

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 227

DATED 3/15 March

[Despatch Abstract.]

Relief of Weavers.

Considering that the Adoni tasks should be adopted as a standard everywhere pending investigation by the Special Deputy Collector appointed to be in charge of the operations for the — in the Deccan districts and directing that officer to submit a detailed report with special reference to ~~certain~~ certain points mentioned.

BACK PAPERS.

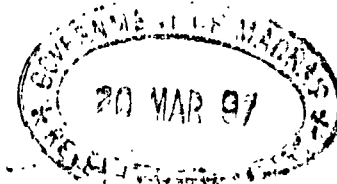
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2527



From

The Board of Revenue
(Rev. Secy. L. Adm. & Agri.)
Madras.

Orders.

The following points require notice:

(i) ^(Para 2) ~~Sacks~~ ^{Carpet} ~~Carpet~~ The sack adopted is slightly less than that prepared by the weavers themselves, but is higher than that adopted at Adoni. Cloth. The sack for cloth meaning compares as follows with the Adoni sack:

Adoni 78 by 48 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ for 1 man + 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ deep for 1 woman.

Kurnool (Revised) 78 by 48 5 $\frac{5}{12}$ man + 2 $\frac{1}{6}$ woman + 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ child and is obviously higher

(ii) Number of working hours. The Adoni scheme takes a day to be equal to 10 working hours; Jamnabai scheme 8 hours; the Board's present

Dated 5th March 1897.

Received 20th

Registered 20th

Enclosures
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Relief of weavers.

Remarks, the revised scheme submitted by the Collector for the — in Kurnool town.

C. 22/3/97.

BACK PAPERS.

probable is 9 hours. It will be seen
from para 2 of B.P. $\frac{46}{22-1-97}$ in G.O.

77 that the adoin scheme though
-2-97 ^{than others} apparently more unfavorable ~~than~~
this respect is in reality not so; though
a carpet takes an adoin wearer less
than $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours ~~and~~ to increase ^{and} ~~the~~

of a full day is allowed, although the services of the woman who assists him are not required for the whole day, still a full day is allowed for both man and woman for certain reasons which are apparently not taken into account in the other schemes.

Now the Govt has come to the decision that the adoni scheme should be taken as the standard, and if, is in this scheme, that the task be enforced as ~~so~~ many square feet or square cubits of cloth or carpet per day, the question of the number of working hours is of no consequence at all. There may, however, be cases in which on account of the difference in the kind of cloths woven the adoni data may be inapplicable and fresh task-tables may have to be constructed with reference

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		180 no 796-723-2-1	

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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

The task will vary with the firmness
of the cloth if the standard
above be adopted.

Sept. 10.

Relief of Weavers
for the — in Kurnool town

to actual experiments; and in view to meet such cases it is desirable to decide the number of working hours to be taken as equivalent to a day. The Adonis day though nominally 10 hours is really considerably less, ~~pro-~~
~~nominally~~ considerably less than 8 hours so far as earning work is concerned.

(iii) C wage; ^{para 4} holiday wage. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner the Board recommends that The wages do means he calculated at B rates instead of at C rates as prescribed in Section 131(2) of the famine Code. It, however, sees no reason to allow the weavers a holiday with the minimum wage as on relief-works. The C wage and the absence of a holiday are parts of the Adoni scheme which taken as a whole has been adopted as the standard. ~~The B wage and the holiday are~~ ~~as mentioned in the Adoni scheme~~ ~~with its various~~ orders are solicited as to whether the Govt wishes that ^{a scheme} ~~the Adoni~~ ^{should be more favorable than}

that at Adoni should be adopted
by allowing ^{or both} B wages or a weekly
holiday. We have to go up to India
for allowing B wages but not for
allowing a weekly holiday.

(IV) Relief of dependants. This
point has already been sub-
mitted for orders in connection
with the Tadpatri scheme

RS
12-3-97

W. J. J.

Though I think it would be pre-
ferable to proceed for the Adoni
scheme, we might safely order
it to be adopted any where pending
report by the Special Officer who
has been ordered to take charge

10-10-97
4-3-97

JG
23/3/97

There. I conclude that the

matter will be more fully reported on, after
experience.

A. A. H. 25.3.97

Dr. J. J.

12/3/97

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March th.

Proceedings, 5th March 1897, No. 192.

MARCH.

Relief of Weavers.—Sanctioning, with remarks, the revised scheme submitted by the Collector
for the — in Kurnool town.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 796:—

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Kurnool, 22nd January 1897, Dis. No. 247-Eng.:—

Adverting to paragraph 4 of B.P., dated 7th November 1896, No. 328, I have the honour to state that under No. 12 of the instructions to the preparation of proposition statements issued in G.O., No. 604, Financial, dated 21st September 1896, embodied in B.P., No. 398, Land Revenue, dated 23rd October 1896, a proposition statement for the establishment in question appears to be unnecessary.

The establishment, however, has not been entertained as none have accepted the relief offered to the weavers in Kurnool.

Resolution—dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 796.

The Collector is requested to report how the weavers of Kurnool town, reported to be distressed in October 1896, are and have been living. Has a demand for the product of their trade sprung up? If not, why do the weavers refuse the terms offered? If it is to the latter that the weavers object, the Collector should consider whether a further reduction in the task is necessary. The Kurnool task—even as reduced—is considerably higher than that enforced at Adóni, though, possibly the latter may be too low. The question of relief cannot be shelved until it is definitely reported that the weavers have other means of livelihood and refuse to do a fair task for the famine wage.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 797:—

Read—the following extract (paragraph 3) of letter No. 179-S., dated 18th January 1897, from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the Collector of Kurnool and endorsement thereon:—

3. A further class would also seem to require aid urgently, namely the cotton weavers. I attach a list * for your information of the state of families specially visited. It will here be seen that whilst
- * Will follow.

work has not entirely ceased it is conducted fitfully, and under great difficulties. My enquiries go to show that the following rates are usual in this village:—

Reeling on a spindle 4 lb. cotton—One woman one day making warp.

Making warp. { Arranging on frame lb. 2 thread—One day one woman.
Arranging warp—One woman $\frac{1}{2}$ day.

Making warp thread reels, lb. 2 thread, reeling— $\frac{1}{4}$ day, one woman's, say one boy's wage.

Weaving one woman's cloth, 16 cubits—One man $1\frac{1}{2}$ days.

This would give at 15 seers per rupee B. class (for I think undoubtedly as skilled labourers all weavers are entitled to this class) about As. 6 per woman's ordinary coloured cloth.

These accord closely with the Adóni rates. The rates offered in this district are, I believe, not so favourable; but it may be taken as a fact that the sum mentioned would be the least that would be appropriate. On my suggesting these rates, the weavers gladly assented to their acceptance. This matter is of course within your discretion, and I merely mention it lest it be found that on offering the Kurnool rates the people do not accept them, and their safety be thus retarded.

Copy submitted to the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.) in continuation of my foot-note Dis. No. 16-Eng., dated ^{17th December 1896} 5th January 1897, for favour of orders as to whether the Adóni rates should be introduced. Kurnool rates agree with the Salem rates but differ greatly from the Adóni rates. The only question is, which is the correct task for famine work.

KURNOOL,
22nd January 1897.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Collector.

Resolution—dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 797.

Recorded with reference to B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, from which the Collector will observe that the Salem rates given in the Code have never been put to the test. He should make enquiries to satisfy himself as to what the proper tasks should be at Kurnool.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 895:—

Read—the following letter from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp, Kurnool, 1st February 1897, No. 293-S:—

I have the honour to state that I have carefully inspected the condition of weavers of cloth and carpets at Kurnool, and of cloths at Pattikonda, Kodumur and Maddikera. I am strongly of opinion that it is undesirable that the smallest avoidable delay should take place in affording this class aid in a practicable form. My enquiries go to show that the rates hitherto offered to weavers in this district are either not reasonable, or the nature of aid intended by Government has not been correctly understood by them. In the places named, I gathered data that showed that the rates offered at Adóni were exactly correct from the point of labour and time necessary. Details of my inspection I purpose to forward subsequently; but, in the meantime, I think it right to state

that no doubt remains in my mind that the terms hitherto allowed in Kurnool are not accepted, not because the weaver looked for a profit, but because he could not reasonably hope to fulfil the task on the terms stated, and thus gain sufficient nourishment. In an interview with the Acting Collector, Kurnool, on this subject to-day, he informed me that the matter of rates had been referred by the Revenue Board to the Head Assistant Collector for report. This must imply a considerable delay, before it can be decided whether the Adóni or Kurnool rates are correct. Under these circumstances, I would advise the adoption of the Adóni rates, pending further enquiry, and that relief on these terms be offered *at once*. As this change is not likely to be readily understood, care should be taken to see that in notifying it to the weavers they are made to understand that the terms are different from those originally suggested.

Resolution—dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 895.

Communicated to the Collector of Kurnool for immediate report as to the action he has taken in reference to the personal representation made to him by the Sanitary Commissioner, and in reference to the remarks made in B. P., dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 796. If the Collector is satisfied that the task originally proposed is too high, he should revise it so that relief may no longer be withheld from those standing in need thereof. He is reminded that on him lies the responsibility for seeing that employment is offered to the people in his charge "in time to secure them against the danger of falling into an enfeebled condition through want," and that this employment is adapted to the capacity of the workers.

2. The following telegram will be despatched:—

"Report by letter fully action taken regarding weaver relief, Kurnool, in reference to representation of Sanitary Commissioner."

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 17th February 1897, Mis. No. 1230:—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, dated 3rd February 1897, Nos. 796 and 797, and 6th February 1897, No. 895.

Read—also the following letter from E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp, Ternikal, 9th February 1897, R.C. No. 391-Eng.:—

With reference to the Board's telegram dated 6th February 1897, I have the honour to state that the tasks, even as reduced by B.P., dated 5th December 1896, No. 397, not having been accepted by the weavers of Kurnool town, the orders of the Board on this office foot-note No. 198-Eng., dated 22nd January 1897, were being awaited at the time of the receipt of B.P., dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. Nos. 796 and 797. On the receipt of these Board's Proceedings, the Assistant Collector was requested to submit a full and clear report on the various points raised in B.P., No. 796, after careful enquiries, which were directed to be made personally, as far as possible. The Assistant Collector was informed that the matter should be treated as urgent, and on receipt of his reply, prompt steps will be taken to offer relief for the weavers in accordance with the actual requirements of their case.

2. Proposals for the relief of weavers in the Pattikonda taluk will be submitted very shortly.

Resolution—dated 17th February 1897, Mis. No. 1230.

Recorded, pending receipt of the reports called for in the Proceedings above quoted, on receipt of the last of which it is hoped that the Collector will have taken the necessary action promptly.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner, with copies of Board's Proceedings read.

Read—also the following letter from E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp Chagalmarry, 2nd March 1897, Tour Dis. No. 339:—

With reference to B.P., dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 796, and in continuation of my letter, dated 9th February 1897, Ref. on C. No. 391-Eng., I have the honour to forward, herewith, copies of reports received from the Assistant Collector of Kurnool on the subject of the Kurnool weavers.

2. No time was allowed in the original task table (*vide* B.P., No. 328, as modified by B.P. No. 397 of 1896) for the preliminary arrangements such as adjusting and other similar operations, which was of course not reasonable. The revised table now submitted, duly prepared in accordance with form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, provides for all the labour required to be expended in working the materials up.

3. The time now fixed for weaving a patti carpet is 7 hours and 15 minutes on the whole for a man, a woman and a child or 8 hours and 50 minutes for a woman and a child, while that for a chedasti carpet is 10 hours and 45 minutes for a man, a woman and a child. This is a lighter task than that alluded to in B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, as a not unreasonable task, and it must, I consider, be acceptable to all those that are really in need of relief.

4. The time allowed for weaving cloths has also been similarly revised with reference to personal observation and enquiries.

5. The Assistant Collector in paragraph 5 of his second report suggests that the task should be calculated on an 8 hours day and not on the day prescribed for ordinary ream works, and this suggestion I should be disposed to support were it not for the Board's adoption in paragraph 2 of B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, of a day of 10 hours. As, however, in order to fix the price to be paid for each carpet and cloth it is absolutely necessary to settle of how many hours a working day should consist, definite orders are requested on this point.

6. The Assistant Collector does not give the deductions to be made for short dimensions and weight (per inch and tola, respectively). He will be asked to work them out on actual experiments and submit a revised task table at a very early date.

7. With reference to paragraph 5 of B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, the Assistant Collector proposes to dye the yarn either departmentally or on contract, and in any case to supply the weavers with coloured yarn. This will, no doubt, prove a safeguard against any fraud on the part of the weavers and tend to the preservation in good condition of the cloths till such time as they can be disposed of by Government.

8. The rules printed in B.P., dated 7th November 1896, No. 328, do not at present seem to require any modifications; but amendments to the same will be proposed whenever necessary.

9. I request orders by wire to put the scheme into operations at once under the supervision of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar of Ramallakot and to entertain the establishment already proposed in this office endorsement, R.C. No. 2366-Eng., dated 5th November 1896, read in B.P., dated 7th November 1896, No. 328.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From P. J. POPE, Esq., Assistant Collector of Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 17th February 1897, Dis. No. 1-Rev.

In obedience to your R.C. No. 391-Eng., dated the 8th instant, and telegram of 15th instant, I beg to report as follows:—

First.—There is no urgent need of relief among the weavers either of cloths or carpets for two reasons—

- (a) A temporary demand for both articles gives work to many.
- (b) They find other employment or other means of subsistence.

Second.—The present tasks are too heavy and must be reduced.

2. On the first point the Tahsildar reports that there are at work in ordinary seasons 823 carpet looms and 297 cloth looms, and at present 200 of the former and 251 of the latter find work. It is, however, not safe to build much on these figures; in the first place, the demand is temporary in great part, in the second the work is irregular; the looms are not fully employed. The Tahsildar reports a small export of carpets to Bezwada, Bangalore and Mysore; this is no doubt a regular demand not much affected by the famine; but I learn that large numbers of cloths and carpets have recently been sent south to be sold at the Mahamakham festival, and merchants having got rid of some portion of their stocks are not unwilling to replenish them particularly if they can do so at lower wages.

3. As regards other employments, a very few are engaged in melon-growing on the sand banks, but larger numbers carry chillies, turmeric, vegetables, &c., from Kurnool to the villages for sale. It will have been observed that far the greater proportion of looms unemployed is among the carpet weavers. A great number of these are worked by gosha women and it might be supposed that distress would be very severe among them, but it appears that in many of these cases the husband has other employment. Some are peons, some policemen and so on, which is not affected by the season; so that the family can at least maintain itself. The very poor among these are supported by doles from the mosque from the funds obtained by begging mollahs; this source, however, feels the unusual drain acutely and cannot be depended on for long.

4. I think it will be clear from what has been said that though there is no great urgency, it is absolutely necessary that in a short time we should be ready to give work and living wage to every weaver that asks for it. On the other hand, my enquiries tend to show that the present task table does not give a living wage. They are not at present quite complete, but I hope in a few days to have prepared for your approval a task better adapted to the needs and capabilities of the weavers.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From P. J. POPE, Esq., Assistant Collector of Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 25th February 1897, Dis. No. 2-Rev.

I have the honour to submit revised task tables in continuation of my letter, Dis. No. 1-Rev., dated 17th February 1897.

1. *Carpets.*—The results as regards time and labour were obtained by actual experiment made by the Deputy Tahsildar and myself. There has been some difficulty in arriving at accurate figures from the smallness of the article woven and the fact that the preliminary operations are conducted by different people and for varying numbers of carpets.

2. No allowance has been made for "patching" i.e., attaching a new set of warp threads when the old ones have been nearly exhausted, as this is usually done only once for 30—40 carpets and takes only a short time. It will be noted that the wage for pattis is slightly less and that for chedastis slightly more than in the task table. The former is due to the fall in price,

there being practically no reduction in task, except that the work is regarded as a man's. A difficulty arises here in the old table, pattis are regarded as women's work and chedastis as man's work.

As a fact many men weave pattis and only pattis will be brought to us if they are tasked lighter than chedastis. For the present both have been tasked as man's work and from experiments with men.

3. *Cloths.*—No new experiments have been made but I have observed all the processes and made inquiries. Besides, the old table is inconsistent with the results of experiments as recorded. No preliminary operation seems to have been allowed for except patching which is done in the case of cloths every time that a new article is begun. I have taken the weaver's day throughout as 8 hours as explained below. At this rate a man would take at the least 2½ days for weaving only. Patching would more than fill the remaining half day. If a woman did this and also the stiffening with conjee, the whole would be a fair day's work. The reeling and spreading of the warp, judging from what I saw and the experiments made on carpet-weavers would occupy two children for a day. This seems to be usually done by children. This is for the first four kinds of cloth which are of the same size.

4. The figures for the panchalu are obtained by reduction from the above figures.

5. *General remarks.*—The Board has disallowed the weekly holiday for weavers on the ground that they are employed on congenial work in their own homes. On this I venture to remark—

(a) The weavers are skilled labourers working at their own trade. Yet we pay them C class wages while we exact a task based not on what they are accustomed to do, but on what they can do.

(b) The popular saying "The weaver lives half buried" is an allusion at once to the pit that he sits in and to the cramped and bent appearance of a weaver who has just completed a good day's work. The work is very fatiguing. I request therefore that my proposal may be approved to calculate the task on an 8 hours day and not on the day prescribed for relief works.

6. As regards dyeing, tenders were called for, but none have been received. We have in hand a small stock of dyed twist locally purchased by my predecessor. I am considering proposals for a dyeing establishment or the work may be given on contract, but in any case the weavers will be supplied with coloured yarn.

7. No alteration seems necessary in the existing rules; proposals for the sanctioned establishment will follow immediately.

vide R.C. No. 167743
14.2

APPENDIX I.
TASK-TABLE for Weavers' relief at Kurnool Town.

Description.	Carpet.			Twist.			Other materials, if any, used.			Total cost of materials.			Labour required for weaving, adjusting and all subsidiary operations.			Deductions to be made on account of		
	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost of dyeing and colouring.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Short length.	Short breadth.	Short weight.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				12	13	14	15	16	17
1																		
Patti	6	3	60	White Black Red, grey or white.. Total ..	20 6 25 6 60	0 2 1 0 6 5 0 8 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 0 10 0 0 7 0 1 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 45 for a man or 20 for a woman.	2 0	0 30			
Chedasti	7-6	3-9	95	White Black Red, grey or white.. Total ..	20 6 40 6 95	0 3 1 0 10 4 0 13 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 1 3 0 0 10 0 2 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..		3 0	0 45			

• See paragraph 4 of Head-quarter Deputy Collector's letter, Dis. No. 751, dated 13th December 1896, read in B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46.

APPENDIX II.
TASK-TABLE for Weavers' relief at Kurnool Town.

Description.	Cloth.			Twist used.			Other material, if any, used.			Total cost of materials.			Labour required for weaving, adjusting and all subsidiary operations.			Deductions to be made on account of		
	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.				Men.	Women.	Children.	Short length.	Short breadth.	Short weight.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				12	13	14	15	16	17
1																		
Kunkama Bharani	Single 16	2½	..	Red Black Yellow	20 20 40	0 12 0 1 8 0 0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 8 0					
Namadhari	16	2½	..	Red Black Yellow	20 20 40	0 9 0 1 11 0 0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 8 0	2½	1	2		
Gourikanti	16	2½	..	White Red Black Yellow	40 20 20 40	0 2 4 0 7 10 1 8 6 0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6 8					
Katikakandalu	16	2½	..	White Red Black Yellow	40 20 20 40	0 4 8 1 3 0 0 9 4 0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 5 0					
Panchalu Vontigandrachu	A pair each 7 cubits, or 14 cubits in all	2	..	White Red	20 40	0 9 9 0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 9	2	1	2		

RESOLUTION—dated 5th March 1897, No. 192.

In the papers first read above, the Collector of Kurnool was requested to report how the weavers in Kurnool town, who had been reported to be distressed so long ago as October last, had managed to earn a livelihood since, and to ascertain by careful investigation the terms on which relief should be offered to them when it became necessary to do so. In the last paper, the Collector submits the results of the enquiries made by the Assistant Collector, Mr. P. J. Pope, which show that the weavers have not yet been all thrown completely out of employment or left without means of support; that, though there is no great urgency in the matter, relief measures should be started at an early date, and that the terms offered by the rules sanctioned in B.P. No. 328, as modified by B.P. No. 397 of 1896, are too severe. The Assistant Collector therefore submits for approval a revised task-table based on the results of his experiments and enquiries.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner, who speaks with peculiar authority where Kurnool is concerned, has given it as his opinion that the weavers in Kurnool town stand in need of immediate relief, and the Board considers that the grant of relief to them should be no longer deferred. The rules already approved are suitable, but it is clear that the tasks originally determined are too severe, not because no time was allowed for making adjustments and other subsidiary operations, as the Collector states, for the papers printed in B.P. No. 397 of 1896 show that these operations were provided for, but because the experiments and enquiries originally made were inadequate.

3. As regards carpet-weaving, the revised task is almost the same as that already reported to have been agreed to by the weavers. Roughly, the task now proposed for one man and one woman amounts to 45 square feet of carpet a day, while the weavers seem to have offered to weave at the rate of 46 square feet a day. This is approved, although it is still higher than the task set to the Adóni weavers.

3. In regard to the cloths, the results of the latest experiments do not differ much from those arrived at by the Tahsildar of Ramallakot and reported in the Head-quarter Deputy Collector's letter, printed in B.P. No. 397 of 1896, but the latter were not then acted upon as it was reported that they were not quite reliable. They have, however, now been confirmed by the Assistant Collector, and the Board accordingly resolves to accept the revised task now proposed, subject to the modification that the number of days should be calculated at the rate of 9 instead of 8 working hours a day. The remarks of Mr. Pope in paragraph 5 (b) of his letter, No. 2, dated 25th February 1897, are deserving of consideration in this matter, and there are always petty interruptions in the day's work which must be considered, though they cannot be specifically allowed for.

4. The Board does not see sufficient reason to reduce the number of working hours per day to 8, or to grant the weavers a holiday; but in consideration of the fact that the C class wage has been shown not to be a "working wage," it is disposed to adopt the B class wage for the grant of relief to weavers. As, however, such a procedure is opposed to the provisions of section 131 (2) of the Famine Code, the matter will be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

5. The task-tables submitted are incomplete, as details of the other materials used, e.g., conjee and the weights of the cloths are not given. Nor are the rates of deduction to be made for deficiency in weight and size definitely stated as they should be. It must be noted, however, in regard to the question of weight that great care must be exercised to see that this is not made up by the use of an excessive amount of "conjee." A complete task-table should be prepared without delay and submitted for the information of the Board.

6. The proposals as regards dyeing are approved, but the Collector is requested to consider whether it is not possible to make some arrangement similar to that sanctioned for Pattikonda in B.P., No. 187, dated 4th February 1897.

7. Relief on the terms approved in these Proceedings may be granted at once, but the Collector should watch carefully the conduct of the operations with a view to see whether the tasks now approved are adequate or excessive. The following telegram will be despatched to the Collector:—

"Your number 339, dated second. Start weavers' relief, Kurnool town, forthwith on tasks proposed."

8. With the starting of weavers' relief must be organised gratuitous relief in the form of cooked food at kitchens for the children and infirm dependants of destitute weavers, whilst in the case of gosha women the provisions of sections 134—136 of the Famine Code should be brought into operation. The Collector may possibly require his staff to be strengthened for due superintendence of the weaving operations and he should consider this matter also.

(True Copies and Extract.)

R. H. Somnawar
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Collector of Bellary.

Print. m.s. first
RS
31-3-97

C. No 2527.
10227/31-3-97.
G. O. (Press)

Recorded with reference
to para 8 of G.O. 216
30-3-97.
Govt is of opinion that the
Adoni tasks should be adopted
as a standard
everywhere pending investi-
gation by the Special Dy Collector
appointed to be in charge of
the operations for the relief of
weavers in the Deccan districts.
This officer should, after due
investigation, submit a detailed
report with special reference
to the following points:—

- (1) the tasks to be prescribed
for each kind of cloth.
- (2) the number of working hours
to be taken as equivalent to
a day
- (3) the desirability of allowing
a weekly holiday as on other
works.
- (4) the proposal to allow 12
class wages.
- (5) the relief of dependants.

Not from orders

Board (Lett)

P.C. No. 23-4-97

RS
31-3-97

11/3/97

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/2

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

} 1897.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 227, 31st March 1897.

MARCH.

Relief of Weavers.

Considering that the Adóni tasks should be adopted as a standard everywhere pending investigation by the Special Deputy Collector appointed to be in charge of the operations for the — in the Deccan districts and directing that officer to submit a detailed report with special reference to certain points mentioned.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 5th March 1897, No. 192:—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 796:—

Read—the following letter from C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Kurnool, 22nd January 1897, Dis. No. 247-Eng.:—

Adverting to paragraph 4 of B.P., dated 7th November 1896, No. 328, I have the honour to state that under No. 12 of the instructions to the preparation of proposition statements issued in G.O., No. 604, Financial, dated 21st September 1896, embodied in B.P., No. 398, Land Revenue, dated 23rd October 1896, a proposition statement for the establishment in question appears to be unnecessary.

The establishment, however, has not been entertained as none have accepted the relief offered to the weavers in Kurnool.

Resolution—dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 796.

The Collector is requested to report how the weavers of Kurnool town, reported to be distressed in October 1896, are and have been living. Has a demand for the product of their trade sprung up? If not, why do the weavers refuse the terms offered? If it is to the latter that the weavers object, the Collector should consider whether a further reduction in the task is necessary. The Kurnool task—even as reduced—is considerably higher than that enforced at Adóni, though, possibly the latter may be too low. The question of relief cannot be shelved until it is definitely reported that the weavers have other means of livelihood and refuse to do a fair task for the famine wage.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 797:—

Read—the following extract (paragraph 3) of letter No. 179-S., dated 18th January 1897, from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the Collector of Kurnool and endorsement thereon:—

3. A further class would also seem to require aid urgently, namely the cotton weavers. I attach a list * for your information of the state of families specially visited. It will here be seen that whilst

* Will follow.

work has not entirely ceased it is conducted fitfully, and under great difficulties. My enquiries go to show that the following rates are usual in this village:—

Reeling on a spindle 4 lb. cotton—One woman one day making warp.

Making warp. { Arranging on frame lb. 2 thread—One day one woman.
 { Arranging warp—One woman $\frac{1}{2}$ day.

Making warp thread reels, lb. 2 thread, reeling— $\frac{1}{4}$ day, one woman's, say one boy's wage.

Weaving one woman's cloth, 16 cubits—One man $1\frac{1}{2}$ days.

This would give at 15 seers per rupee B. class (for I think undoubtedly as skilled labourers all weavers are entitled to this class) about As. 6 per woman's ordinary coloured cloth.

These accord closely with the Adóni rates. The rates offered in this district are, I believe, not so favourable: but it may be taken as a fact that the sum mentioned would be the least that would be appropriate. On my suggesting these rates, the weavers gladly assented to their acceptance. This matter is of course within your discretion, and I merely mention it lest it be found that on offering the Kurnool rates the people do not accept them, and their safety be thus retarded.

Copy submitted to the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.) in continuation of my foot-note Dis. No. 16-Eng., dated ^{17th December 1896} _{5th January 1897} for favour of orders as to whether the Adóni rates should be introduced. Kurnool rates agree with the Salem rates but differ greatly from the Adóni rates. The only question is, which is the correct task for famine work.

KURNOOL,
22nd January 1897.

(Signed) C. M. MULLALY,
Collector.

Resolution—dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 797.

Recorded with reference to B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, from which the Collector will observe that the Salem rates given in the Code have never been put to the test. He should make enquiries to satisfy himself as to what the proper tasks should be at Kurnool.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 895:—

Read—the following letter from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp, Kurnool, 1st February 1897, No. 293-S:—

I have the honour to state that I have carefully inspected the condition of weavers of cloth and carpets at Kurnool, and of cloths at Pattikonda, Kodumur and Maddikera. I am strongly of opinion that it is undesirable that the smallest avoidable delay should take place in affording this class aid in a practicable form. My enquiries go to show that the rates hitherto offered to weavers in this district are either not reasonable, or the nature of aid intended by Government has not been correctly understood by them. In the places named, I gathered data that showed that the rates offered at Adóni were exactly correct from the point of labour and time necessary. Details of my inspection I purpose to forward subsequently; but, in the meantime, I think it right to state

that no doubt remains in my mind that the terms hitherto allowed in Kurnool are not accepted, not because the weaver looked for a profit, but because he could not reasonably hope to fulfil the task on the terms stated, and thus gain sufficient nourishment. In an interview with the Acting Collector, Kurnool, on this subject to-day, he informed me that the matter of rates had been referred by the Revenue Board to the Head Assistant Collector for report. This must imply a considerable delay, before it can be decided whether the Adóni or Kurnool rates are correct. Under these circumstances, I would advise the adoption of the Adóni rates, pending further enquiry, and that relief on these terms be offered *at once*. As this change is not likely to be readily understood, care should be taken to see that in notifying it to the weavers they are made to understand that the terms are different from those originally suggested.

Resolution—dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 895.

Communicated to the Collector of Kurnool for immediate report as to the action he has taken in reference to the personal representation made to him by the Sanitary Commissioner, and in reference to the remarks made in B. P., dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 796. If the Collector is satisfied that the task originally proposed is too high, he should revise it so that relief may no longer be withheld from those standing in need thereof. He is reminded that on him lies the responsibility for seeing that employment is offered to the people in his charge "in time to secure them against the danger of falling into an enfeebled condition through want," and that this employment is adapted to the capacity of the workers.

2. The following telegram will be despatched:—

"Report by letter fully action taken regarding weaver relief, Kurnool, in reference to representation of Sanitary Commissioner."

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 17th February 1897, Mis. No. 1230:—

Read—again Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, dated 3rd February 1897, Nos. 796 and 797, and 6th February 1897, No. 895.

Read—also the following letter from E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp, Ternikal, 9th February 1897, R.C. No. 391-Eng.:—

With reference to the Board's telegram dated 6th February 1897, I have the honour to state that the tasks, even as reduced by B.P., dated 5th December 1896, No. 397, not having been accepted by the weavers of Kurnool town, the orders of the Board on this office foot-note No. 198-Eng., dated 22nd January 1897, were being awaited at the time of the receipt of B.P., dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. Nos. 796 and 797. On the receipt of these Board's Proceedings, the Assistant Collector was requested to submit a full and clear report on the various points raised in B.P., No. 796, after careful enquiries, which were directed to be made personally, as far as possible. The Assistant Collector was informed that the matter should be treated as urgent, and on receipt of his reply, prompt steps will be taken to offer relief for the weavers in accordance with the actual requirements of their case.

2. Proposals for the relief of weavers in the Pattikonda taluk will be submitted very shortly.

Resolution—dated 17th February 1897, Mis. No. 1230.

Recorded, pending receipt of the reports called for in the Proceedings above quoted, on receipt of the last of which it is hoped that the Collector will have taken the necessary action promptly.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner, with copies of Board's Proceedings read.

Read—also the following letter from E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Camp Chagalmarry, 2nd March 1897, Tour Dis. No. 339:—

With reference to B.P., dated 3rd February 1897, Mis. No. 796, and in continuation of my letter, dated 9th February 1897, Ref. on C. No. 391-Eng., I have the honour to forward, herewith, copies of reports received from the Assistant Collector of Kurnool on the subject of the Kurnool weavers.

2. No time was allowed in the original task table (*vide* B.P., No. 328, as modified by B.P. No. 397 of 1896) for the preliminary arrangements such as adjusting and other similar operations, which was of course not reasonable. The revised table now submitted, duly prepared in accordance with form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, provides for all the labour required to be expended in working the materials up.

3. The time now fixed for weaving a patti carpet is 7 hours and 15 minutes on the whole for a man, a woman and a child or 8 hours and 50 minutes for a woman and a child, while that for a chedasti carpet is 10 hours and 45 minutes for a man, a woman and a child. This is a lighter task than that alluded to in B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, as a not unreasonable task, and it must, I consider, be acceptable to all those that are really in need of relief.

4. The time allowed for weaving cloths has also been similarly revised with reference to personal observation and enquiries.

5. The Assistant Collector in paragraph 5 of his second report suggests that the task should be calculated on an 8 hours day and not on the day prescribed for ordinary relief works, and this suggestion I should be disposed to support were it not for the Board's adoption in paragraph 2 of B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, of a day of 10 hours. As, however, in order to fix the price to be paid for each carpet and cloth it is absolutely necessary to settle of how many hours a working day should consist, definite orders are requested on this point.

6. The Assistant Collector does not give the deductions to be made for short dimensions and weight (per inch and tola, respectively). He will be asked to work them out on actual experiments and submit a revised task table at a very early date.

7. With reference to paragraph 5 of B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46, the Assistant Collector proposes to dye the yarn either departmentally or on contract, and in any case to supply the weavers with coloured yarn. This will, no doubt, prove a safeguard against any fraud on the part of the weavers and tend to the preservation in good condition of the cloths till such time as they can be disposed of by Government.

8. The rules printed in B.P., dated 7th November 1896, No. 328, do not at present seem to require any modifications; but amendments to the same will be proposed whenever necessary.

9. I request orders by wire to put the scheme into operations at once under the supervision of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar of Ramallakot and to entertain the establishment already proposed in this office endorsement, R.C. No. 2366-Eng., dated 5th November 1896, read in B.P., dated 7th November 1896, No. 328.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From P. J. POPE, Esq., Assistant Collector of Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 17th February 1897, Dis. No. 1-Rev.

In obedience to your R.C. No. 391-Eng., dated the 8th instant, and telegram of 15th instant, I beg to report as follows:—

First.—There is no urgent need of relief among the weavers either of cloths or carpets for two reasons—

- (a) A temporary demand for both articles gives work to many.
- (b) They find other employment or other means of subsistence.

Second.—The present tasks are too heavy and must be reduced.

2. On the first point the Tahsildar reports that there are at work in ordinary seasons 823 carpet looms and 297 cloth looms, and at present 200 of the former and 251 of the latter find work. It is, however, not safe to build much on these figures; in the first place, the demand is temporary in great part, in the second the work is irregular; the looms are not fully employed. The Tahsildar reports a small export of carpets to Bezawada, Bangalore and Mysore; this is no doubt a regular demand not much affected by the famine; but I learn that large numbers of cloths and carpets have recently been sent south to be sold at the Mahamakham festival, and merchants having got rid of some portion of their stocks are not unwilling to replanish them particularly if they can do so at lower wages.

3. As regards other employments, a very few are engaged in melon-growing on the sand banks, but larger numbers carry chillies, turmeric, vegetables, &c., from Kurnool to the villages for sale. It will have been observed that far the greater proportion of looms unemployed is among the carpet weavers. A great number of these are worked by gosha women and it might be supposed that distress would be very severe among them, but it appears that in many of these cases the husband has other employment. Some are peons, some policemen and so on, which is not affected by the season; so that the family can at least maintain itself. The very poor among these are supported by doles from the mosque from the funds obtained by begging mollahs; this source, however, feels the unusual drain acutely and cannot be depended on for long.

4. I think it will be clear from what has been said that though there is no great urgency, it is absolutely necessary that in a short time we should be ready to give work and living wage to every weaver that asks for it. On the other hand, my enquiries tend to show that the present task table does not give a living wage. They are not at present quite complete, but I hope in a few days to have prepared for your approval a task better adapted to the needs and capabilities of the weavers.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From P. J. POPE, Esq., Assistant Collector of Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 25th February 1897, Dis. No. 2-Rev.

I have the honour to submit revised task tables in continuation of my letter, Dis. No. 1-Rev., dated 17th February 1897.

1. *Carpets*.—The results as regards time and labour were obtained by actual experiment made by the Deputy Tahsildar and myself. There has been some difficulty in arriving at accurate figures from the smallness of the article woven and the fact that the preliminary operations are conducted by different people and for varying numbers of carpets.

2. No allowance has been made for "patching" i.e., attaching a new set of warp threads when the old ones have been nearly exhausted, as this is usually done only once for 30—40 carpets and takes only a short time. It will be noted that the wage for pattis is slightly less and that for chedastis slightly more than in the task table. The former is due to the fall in prices, there being practically no reduction in task, except that the work is regarded as a man's. A difficulty arises here in the old table, pattis are regarded as women's work and chedastis as man's work.

As a fact many men weave pattis and only pattis will be brought to us if they are tasked lighter than chedastis. For the present both have been tasked as man's work and from experiments with men.

3. *Cloths*.—No new experiments have been made but I have observed all the processes and made inquiries. Besides, the old table is inconsistent with the results of experiments as recorded. No preliminary operation seems to have been allowed for except patching which is done in the case of cloths every time that a new article is begun. I have taken the weaver's day throughout as 8 hours as explained below. At this rate a man would take at the least 2½ days for weaving only. Patching would more than fill the remaining half day. If a woman did this and also the stiffening with conjee, the whole would be a fair day's work. The reeling and spreading of the warp, judging from what I saw and the experiments made on carpet-weavers would occupy two children for a day. This seems to be usually done by children. This is for the first four kinds of cloth which are of the same size.

4. The figures for the panchalu are obtained by reduction from the above figures.

5. *General remarks*.—The Board has disallowed the weekly holiday for weavers on the ground that they are employed on congenial work in their own homes. On this I venture to remark—

(a) The weavers are skilled labourers working at their own trade. Yet we pay them C class wages while we exact a task based not on what they are accustomed to do, but on what they can do.

(b) The popular saying "The weaver lives half buried" is an allusion at once to the pit that he sits in and to the cramped and bent appearance of a weaver who has just completed a good day's work. The work is very fatiguing. I request therefore that my proposal may be approved to calculate the task on an 8 hours day and not on the day prescribed for relief works.

6. As regards dyeing, tenders were called for, but none have been received. We have in hand a small stock of dyed twist locally purchased by my predecessor. I am considering proposals for a dyeing establishment or the work may be given on contract, but in any case the weavers will be supplied with coloured yarn.

7. No alteration seems necessary in the existing rules; proposals for the sanctioned establishment will follow immediately.

APPENDIX I.
TASK-TABLE for Weavers' relief at Kurnool Town.

Description.	Carpet.			Twist.			Other materials, if any, used.			Labour required for weaving, adjusting and all subsidiary operations.			Deductions to be made on account of			
	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost of dyeing and colouring.	Total cost of materials.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Short length.	Short breadth.	Short weight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patti	6	3	60	White .. Black .. Red, grey or white.. Total ..	10 25 25 60	0 2 1 0 6 5 0 8 6 0 13 6	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	0 0 10 0 0 7 0 1 6 0 2 1	.. .. .. ..	4 45 for a man or 20 for a woman.	2 0	0 30			
Chedasti	7-8	3-9	95	White .. Black .. Red, grey or white.. Total ..	15 40 40 95	0 3 1 0 10 4 0 13 6 0 13 6	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	0 1 3 0 0 10 0 2 1 0 2 1	.. .. .. ..		3 0	0 45			
For short length or breadth the value of materials found short will be deducted.																
For wastage 1 tola per seer of 21 tolas will be allowed, above that the amount found short will be calculated and its value deducted.																

* See paragraph 4 of Head-quarter Deputy Collector's letter, Dis. No. 751, dated 13th December 1896, read in B.P., dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46.

APPENDIX II.
TASK-TABLE for Weavers' relief at Kurnool Town.

Cloth.				Twist used.			Other material, if any, used.			Labour required for weaving, adjusting and all subsidiary operations.			Deductions to be made on account of			
Description.	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.	Description.	Quantity.	Cost.	Total cost of materials.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Short length.	Short breadth.	Short weight.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kunkuma Bharani	Single 16	2½	..	Red .. Black .. Yellow ..	20 20 40	0 12 0 1 8 0 0 4 0	..	..	..	2 8 0						
Namadbari	16	2½	..	Red .. Black .. Yellow ..	20 20 40	0 9 0 1 11 0 0 4 0	..	..	..	2 8 0	2½	1	2			
Gourikanti	16	2½	..	White .. Red .. Black .. Yellow ..	40 20 20 40	0 2 4 0 7 10 1 8 6 0 4 0	..	..	..	2 6 8						
Katika'andala	16	2½	..	White .. Red .. Black .. Yellow ..	40 20 20 40	0 4 8 1 3 0 0 9 4 0 4 0	..	..	..	2 5 0						
Panchala Vontigandracha ..	A pair each 7 cubits, or 14 cubits in all.	2	..	White .. Red ..	56 2	0 9 9 0 1 0	..	..	..	0 10 9	2	1	2			
No wastage being allowed the value of materials found short will be deducted.																

Resolution—dated 5th March 1897, No. 192.

In the papers first read above, the Collector of Kurnool was requested to report how the weavers in Kurnool town, who had been reported to be distressed so long ago as October last, had managed to earn a livelihood since, and to ascertain by careful investigation the terms on which relief should be offered to them when it became necessary to do so. In the last paper, the Collector submits the results of the enquiries made by the Assistant Collector, Mr. P. J. Pope, which show that the weavers have not yet been all thrown completely out of employment or left without means of support; that, though there is no great urgency in the matter, relief measures should be started at an early date, and that the terms offered by the rules sanctioned in B.P. No. 328, as modified by B.P. No. 397 of 1896, are too severe. The Assistant Collector therefore submits for approval a revised task-table based on the results of his experiments and enquiries.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner, who speaks with peculiar authority where Kurnool is concerned, has given it as his opinion that the weavers in Kurnool town stand in need of immediate relief, and the Board considers that the grant of relief to them should be no longer deferred. The rules already approved are suitable, but it is clear that the tasks originally determined are too severe, not because no time was allowed for making adjustments and other subsidiary operations, as the Collector states, for the papers printed in B.P. No. 397 of 1896 show that these operations were provided for, but because the experiments and enquiries originally made were inadequate.

3. As regards carpet-weaving, the revised task is almost the same as that already reported to have been agreed to by the weavers. Roughly, the task now proposed for one man and one woman amounts to 45 square feet of carpet a day, while the weavers seem to have offered to weave at the rate of 46 square feet a day. This is approved, although it is still higher than the task set to the Adóni weavers.

3. In regard to the cloths, the results of the latest experiments do not differ much from those arrived at by the Tahsildar of Ramallakot and reported in the Head-quarter Deputy Collector's letter, printed in B.P. No. 397 of 1896, but the latter were not then acted upon as it was reported that they were not quite reliable. They have, however, now been confirmed by the Assistant Collector, and the Board accordingly resolves to accept the revised task now proposed, subject to the modification that the number of days should be calculated at the rate of 9 instead of 8 working hours a day. The remarks of Mr. Pope in paragraph 5 (b) of his letter, No. 2, dated 25th February 1897, are deserving of consideration in this matter, and there are always petty interruptions in the day's work which must be considered, though they cannot be specifically allowed for.

4. The Board does not see sufficient reason to reduce the number of working hours per day to 8, or to grant the weavers a holiday; but in consideration of the fact that the C class wage has been shown not to be a "working wage," it is disposed to adopt the B class wage for the grant of relief to weavers. As, however, such a procedure is opposed to the provisions of section 131 (2) of the Famine Code, the matter will be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

5. The task-tables submitted are incomplete, as details of the other materials used, e.g., conjee and the weights of the cloths are not given. Nor are the rates of deduction to be made for deficiency in weight and size definitely stated as they should be. It must be noted, however, in regard to the question of weight that great care must be exercised to see that this is not made up by the use of an excessive amount of "conjee." A complete task-table should be prepared without delay and submitted for the information of the Board.

6. The proposals as regards dyeing are approved, but the Collector is requested to consider whether it is not possible to make some arrangement similar to that sanctioned for Pattikonda in B.P., No. 187, dated 4th February 1897.

7. Relief on the terms approved in these Proceedings may be granted at once, but the Collector should watch carefully the conduct of the operations with a view to see whether the tasks now approved are adequate or excessive. The following telegram will be despatched to the Collector:—

"Your number 339, dated second. Start weavers' relief, Kurnool town, forthwith on tasks proposed."

8. With the starting of weavers' relief must be organised gratuitous relief in the form of cooked food at kitchens for the children and infirm dependants of destitute weavers, whilst in the case of gosha women the provisions of sections 134—136 of the Famine Code should be brought into operation. The Collector may possibly require his staff to be strengthened for due superintendence of the weaving operations and he should consider this matter also.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.

" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

" Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

" " Collector of Bellary.

ORDER—No. 227, Revenue, dated 31st March 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded with reference to paragraph 8 of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897. The Government is of opinion

that the Adóni tasks should be adopted as a standard everywhere pending investigation by the Special Deputy Collector appointed to be in charge of the operation for the relief of weavers in the Deccan districts. This officer should, after due investigation, submit a detailed report with special reference to the following points:—

- (1) The tasks to be prescribed for each kind of cloth.
- (2) The number of working hours to be taken as equivalent to a day.
- (3) The desirability of allowing a weekly holiday as on relief-works.
- (4) The proposal to allow B class wages.
- (5) The relief of dependants.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. P. Seetharam.

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