thrown out of employment and are found either to remain idle or to earn their livelihood by other professions, for which they are not well fitted. In Tadpatri taluk, it is reported that the total number of looms is 2,050 and the number of weavers, men and women, able to work is about 4,500. Of the former, about one-half are out of work, and of the number of weavers about 3,000 would eventually require work in their own craft.

3. The cloths principally woven in these parts are male and female cloths, red "vastrams" or handkerchiefs and rough sheeting cloths, called in Telugu (పచ్చలు, చీరలు, యెర్రావస్త్రము, పచ్చద్రుము) Panchalu, Chiralu, Yerravastram and Pachadam, respectively. The Pariah and barber weavers generally employ themselves in manufacturing "Pachadam" and white female cloths, while the rest betake themselves to the manufacture of "Pancha," "Red vastram" and other coloured female cloths. I have, for the present, confined my proposal to aid the manufacturers of "Pancha," "Vastram" and "Pachadam," as these will, to begin with, afford work to the poorer class of weavers, who stand in greater need of State relief at present than the weavers engaged in the comparatively more valuable coloured female cloths and as the manufacture of the coloured female cloths involves greater intricacy requiring a highly paid supervising staff to carefully examine the fastness of the colour and other details. These cloths are ordinarily made of very badly dyed material and the consequence is that, if kept for a year or more, they lose their colour and deteriorate in value. More valuable kind of dyeing will have to be used to prevent the fading of the colour, but there is no guarantee that even then the colour would remain fast. Further, in the time taken for weaving such female cloths, there is a great difference between the rates sanctioned for the Kurnool district and those ascertained by actual experiment here by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri. I have addressed the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector, Kurnool division, to inform me if any weavers have come forward to accept State aid for the weaving of the female cloths at the rates of wages sanctioned therefor and if so, how many have been relieved thereunder. On receipt of his reply, I shall submit further proposals in regard to the weaving of these cloths. I may, however, note that, although no provision is made in the scheme for making advances to those owning looms adapted for weaving

female cloths, there can really be no hardship to such loom owners, as I understand that "Panchas" and "Pachadams" can, with slight alterations and adjustments, be woven in such looms. I have specially included red "Vastrams" in my proposal as they are in some cases woven by Muhammadan Gosha ladies in Tadpatri town. Out of 165 looms existing in Tadpatri alone for weaving handkerchiefs, 50 looms are worked by Muhammadan females.

4. The details of the dimensions of these cloths, the materials used, the labour involved in manufacturing them, the cost of the materials, the cooly paid in ordinary times and the wages that are now required to be paid are given in the accompanying statement No. I. The idea of the scheme is to deal with individual families of weavers possessing looms. A family possesses sometimes more looms than one, but in such cases advances should be restricted to as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family. If it happens that a weaver has more looms than he can work with the members of his family, he can let them out to the coolies who can get advance under the rules. It is proposed to give the twist required for the manufacture of the cloths to each headman of the family owning a loom, and on the return of the manufactured cloths to pay C class wages according to the then prevalent prices of yellow cholum. Cholum appears to be the food now in ordinary use by the weaver classes. The processes connected with the weaving of the three sorts of cloths in question are simple enough and it has been ascertained both by personal observation by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri and myself, and from the statements of some practical weavers and cloth merchants, that it would take 5 days for a male weaver to weave 3 "Pachadams" of 18 feet by 2½ feet each and 5 days for a female for adjusting, &c. The red "Vastrams" proposed to be woven is 2 feet square for 24 pieces of such "Vastrams;" the labour required is of a male for 5 days and a female for 4 days. The time taken for weaving 6 "Panchalu" of 9 x 3½ feet each is ascertained to be that of one man and one woman for 6 days. These rates are liable to revision whenever experience shows that lower rates may be adopted.

5. The cloths now proposed to be manufactured are those which, in ordinary years, find ready sales in the western countries of Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Dhavangiri and Tummarkartha, as also in Bellary, Bombay, Poona and Sholapur.

6. The Tahsildar of Tadpatri proposes to send the manufactured cloths to the Huzur office at Anantapur as they can be better secured there. They may be temporarily kept and secured in the old Taluk Cutcherry at Tadpatri and sent to Anantapur once a fortnight or a month.

7. The village agency will be utilised in preparing the lists of weavers requiring relief, their means, &c.

8. A set of draft rules proposed for the relief of weavers with the necessary statements is enclosed. These rules are intended to be adopted in their entirety, only when the system works well and when the number of weavers relieved amounts to at least 200. For the present, the work may be placed under the immediate charge of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Tadpatri, whose magisterial work is rather light. He may be allowed a clerk on Rs. 15 to facilitate speedy disposal of cases coming before him. The appraising and the store-keeping departments may be merged into one for the present and the head of the department paid Rs. 20 per month and asked to furnish security for Rs. 200, from which will be recovered from time to time, any losses accruing to Government from the inefficient discharge of his duty. The services of an attender on Rs. 7 may be given to him for the present. There should be a paymaster on Rs. 30, who will be assisted in the beginning by the attender above referred to in weighing and issuing the yarn. But I would, however, suggest that the necessary sanction of the Board may be obtained previously for entertaining the establishment proposed in the rules when the number of weavers relieved amounts to 200 as already stated.

9. In conclusion, I beg to request that, for the purpose, the necessary sanction may be obtained for placing at my disposal a sum of Rs. 10,000. My proposals are restricted only to the Tadpatri taluk as the Tahsildar of Gooty and the Deputy Tahsildar of Uravakonda have reported that no weavers require relief for the present in the Gooty taluk. I have, however, ascertained on my tour of inspection that the weavers at Konakondla and Guntakal want relief. The proposals submitted by me for the Tadpatri taluk so far as they relate to the weaving of "Pachadam" and "Pancha" may be extended to the Gooty taluk also, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Gooty or the Deputy Tahsildar of Uravakonda attending to the work according as the majority of the weavers who want relief live nearer to Gooty or Uravakonda. Sanction should be obtained for the appointment of an appraiser and a paymaster for the Gooty taluk also for the present on the pay mentioned above.

Resolution—dated 4th March 1897, No. 188.

The proposals of the Collector of Anantapur for the relief of weavers at their own trade in the Tadpatri taluk will be submitted to Government with an expression of the Board's general approval thereof.

2. The Collector's report submitted to Government with B.P., dated 1st January 1897, Mis. No. 4, showed that, though the weavers in parts of the district had begun to

feel the pinch of distress, they were then nowhere prepared to accept relief on famine wages. This does not quite accord with the experience of the Famine Commissioner, who found several weavers of both sexes on the road works in Tadpatri taluk. Now, however, the weavers in Tadpatri are reported to stand in need of State relief, and although nobody has yet come forward asking for such relief, it is expected that numbers will avail themselves of it as soon as the relief is started. The Collector estimates that about 1,097 families owning 2,028 looms and consisting of 4,700 persons, besides coolies employed by them in ordinary seasons to assist in their work, are likely to need relief.

3. The cloths proposed to be woven are (1) Pachadam (sheeting cloth), (2) Panchalu (coarse male cloth) and (3) Yerravastram (coloured handkerchiefs). The last does not find a ready local sale, but is exported largely to the Bombay Presidency in ordinary seasons, and it is included in the scheme, as a means of affording relief to poor Muhammadan gosha women who are generally employed in manufacturing this kind of cloth. For the relief of these women, however, the proper course is to follow the direction in sections 134 and 135 of the Famine Code and to employ the women in spinning cotton or grinding grain required for use in kitchens, as was done in Kurnool in 1892. A copy of B.P., dated 9th June 1892, No. 416, which contains a description of the scheme adopted at Cumbum for the relief of gosha women in 1892 will be forwarded to the Collector for his information and guidance. The Board thinks that, for the present, the relief operations may be confined to the manufacture of Pachadam and Panchalu.

4. The task prescribed appears, on the data at present available, to be fair, and it may be adopted pending further report which should be submitted after watching the scheme in actual work for some time. A task table should be prepared in the form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, and submitted to the Board as early as possible.

5. The scale of establishments proposed has also the Board's approval provided that only the staff that is actually necessary to start work is employed in the beginning. The Board, however, does not consider that two storekeepers are at present required, and has therefore struck off one. The Board does not agree with the Collector in thinking that the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar to supervise the weavers' relief operations is at present unnecessary. Tadpatri is a litigious place and it is doubtful if the Stationary Sub-Magistrate would have time to supervise the experiment properly. The appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar is therefore recommended.

6. Proper arrangements should be made without delay for the grant of gratuitous relief to the non-working children and infirm dependants of the weavers. If circles are formed, as contemplated by section 65 of the Famine Code, it will not be necessary to give relief in every village, and there will, in all villages where kitchens are so started, be other destitute persons entitled to relief under section 62. The sanction of Government is requested to the allotment of funds applied for by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter.

7. The allotment of particular days for the receipt of cloths from the weavers of particular villages is likely to cause hardship and the requirement in rule 4, that the village officers should be present with the weavers at such times, will, the Board fears, unnecessarily interfere with the ordinary duties of these officers. These provisions will accordingly be omitted. There is no objection in requiring village officers to be present when weavers are given their first advances, in order to ensure the identity of the person relieved and that advances are not made for more looms than they can actually work, but even for this the production of a certificate from the village officer may be found sufficient. A rule will be added permitting the payment of wages for the days taken in drawing supplies and pay, on the following scale, weekly:—

If resident within—

from 2½ to 5 miles	...	...	...	...	half a day,
from 5 to 10 miles	...	...	...	...	full day,

it being also remembered that the weavers are certain to be detained more or less each time they come to the central depôt.

At the close of each day's transaction the paymaster will send to the officer in charge extracts from the daily accounts of the issue of yarn and of money-payments made along with the appraiser's tickets and paid vouchers. The paymaster will see that the gumastah and the attender keep a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quality of the several materials and that the materials required for one issue to each weaver are always kept prepared for issue.

15. The Deputy Tahsildar will admit all persons applying for relief and supervise the work of the appraiser, paymaster and storekeeper. He will see that the establishments do their work properly without letting the weavers wait unnecessarily.

16. The Tahsildar will keep the paymaster supplied with funds, and for this he will allow an imprest of a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 to the paymaster. The paymaster's imprest will be recouped by the Tahsildar on the presentation to him of an extract of expenditure in form Q. With this must be submitted all the paid vouchers in adjustment of the credit given to him. These will be countersigned by the officer in charge.

17. The Deputy Tahsildar will examine the balance of money and the stock of materials with the paymaster every evening and will compare his day-book with that of the appraiser to test their accuracy. He will examine the stock of materials with the storekeeper once a week. The ledger kept by the appraiser will also be scrutinized by the Deputy Tahsildar every day (not less than 25 per cent. of the cases) to see that the scale prescribed has not been departed from. The Deputy Collector will also examine the accounts and verify the balance at least once a fortnight.

18. The paymaster will be supplied with a cash-chest which should be lodged in the local Sub-Treasury. The key of the chest should be kept by the paymaster.

19. The Deputy Tahsildar will also incur all contingent expenditure connected with the working of the scheme, such as railway fare and cart-hire of yarn received, cloths despatched, packing materials, stationery articles, &c. He should keep a register in form R. His bills will be paid by the paymaster and the paid vouchers will be sent by him along with the other vouchers. He will keep an abstract register of the quantity of yarn received from firms, &c., in form S and of the issues of yarn to weavers and receipt of cloths from them in form F.

20. The stock of cloths will be transferred from the storekeeper's store to that of the Deputy Collector or the Treasury Deputy Collector once a fortnight.

21. Once a fortnight the stock of cloths in store with the storekeeper will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of the Deputy Collector, Tahsildar and two well experienced respectable local cloth merchants to be selected by the Deputy Collector. Their duty will be to see that the cloths received and paid for, are duly brought to store and especially that the quality and the texture of cloths passed by the appraiser are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store register of cloths, on the date of their examination, a certificate to that effect. The non-official members of the committee will be allowed such fee as may be determined by the Deputy Collector not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloth rejected by the appraiser as not up to the sample, brought to them for the purpose by the weavers and if they think that it may be accepted to direct the appraiser to pass it. The appraiser will in such cases note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee.

22. An adequate guard of police will be detailed for duty in connection with the scheme. The stock of materials and cloths with the storekeeper will be guarded both day and night. There should be an orderly at each of the appraising and paying offices during the working hours to preserve order among the weavers and see to safety of yarn, money, &c.

23. No light should, on any account, be taken into the store rooms.

Order—No. 229, Revenue, dated 1st April 1897.

The Government sanctions the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and a peon for superintending the operations for the relief of weavers in Anantapur. Orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing an additional allotment of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector.

2. In regard to the tasks proposed by the Collector which are stated to be far more rigid than at Adóni, the Board's attention will be drawn to paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, wherein the Government suggests that wherever the tasks are higher than at Adóni they may be reduced to the Adóni level, which enables the working members to earn just enough to maintain their young and infirm

dependants. If the Adóni tasks are adopted, it is a question for consideration whether separate arrangements should be made for the gratuitous relief of these dependants; the Board is requested to report on this point.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, &c.).

" Financial Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

ORDER—No. 334, Financial, dated 12th April 1897.

The Accountant-General is authorised to place a sum of Rs. 15,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Anantapur for famine relief.

(True Extract.)

Adhikari
for Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

" Revenue Department. ✓
" Board of Revenue.
" Accountant General.

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