

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 274

DATED 28th April

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording with reference to G.O. 227
31-3-97
B.P. submitting proposals of the Comr of
Campan for the relief of meadows in the D.C.
approving the adoption in all cases of the
Jammalmandu rate of pay for the
stonekeeper & directing that the duties of
this officer should be confined to the custody
of woven clothes.

BACK PAPERS.

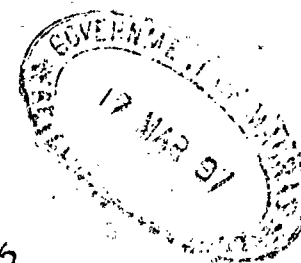
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Am	4248/97						
Am	5066/97						

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2402



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

No. 191.

For Orders.

The points requiring orders mentioned below have already been raised in previous papers now in circulation.

- (1) Taxes (2) number of working hours (3) B or C class wages and allowing a holiday

2. In the rules given in appendix

RS 2273490 VII to the famine code the means relief establishment.

Consists of:

- I appraising Dept (a) appraising proper (b) storekeeping

II Paying Dept

The storekeeping Dept is to have charge only of woven clothes, while the Paying Dept is to have charge of the stock of materials to be issued, in addition to its duty

Dated 5th March 1897.

Received 17th

Registered 17th

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Relief of weavers

Submitting to Government, with remarks, for the collector for the Yangon district.

22/3/97.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Bd.	67/97		
116	75/97		
p	775/10-2-97	✓	
110	121/97		
p	727/97	✓	49/97
p	727/97		10/98/97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O. 149
26-1-97

of issuing materials to weavers and making payments of wages to them.

This system has been followed in the scheme sanctioned in G.O. 727 18-12-96

and was the one originally proposed by the Collector of Andapah for the relief of weavers in Jammahadun

(G.O. 744 22-12-96). But in the scheme

subsequently proposed for Jammahadun the Storekeeping Dept

is to have charge of ^{the} stock of materials

and of the woven clothes, while the

Paying Dept which has to issue

materials to weavers obtains a

weekly supply by indent on the

Storekeeping Dept. This deviation

from the Code rules has ^{also} been

adopted in the Tadpatri scheme

B.P. 188 24-3-97 (in circulation)

and is now proposed for Ganjam

3. It is submitted that it is necessary

to have the Paying Dept entirely

distinct from the Storekeeping Dept

the plan of allowing the former

to obtain its supplies by indent on

latter which again has to get

supplies by indent on the J.D.C.

the relief officer ^{or the contractor} is likely

and so fraud. The stock

Yes This to be ordered
very soon

23/3/97

I am disposed to agree, but would suggest

that the P.D. should be consulted before the

order is passed.

7.9.4 25.3.97

Dr. 20.

11/2/97

of materials should be obtained and kept wholly by the Paying Dept, the Store-keeping Dept should have custody ^{only} of woven clothes; further the Store-keeper should be subordinate to the Appraiser

Rs
22-3-97

11/2/97

20

G.M. to Board No. 68 26-3-97

The Govt observes that in the rules now proposed as ^{also} in those adopted by the Board for the relief of weavers in Tadpatri and Jammahadun the Storekeeping department is to have charge of the stock of materials ^{as well as} of the woven clothes while the Paying Dept which ~~has~~ issues materials to weavers has to obtain a weekly supply ^{by indent on Storekeeper} from the ~~Storekeeper~~ Dept ^{who} again has to get ^{his} supplies by indent on the relief officer or ^{the} contractor. This system is likely to lead to fraud and the Govt is disposed to

that the plan adopted in
the rules in appendix VII of
the Famine Code is better.
Under these rules the stock
of materials is to be ~~subscribed~~
Kept wholly in the charge
of the Paying Dept and the
Storekeeper who is subordinate
to the Appraiser has charge
only of the woven cloths.
2. The Govt will be glad to
have the views of the Board
on the point

12/6/97

Some Board (sett)
List from orders

recd
29/3/97

rd
26-3-97

274

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March th.

Proceedings, 5th March 1897, No. 191.

MARCH.

Relief of weavers.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, proposals of the Collector for
the — in the Ganjam district.

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

READ—the following letter from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chatrapur, 16th February 1897, No. 386-F.:—

Referring to B.P., dated 26th January 1897, No. 75, I have the honour to submit for the Board's approval a set of draft rules with forms to be adopted for the relief of weavers in this district.

2. Samples of cloths most generally worn and likely to meet with a ready sale have been selected. The statement showing details of tasks to be exacted is, however, still under preparation and will be submitted on receipt of the detailed information for each description of selected cloth from the Divisional Officers who have been asked to give their early and personal attention to the matter.

In the famine of 1889 weavers were advanced boxes of thread, worth approximately Rs. 4, and received advance at Rs. 4 per box for working up this thread into cloth. The terms then granted were very liberal and a calculation of the wages at C rate in task system will probably be found not greatly, if at all, to exceed half the amount then paid.

On the present occasion, I propose strictly to limit the relief to advances of thread, except in the case of first advance when a cash advance not exceeding Re. 1 may be given. In addition to the thread, the weavers should also be paid in cash the usual allowance for paste and oil, and cost of coloured thread for red and black borders. The proportion that the latter bears to the entire cloth is insignificant. To keep this in stock would only necessitate duplication of the registers to be maintained at the depôts and give unnecessary work to the staff. For the same reason I propose to limit the varieties of cloth manufactured to a few selected kinds, and to limit the quality of twist advanced for the weaving of these cloths to four kinds only, viz., Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 20.

Fortunately in this district the cloths worn are, for the most part, plain, without the use of colouring matter.

3. As stated in Mr. Weir's letter disposed of in the B.P. quoted above, the weavers here are scattered all over the district and live in many cases in villages 10 to 15 miles away from the stations at which it is now proposed to establish depôts. As compensation for those that come from distant villages, I propose to give a small allowance according to the scale prescribed in rule 9. This I consider to be necessary to compensate the weaver for the time and trouble involved for non-working days when he has to bring his cloths to the depôt. One man cannot ordinarily carry more than twenty cloths, and the rate proposed is not excessive.

4. In rule 9 reference is made to the testing of cloths woven by weight also. This is provided with reference to the rules of other districts, but I am inclined to think that the weight test is quite fallacious. There is a certain inevitable loss in weight in weaving, while the cloth can be weighted by undue use of paste and even by being damped. This will especially occur during the monsoon.

5. In rule 4 provision is made for combined rice and ragi wage, as I presume that with reference to B.P., dated 26th January 1897, No. 67, and Mr. Weir's letter, No. 359-F., dated 9th February 1897, the Government will sanction the substitution of rice for paddy.

6. In weaving the cloths a man is always assisted by a female. Hence in calculating the hire I have adopted one male and one female as the unit. Further enquiries are however being made as to the actual period of time for which the woman's assistance is required as compared to the man, and this will be noted in the revised task table now under preparation. For man's labour I have adopted a day of 8 hours as the standard.

7. The revised estimate of the amount required for relief to weavers referred to in paragraph 6 of B.P., dated 26th January 1897, No. 75, will be submitted along with the sample statements mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

8. In some parts of the district relief to weavers is even now required and advances are being clamorously asked for, but I do not fancy that a very large number will come forward on the terms now offered. Still there are some cases of real distress where immediate advances seem to be necessary. I therefore request that the opening of the depôts may be sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 5,000 may be placed at my disposal by wire for purchase of the necessary thread required to be advanced. If sanctioned, relief will be granted on the lines of the rules herewith submitted and a temporary task table for one or two samples of cloths for the work to be executed from such advances drawn up, pending preparation and sanction of the detailed task table.

9. I have also instituted inquiries about thread locally spun out of raw cotton purchased in the local markets. I find, however, that this work for the most part is undertaken by females of other than the regular weaving classes, generally in addition to some other occupation and does not amount to more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the total thread consumed in the district. The thread thus used will be bought up by the more opulent weavers who do not require relief; so the necessity for relieving the spinning, as apart from the weaving, classes, is not likely to arise.

10. I have addressed the Inspector-General of Registration to know whether he will authorize the Sub-Registrars at Aska, Sompéta, Purushottapur, Tekkali and Parlákimedi to be in charge of the relief operations at those stations during the absence of the Deputy Tahsildars on tour.

READ—the following telegram from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated 22nd February 1897:—

Weavers' relief. Government has forbidden advances of wages. Please prepare task table in form given, Proceedings No. 121, dated 10th.

READ—again the following letter from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Aska, 24th February 1897, Ref. No. 442-F.:—

Adverting to B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, and telegram, dated 22nd instant, stating that no cash advances may be given to weavers, I have the honour to state that definite task tables are under preparation and will be submitted, as soon as possible, on receipt of replies from Divisional Officers and Jail Superintendents at Berhampur and Russellkonda.

2. The instructions contained in the papers under reference are fully in accordance with my own views, viz., firstly, that thread should be advanced in bundles on a definite task table, and, secondly, that cash advances should be prohibited.

3. In regard to the latter point, however, I would press that in the case of a first advance, an advance not exceeding Re. 1 per bundle should be sanctioned, and also that cash advance may be paid for the cost of oil, paste and coloured thread for

4 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 5TH MAR. 1897, No. 191.

borders required by the weavers, and also that a cash allowance may be sanctioned at a fixed rate per cloth for time occupied in bringing the same to depôts for appraisement.

4. As Rs. 20,000 have been already placed at my disposal by wire, I request sanction to make advances on a rough task table, pending preparation and sanction for the detailed statement now under preparation. Revision, if found necessary, can be subsequently made.

5. I have instructed Divisional Officers to open their depôts from 1st proximo.

RESOLUTION—dated 5th March 1897, No. 191.

The detailed proposals of the Collector of Ganjam for the relief at their own trade of the weavers in the district will be submitted to Government with reference to G.O., No. 795, dated 10th February 1897.

2. The proposals are still incomplete as no information is given as to the kinds of cloths proposed to be woven or the task which is intended to be set—the two main points to be considered in any scheme of weaver-relief operations. The Collector is requested to submit information on these points with the least possible delay and to submit the task table in the form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, as already required. In the meanwhile he will be authorised to commence operations according to a task-table that he may approve, but the Board is unable, in view of the orders of Government, to approve of any advances of wages being made. The following telegram will be despatched to the Collector :—

"Start weavers' relief under such task table as you approve, advancing cash for oil and paste, but no advance of wages can be permitted."

3. The cash advance proposed in paragraph 2 of the Collector's letter is against the orders of Government in G.O., No. 4421, dated 10th November 1896, printed in G.O., No. 727, dated 18th December 1896, and cannot be allowed. Cash advances to meet the cost of petty items of oil and paste may be made, if arrangements for the issue thereof cannot be conveniently made.

4. The Collector's proposal to grant batta to weavers living at a distance from the depôts for journeys to and from the depôts is approved as a special case, but the Board would restrict the grant of such batta to weavers who live more than two and a half miles distant from a depôt and in their case the batta will be regulated thus :—

For 2½ to 5 miles distance Half a day's wage in a week.
Over 5 miles distance One day's wage in a week.

The rules have been altered accordingly.

5. The time taken by the man and the woman in weaving a cloth should be determined separately and specified in the task table. It is not too much to demand ten hours' work a day from weavers who are given a congenial task to be performed under their own roofs.

6. The substitution of the price of rice for that of paddy in the calculation of wages has already been sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 98, dated 16th February 1897, communicated with B.P., No. 129, dated 26th February 1897.

7. The Collector is requested to consider whether the appointment of particular days on which to grant advances and wages to weavers of particular villages is not likely to cause unnecessary hardship. If by any chance a weaver fails to attend on the appointed day it would be hard to refuse him relief till his turn next comes. The proposed rules on this point are, however, allowed to stand.

8. The rules submitted by the Collector will be modified with reference to the above remarks and appended to these Proceedings.

9. The result of the reference made to the Inspector-General of Registration should be reported for the information of the Board.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 5TH MAR. 1897, No. 191. 5

10. The working of the rules must be most carefully watched by the Collector and his Divisional Officers, and, if necessary, modifications in the task tables proposed as circumstances may direct. The Collector should also consider, if any considerable number of weavers seek relief under the scheme, whether it would not be advisable to depute a special officer of Deputy Tahsildar's grade as general Inspector of the operations in all parts of the district.

(True Copies and Extract.)

R. J. Simwasia
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

" Collector of Ganjam.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

" " Collector of Vizagapatam.

APPENDIX.

RULES FOR THE RELIEF OF WEAVERS.

Ganjam district.

1. Relief will be given in accordance with the following scheme; but Government reserves to itself the power to alter or withdraw or in any way modify any of the conditions of the scheme at any moment.

2. The grant of relief will be restricted to weavers who are really destitute.

3. Of each kind of cloth shown in statement No. I, two samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept in the depôt for reference, guidance, &c., and the other by the Treasury Deputy Collector in the Huzur office under his own lock and seal. On all these samples after they are selected, the Divisional Officers should write out their signatures with dates in ink, and they should send one set to Treasury Deputy Collector, and the other to the relief-officers named below.

4. Government will be prepared, at fixed depôts, to advance to destitute weavers materials for the manufacture of cloths similar to these samples, and on production of cloths, the cooly for weaving will be paid. This will be calculated with reference to the rates of wages prescribed for C class labourers in section 120 of the Famine Code. The wages will be calculated on the price of ragi alone in the Principal Assistant Collector's division. In the rest of the district the wages will be calculated on the combined price of ½ ragi and ½ rice of the quantity prescribed for the Famine Code C wage. The price to be adopted is that prevailing at the depôt station, except in the case of weavers residing in the Narasannapet taluk, where the recorded price at Narasannapet will be adopted as the basis of calculation.

5. The stations at which relief will be given and the officers in charge of relief operations are given below :—

Division.	Station.	Officer in charge of relief operation or Taluk weaver-relief officer.
Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division ..	1. Russellkonda	Stationary Magistrate.
	2. Aska	Deputy Tahsildar.
Senior Assistant Collector's Division ..	3. Berhampur	Town Sub-Magistrate.
	4. Sompéta	Deputy Tahsildar.
Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.	5. Purushottapur	Do.
	6. Tekkali	Do.
Principal Assistant Collector's Division ..	7. Parlákimedi	Do.
	8. Chicacole	Stationary Magistrate.

If the Inspector-General of Registration agrees, the Sub-Registrars at Aska, Sompéta, Purushottapur, Tekkali and Parlákimedi will be in charge of the relief operations at those stations during the absence of the Deputy Tahsildars on tour. The Divisional Officers will be responsible for the prompt and regular execution of weaver relief operations and all officers in charge of the same should take orders from them on all points.

6. Lists of destitute weavers in each taluk have already been prepared. The karnams in Government and zemindari villages should be ordered to prepare for their villages lists in Form A of weavers who desire to weave cloths at famine C wage rates as calculated in the

sample statements. This form will furnish information regarding the leading male member of the family, his age, the number of other members of the family, the number of looms worked by the family, the kind of cloth woven generally, the property possessed by the family as also its liabilities. The register will be signed by the karnam and the karni and forwarded to the relief officer mentioned in paragraph 5.

7. Each village or group of villages in a taluk will be allotted a particular date to be fixed by the relief officer for advances of thread and delivery of cloths, and on the appointed day the weavers should attend the taluk depot station. The Taluk relief officer should decide, subject to the control of the Divisional Officer, which of the weavers are eligible to be admitted to relief. Those admitted should be entered in a register in Form B, and a ticket will be furnished to each weaver in Form C. Villages should be grouped together according to the relief circles already drawn up and approved.

8. Advances of materials will be made to weavers for only as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family (assisted by such additional and necessary labour as cannot be provided by the family itself).

9. The kind of cloths to be woven, their length and breadth, the quantity of materials including paste and oil, the deductions to be made for short weight, cost of materials No. 1. The thread will be weighed when issuing and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quantity of material used and tested by weight, texture, length and breadth. A cash allowance will be made for the paste used in the manufacture, to be supplied by the weavers themselves. The following allowance will also be granted to weavers as batta for the time spent in bringing cloths to the depot:—

Over 2½ and under 5 miles	...	Half a day's wage in a week.
Over 5 miles	...	One day's wage in a week.

10. At stations where the relief transactions will be heavy, there will be three separate departments located in three separate places under the immediate control of the Taluk relief officer:—

- (1) The appraising department.
- (2) The store-keeping department.
- (3) The paying department.

11. The appraising department will consist of an appraiser and tester on Rs. 25 per month and an attender on Rs. 6. The appraiser will be required to give security for Rs. 200 to 300, from which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of duty. The attender will assist him in his work.

12. The appraiser will maintain a ledger in Form D in which entries will be made from the admission ticket (Form C) presented by the weaver. The quantity of yarn to be issued for each kind of cloth will be according to the scale prescribed in the sample statements.

13. Simultaneously with the ledger a day-book in Form E should be written up by the appraiser. A ticket in Form F should also be prepared from the day-book and signed by the appraiser and handed over to the weaver. This Form F will be the authority to the paymaster for the issue of materials and the payment of a small advance for paste, coloured borders, &c.

14. When cloths are tendered by weavers, it will be the duty of the appraiser to sample them, verifying the pattern, length, breadth, quality of materials and texture. He will then issue a ticket in Form G in triplicate noting in it the amount of wages, deductions on account of short weight, &c., and the net amount payable. If the cloth is not of a quality in all respects equal to that of the sample, it will be entirely rejected by the appraiser. He will keep also a daily register of cloths received in Form H. The G tickets will be machine-numbered and will be stamped under each number with the fac simile seal of the Treasury Deputy Collector. One part of the ticket will be the appraiser's own counterfoil. The second will be pasted on the cloth and the third will be delivered to the weaver; and it will be the authority for the paymaster to disburse the wages due to the weaver. For the issue of materials a ticket in Form F will be issued by the appraiser.

15. The appraiser will prepare at the end of every month an individual account in Form J showing the number of cloths for which yarn was issued during the month, the number received from the weavers and the balance outstanding against them. This account should be submitted to the relief officer who will forward a copy of it through the Divisional Officer to the Collector, after verifying the same with reference to the register in his office.

16. The appraiser will hand over to the storekeeper the cloths he has received during the day as they are received with an advice in Form K, and obtain an acknowledgment therefor as provided in the form.

17. The storekeeper will be paid Rs. 20 a month and will be required to give security for Rs. 200. His duty will be to receive, preserve, and keep ready for disposal or examination all cloths received from the appraiser.

18. The storekeeper will keep each kind of cloth separate and will arrange them in order of their ticket numbers and will enter each cloth as received in Form M which should be prepared from the tickets pasted on the cloths themselves and also from the sample statements. He should maintain in stock at least one month's supply of materials required for cloths and when it falls short of this quantity, he should inform the relief officer of the fact in view to his stock being replenished.

19. He will maintain in Form L a stock register showing the materials received, the issues made to the paymaster and the balance on hand.

20. The paying department will consist of a paymaster on Rs. 30, a gumasta on Rs. 15 and an attender on Rs. 7. The paymaster will be in charge of the stock of materials required for issue during a week which he will obtain from the storekeeper on indent in Form N. He will keep the stock account in Form O showing the receipts of yarn from the storekeeper and of issue of the same to weavers.

21. He will also maintain a register in Form P showing yarn issued every day to weavers. This should be written up from the ticket in Form F as issues are made. A similar register in Form Q should be kept up by him for payment of money made to weavers every day, which should be posted from the ticket in Form G.

22. The gumasta will help the paymaster in weighing the yarn, issuing the same under the direction of the paymaster, and in the scriptory work. The duty of the attender will be to assist the paymaster in receiving the tickets from the weavers, keeping them properly filed when payments are made and in performing such sundry work as the paymaster and gumasta may require of him. At the close of each day's transaction, the paymaster will send to the relief officer extracts from the daily accounts of the issue of yarn and of money payments made along with the appraiser's tickets and paid vouchers.

23. The paymaster will see that the gumasta and the attender keep in stock a number of bundles of each quality of the several materials sufficient for one issue to each weaver on the relief list.

24. The relief officer will admit all destitute weavers applying for relief and supervise the work of the appraisers, storekeepers and paymasters and will keep a permanent register showing the days allotted for weavers from the several groups of villages to bring their cloths and receive advances, and see that the weavers concerned come on the appointed days and that the establishments do their work properly without keeping the weavers waiting unnecessarily.

25. Sufficient money according to requirements will be kept at the disposal of the relief officer by the Collector on the application of the Divisional Officer. Of this sum, the relief officer will allow an imprest of not more than Rs. 200 to the paymaster under him. The paymaster's imprest will be recouped by the relief officer on presentation to him of an abstract of expenditure in Form Q. When this is received the relief officer will send it on to the Divisional Officer with all the paid vouchers in adjustment of the credit given to him.

26. The relief officer 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 also examine the stock of materials with the storekeeper once a week. The ledger kept by the appraiser will also be scrutinized by the relief officer every day (not less than 25 per cent. of the cases being examined) to see that the scale prescribed has not been departed from. The Divisional Officer will also examine the accounts and verify the balance at least once in three weeks.

27. The paymaster will be supplied with a box in which to keep his cash balance. This box should be sealed and placed in the local Sub-Treasury every evening, the key being kept by the paymaster.

28. The relief officer will also incur all contingent expenditure connected with the working of the scheme, such as railway freight, cloths despatched, packing charges, 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.

29. The Collector will make arrangements for the supply of twist to the relief officers on indents. Orders for the removal of cloths woven from the depôts to suitable centres for sale will be issued later on according to circumstances.

30. Once a fortnight at least the stock of cloths in store will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of three members, one of them being the officer in charge, and the other two, respectable practical weavers or cloth merchants to be appointed generally or specially by the Divisional Officer. The duty of the committee will be to see that the number of cloths received and paid for have been duly brought to store, and especially that the quality and texture of the 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 a fee not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine on the date notified

for each meeting any cloth rejected by the appraisers as not up to sample, brought to them for that purpose by weavers, and, if they think that it may be accepted, to direct the appraisers to pass it. The appraiser will note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee, on all such tickets so issued by him.

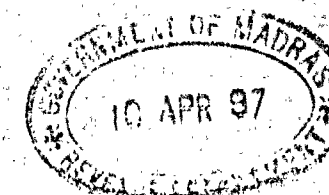
31. When relief operations are not large at any station the entire establishments of appraisers, storekeepers, &c., will not be necessary. An appraiser on Rs. 25, a gumasta on Rs. 15 and an attender on Rs. 7 will suffice. These together should manage the duties of the three departments mentioned in paragraph 10. At some stations even this establishment may not be necessary. The Collector will decide later on what establishment will be necessary according to circumstances.

32. The District Superintendent of Police will be requested to furnish a guard for each depôt.

33. A pukka tiled building should, if possible, be procured for use as a depôt. The use of a naked light will not be allowed inside a depôt under any circumstances.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3117



From

The Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement, Land
Records and Agriculture
Madras
No. 2678 Miscellaneous

Dated 9th April 1897.

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government the views of the Board on the subject of the custody of the stock of materials and of cloth and under the system of means relief

Orders

The proposal in para 2 to ^{everywhere} adopt the jamahdar mode of pay for the storekeeper may be approved.
2. Orders are requested with reference to para 1

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Mr. H. M. S. S.			

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



350

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

Dated 9th April 1897.

No. 2678 Miscellaneous

READ.....

official memorandum No 68 dated
26th March 1897, from Government,
Revenue Department.

Resolution

In the above memorandum, Government,
in criticising the proposals of the Board
for the relief of weavers in Gadpatri
and Jammalamadugu, expresses the
opinion that the system of entrusting
the stock of materials for weaving
as well as the woven cloths, to the

Commissioner,
Madras.

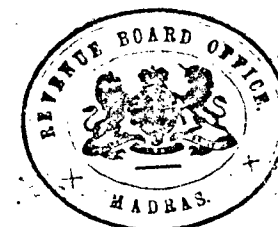
For the Secretary,
Revenue Board,
Madras.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Mr.	10.15	10.15	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



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

Dated 9th April 1897.

No. 2678 *Quis cellaneus*

READ..... official Memorandum No 68 dated
26th March 1897, from Government,
Revenue Department.

Resolution

In the above memorandum, Government,
in criticising the proposals of the Board
for the relief of weavers in Gadpatri
and Jammalamadugu expresses the
opinion that ~~Government~~^{Government} entrusting
the stock of materials ~~himself~~
as well as the work.

To the Secretary of the

store-keeper and of requiring the Pay Department to indent on him weekly for its requirements, is likely to lead to fraud, and while stating that it prefers the system set out in Appendix VII to Famine Code, under which the stock of materials is kept wholly with the Paying Department and not with the storekeepers, who, under the supervision of the appraiser, has charge only of the woven cloths, requests the Board to communicate its opinion on the question.

2. The Board will not raise any objections to a reversion to the rules in Appendix VII of Famine Code. But no suggestion has been made by Government why the system now proposed for Yadpatri and jammalama-lamadugu, is more likely

40
system and the Board is at a loss to know why it is so looked upon.

The rates of pay under the jammalama, Yadpatri and Aodiu schemes, are as follows: —

name of officer	Jammalama		Yadpatri		Aodiu	
	Pay	Security	Pay	Security	Pay	Security
Appraisers	20	500	20	500	15	250
Storekeepers	50	2000	30	1000	20	200
By. &c.	30	1000	—	—	—	—
Paymaster	25	—	30	500	30	—

Considering the enormous value to which cloths will accumulate with the storekeepers, the Board is inclined to think that he should be paid at the jammalama-lamadugu rate and give substantial security and that if he is entrusted with the care of materials as well as of woven cloths, the chances of fraud are likely to be diminished.
(True Extract)

W. S. S. S. S.

To the Secretary to Government

e. No. 3/17/97

From

the Board of Revenue. Lett.

Dated

9. 4.

1897.

The Hon. Mr. Justice C. D. L.

H. L. the Governor.

FOR ORDERS.

With reference to the 1st part of para 2 of the B. P. :-

The system adopted by the Board is that the store-keeper keeps the stock of materials and that the paymaster indents on him for a week's supply; the storekeeper thus having control over the receipt and issue of materials. The Auditor has here to check the books of two officers, viz, the paymaster and the Store-keeper. Let us suppose that these collude and make away with a quantity of materials; if they ~~destroy~~ ^{also} the original indents and substitute others, the fraud cannot be discovered without much difficulty. The case is analogous to the collusion in the Akkeri Deptt between the wholesale depôts and the shops and the fraud in the issue of permits which remained undiscovered for several years.

+ a detailed comparison of the two sets of books.

2. Under the P. L. No. 3/17/97

the Storekeeping Deptt is confined to the receipt and custody of woven cloths, while the Paying Deptt deals with materials and money. There is no connection between them nor can they manipulate their accounts without altering the whole set. There is not so much room for fraud in this system as in the other and the Auditor has to check the accounts of the paymasters only. As the Board raises no objection, it is submitted that the Code system may be generally adopted.

FOR ORDERS.

Government { 1897 } of Madras
REVENUE.

Print. and 6500
20/4/57

I think it should be answered
every where

<i>Recd.</i>	} 1897.	<i>Enclosures</i>
<i>Regd.</i>		<i>Spare copies</i>

3. The proposal to adapt everywhere the Tammalasmadu rate of pay for the storekeepers may be approved.

25
 -4-97
 Hay 4/97.

4. 28

Very well.

W. S. H.

284-177

G.O., No. 274, 28th April 1897.

APRIL.

Read C. No. 2402
Read again @. N. No. 68 of 26.3.9)

Read C. No 3117
P. G. (Press) No 2740 28th April 1897.

The first of the Pines mentioned above is recorded with reference to Gb 227

2. In regard to para 2 of the second proceedings it will be observed that the system proposed for Ladpatri involves the audit of the materials accounts of the foreman and of the storekeeper besides a detailed inspection of the work of the foreman.

while under the system prescribed in appendix V H to the Finance Code. The auditor has merely to check the account of the paymaster. The new system is thus more complicated and therefore consequently gives more opportunities for fraud. The Govt is therefore of opinion that the Code system should be adopted everywhere.

3. The proposal to adopt in all cases the annual maximum rate of pay for the stage keeper is

Relief of Weavers.

Recording with reference to G.O., No. 227, dated 31st March 1897, Board's Proceedings submitting proposals of the Collector of Ganjam for the — in the Ganjam district, approving the adoption in all cases of the Jammalamadugu rate of pay for the storekeeper and directing that the duties of this officer should be confined to the custody of woven clothes.

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. 191:—

Read—the following letter from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chatrapur, 16th February 1897, No. 386-F:—

Referring to B.P., dated 26th January 1897, No. 75, I have the honour to submit for the Board's approval a set of draft rules with forms to be adopted for the relief of weavers in this district.

2. Samples of cloths most generally worn and likely to meet with a ready sale have been selected. The statement showing details of tasks to be exacted is, however, still under preparation and will be submitted on receipt of the detailed information for each description of selected cloth from the Divisional Officers who have been asked to give their early and personal attention to the matter.

In the famine of 1889 weavers were advanced boxes of thread, worth approximately Rs. 4, and received advance at Rs. 4 per box for working up this thread into cloth. The terms then granted were very liberal and a calculation of the wages at C rate in task system will probably be found not greatly, if at all, to exceed half the amount then paid.

On the present occasion, I propose strictly to limit the relief to advances of thread, except in the case of first advance when a cash advance not exceeding Re. 1 may be given. In addition to the thread, the weavers should also be paid in cash the usual allowance for paste and oil, and cost of coloured thread for red and black borders. The proportion that the latter bears to the entire cloth is insignificant. To keep this in stock would only necessitate duplication of the registers to be maintained at the depôts and give unnecessary work to the staff. For the same reason I propose to limit the varieties of cloth manufactured to a few selected kinds, and to limit the quality of twist advanced for the weaving of these cloths to four kinds only, viz., Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 20.

Fortunately in this district the cloths worn are, for the most part, plain, without the use of colouring matter.

3. As stated in Mr. Weir's letter disposed of in the B.P. quoted above, the weavers here are scattered all over the district and live in many cases in villages 10 to 15 miles away from the stations at which it is now proposed to establish depôts. As compensation for those that come from distant villages, I propose to give a small allowance according to the scale prescribed in rule 9. This I consider to be necessary to compensate the weaver for the time and trouble involved for non-working days when he has to bring his cloths to the depôt. One man cannot ordinarily carry more than twenty cloths, and the rate proposed is not excessive.

4. In rule 9 reference is made to the testing of cloths woven by weight also. This is provided with reference to the rules of other districts, but I am inclined to think that the weight test is quite fallacious. There is a certain inevitable loss in weight in weaving, while the cloth can be weighted by undue use of paste and even by being damped. This will especially occur during the monsoon.

5. In rule 4 provision is made for combined rice and ragi wage, as I presume that with reference to B.P., dated 26th January 1897, No. 67, and Mr. Weir's letter, No. 359-F., dated 9th February 1897, the Government will sanction the substitution of rice for paddy.

6. In weaving the cloths a man is always assisted by a female. Hence in calculating the hire I have adopted one male and one female as the unit. Further enquiries are however being made as to the actual period of time for which the woman's assistance is required as compared to the man, and this will be noted in the revised task table now under preparation. For man's labour I have adopted a day of 8 hours as the standard.

7. The revised estimate of the amount required for relief to weavers referred to in paragraph 6 of B.P., dated 26th January 1897, No. 75, will be submitted along with the sample statements mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

8. In some parts of the district relief to weavers is even now required and advances are being clamorously asked for, but I do not fancy that a very large number will come forward on the terms now offered. Still there are some cases of real distress where immediate advances seem to be necessary. I therefore request that the opening of the depôts may be sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 5,000 may be placed at my disposal by wire for purchase of the necessary thread required to be advanced. If sanctioned, relief will be granted on the lines of the rules herewith submitted and a temporary task table for one or two samples of cloths for the work to be executed from such advances drawn up, pending preparation and sanction of the detailed task table.

9. I have also instituted inquiries about thread locally spun out of raw cotton purchased in the local markets. I find, however, that this work for the most part is undertaken by females of other than the regular weaving classes, generally in addition to some other occupation and does not amount to more than $\frac{1}{16}$ of the total thread consumed in the district. The thread thus used will be bought up by the more opulent weavers who do not require relief; so the necessity for relieving the spinning, as apart from the weaving, classes, is not likely to arise.

10. I have addressed the Inspector-General of Registration to know whether he will authorize the Sub-Registrars at Aska, Sompéta, Purushottapur, Tekkali and Parlákimedi to be in charge of the relief operations at those stations during the absence of the Deputy Tahsildars on tour.

Read—the following telegram from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated 22nd February 1897:—

Weavers' relief. Government has forbidden advances of wages. Please prepare task table in form given, Proceedings No. 121, dated 10th.

Read—again the following letter from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Aska, 24th February 1897, Ref. No. 442-F:—

Adverting to B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, and telegram, dated 22nd instant, stating that no cash advances may be given to weavers, I have the honour to state that definite task tables are under preparation and will be submitted, as soon as possible, on receipt of replies from Divisional Officers and Jail Superintendents at Berhampur and Russellkonda.

2. The instructions contained in the papers under reference are fully in accordance with my own views, viz., firstly, that thread should be advanced in bundles on a definite task table, and, secondly, that cash advances should be prohibited.

3. In regard to the latter point, however, I would press that in the case of a first advance, an advance not exceeding Re. 1 per bundle should be sanctioned, and also that cash advance may be paid for the cost of oil, paste and coloured thread for

borders required by the weavers, and also that a cash allowance may be sanctioned at a fixed rate per cloth for time occupied in bringing the same to depôts for appraisement.

4. As Rs. 20,000 have been already placed at my disposal by wire, I request sanction to make advances on a rough task table, pending preparation and sanction for the detailed statement now under preparation. Revision, if found necessary, can be subsequently made.

5. I have instructed Divisional Officers to open their depôts from 1st proximo.

Resolution—dated 5th March 1897, No. 191.

The detailed proposals of the Collector of Ganjam for the relief at their own trade of the weavers in the district will be submitted to Government with reference to G.O., No. 795, dated 10th February 1897.

2. The proposals are still incomplete as no information is given as to the kinds of cloths proposed to be woven or the task which is intended to be set—the two main points to be considered in any scheme of weaver-relief operations. The Collector is requested to submit information on these points with the least possible delay and to submit the task table in the form prescribed in B.P., dated 10th February 1897, No. 121, as already required. In the meanwhile he will be authorised to commence operations according to a task-table that he may approve, but the Board is unable, in view of the orders of Government, to approve of any advances of wages being made. The following telegram will be despatched to the Collector:—

"Start weavers' relief under such task table as you approve, advancing cash for oil and paste, but no advance of wages can be permitted."

3. The cash advance proposed in paragraph 2 of the Collector's letter is against the orders of Government in G.O., No. 4421, dated 10th November 1896, printed in G.O., No. 727, dated 18th December 1896, and cannot be allowed. Cash advances to meet the cost of petty items of oil and paste may be made, if arrangements for the issue thereof cannot be conveniently made.

4. The Collector's proposal to grant batta to weavers living at a distance from the depôts for journeys to and from the depôts is approved as a special case, but the Board would restrict the grant of such batta to weavers who live more than two and a half miles distant from a depôt and in their case the batta will be regulated thus:—

For 2½ to 5 miles distance Half a day's wage in a week.
Over 5 miles distance One day's wage in a week.

The rules have been altered accordingly.

5. The time taken by the man and the woman in weaving a cloth should be determined separately and specified in the task table. It is not too much to demand ten hours' work a day from weavers who are given a congenial task to be performed under their own roofs.

6. The substitution of the price of rice for that of paddy in the calculation of wages has already been sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 98, dated 16th February 1897, communicated with B.P., No. 139, dated 26th February 1897.

7. The Collector is requested to consider whether the appointment of particular days on which to grant advances and wages to weavers of particular villages is not likely to cause unnecessary hardship. If by any chance a weaver fails to attend on the appointed day it would be hard to refuse him relief till his turn next comes. The proposed rules on this point are, however, allowed to stand.

8. The rules submitted by the Collector will be modified with reference to the above remarks and appended to these Proceedings.

9. The result of the reference made to the Inspector-General of Registration should be reported for the information of the Board.

10. The working of the rules must be most carefully watched by the Collector and his Divisional Officers, and, if necessary, modifications in the task tables proposed as circumstances may direct. The Collector should also consider, if any considerable number of weavers seek relief under the scheme, whether it would not be advisable to depute a special officer of Deputy Tahsildar's grade as general Inspector of the operations in all parts of the district.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjam.

" Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Collector of Vizagapatam.

APPENDIX.

RULES FOR THE RELIEF OF WEAVERS.

Ganjam district.

1. Relief will be given in accordance with the following scheme; but Government reserves to itself the power to alter or withdraw or in any way modify any of the conditions of the scheme at any moment.

2. (The grant of relief will be restricted to weavers who are really destitute.)

3. Of each kind of cloth shown in statement No. I, two samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept in the depôt for reference, guidance, &c., and the other by the Treasury Deputy Collector in the Huzur office under his own lock and seal. On all these samples after they are selected, the Divisional Officers should write out their signatures with dates in ink, and they should send one set to Treasury Deputy Collector, and the other to the relief-officers named below.

4. Government will be prepared, at fixed depôts, to advance to destitute weavers materials for the manufacture of cloths similar to these samples, and on production of cloths, the cooly for weaving will be paid. This will be calculated with reference to the rates of wages prescribed for C class labourers in section 120 of the Famine Code. The wages will be calculated on the price of ragi alone in the Principal Assistant Collector's division. In the rest of the district the wages will be calculated on the combined price of ½ ragi and ½ rice of the quantity prescribed for the Famine Code C wage. The price to be adopted is that prevailing at the depôt station, except in the case of weavers residing in the Narasannapet taluk, where the recorded price at Narasannapet will be adopted as the basis of calculation.

5. The stations at which relief will be given and the officers in charge of relief operations are given below:—

Division.	Station.	Officer in charge of relief operation or Taluk weaver-relief officer.
Goonsur Deputy Collector's Division	1. Russellkonda	Stationary Magistrate.
	2. Aska	Deputy Tahsildar.
Senior Assistant Collector's Division	3. Berhampur	Town Sub-Magistrate.
	4. Sompéta	Deputy Tahsildar.
Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division	5. Parushottapur	Do.
	6. Tekkali	Do.
Principal Assistant Collector's Division	7. Parlákimedi	Do.
	8. Chicacole	Stationary Magistrate.

If the Inspector-General of Registration agrees, the Sub-Registrars at Aska, Sompéta, Parushottapur, Tekkali and Parlákimedi will be in charge of the relief operations at those stations during the absence of the Deputy Tahsildars on tour. The Divisional Officers will be responsible for the prompt and regular execution of weaver relief operations and all officers in charge of the same should take orders from them on all points.

6. Lists of destitute weavers in each taluk have already been prepared. The karnams in Government and zemindari villages should be ordered to prepare for their villages lists in Form A. of weavers who desire to weave cloths at famine C wage rates as calculated in the

sample statements. This form will furnish information regarding the leading male member of the family, his age, the number of other members of the family, the number of looms worked by the family, the kind of cloth woven generally, the property possessed by the family as also its liabilities. The register will be signed by the karnam and the *karyi* and forwarded to the relief officer mentioned in paragraph 5.

7. Each village or group of villages in a taluk will be allotted a particular date to be fixed by the relief officer for advances of thread and delivery of cloths, and on the appointed day the weavers should attend the taluk depot station. The Taluk relief officer should decide, subject to the control of the Divisional Officer, which of the weavers are eligible to be admitted to relief. Those admitted should be entered in a register in Form B, and a ticket will be furnished to each weaver in Form C. Villages should be grouped together according to the relief circles already drawn up and approved.

8. Advances of materials will be made to weavers for only as many looms as can be worked by the members of the family (assisted by such additional and necessary labour as cannot be provided by the family itself).

9. The kind of cloths to be woven, their length and breadth, the quantity of materials required and weight, the time and number of persons required to produce them, cost of materials including paste and oil, the deductions to be made for short weight, are shown in statement No. 1. The thread will be weighed when issuing and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quantity of material used and tested by weight, texture, length and breadth. A cash allowance will be made for the paste used in the manufacture, to be supplied by the weavers themselves. The following allowance will also be granted to weavers as *batta* for the time spent in bringing cloths to the depot:—

Over 2½ and under 5 miles	...	Half a day's wage in a week.
Over 5 miles	...	One day's wage in a week.

10. At stations where the relief transactions will be heavy, there will be three separate departments located in three separate places under the immediate control of the Taluk relief officer:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) The appraising department. | (3) The paying department. |
| (2) The store-keeping department. | |

11. The appraising department will consist of an appraiser and tester on Rs. 25 per month and an attender on Rs. 6. The appraiser will be required to give security for Rs. 200 to 300, from which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of duty. The attender will assist him in his work.

12. The appraiser will maintain a ledger in Form D in which entries will be made from the admission ticket (Form C) presented by the weaver. The quantity of yarn to be issued for each kind of cloth will be according to the scale prescribed in the sample statements.

13. Simultaneously with the ledger a day-book in Form E should be written up by the appraiser. A ticket in Form F should also be prepared from the day-book and signed by the appraiser and handed over to the weaver. This Form F will be the authority to the paymaster for the issue of materials and the payment of a small advance for paste, coloured borders, &c.

14. When cloths are tendered by weavers, it will be the duty of the appraiser to sample them, verifying the pattern, length, breadth, quality of materials and texture. He will then issue a ticket in Form G in triplicate noting in it the amount of wages, deductions on account of short weight, &c., and the net amount payable. If the cloth is not of a quality in all respects equal to that of the sample, it will be entirely rejected by the appraiser. He will keep also a daily register of cloths received in Form H. The G tickets will be machine-numbered and will be stamped under each number with the *fac simile* seal of the Treasury Deputy Collector. One part of the ticket will be the appraiser's own counterfoil. The second will be pasted on the cloth and the third will be delivered to the weaver; and it will be the authority for the paymaster to disburse the wages due to the weaver. For the issue of materials a ticket in Form F will be issued by the appraiser.

15. The appraiser will prepare at the end of every month an individual account in Form J showing the number of cloths for which yarn was issued during the month, the number received from the weavers and the balance outstanding against them. This account should be submitted to the relief officer who will forward a copy of it through the Divisional Officer to the Collector, after verifying the same with reference to the register in his office.

16. The appraiser will hand over to the storekeeper the cloths he has received during the day as they are received with an advice in Form K, and obtain an acknowledgment therefor as provided in the form.

17. The storekeeper will be paid Rs. 20 a month and will be required to give security for Rs. 200. His duty will be to receive, preserve, and keep ready for disposal or examination all cloths received from the appraiser.

18. The storekeeper will keep each kind of cloth separate and will arrange them in order of their ticket numbers and will enter each cloth as received in Form M which should be prepared from the tickets pasted on the cloths themselves and also from the sample statements. (He should maintain in stock at least one month's supply of materials required for cloths and when it falls short of this quantity, he should inform the relief officer of the fact in view to his stock being replenished.)

19. He will maintain in Form L a stock register showing the materials received, the issues made to the paymaster and the balance on hand.

20. The paying department will consist of a paymaster on Rs. 30, a gumasta on Rs. 15 and an attender on Rs. 7. The paymaster will be in charge of the stock of materials required for issue during a week which he will obtain from the storekeeper on indent in Form N. He will keep the stock account in Form O showing the receipts of yarn from the storekeeper and of issue of the same to weavers.

21. He will also maintain a register in Form P showing yarn issued every day to weavers. This should be written up from the ticket in Form F as issues are made. A similar register in Form Q should be kept up by him for payment of money made to weavers every day, which should be posted from the ticket in Form G.

22. The gumasta will help the paymaster in weighing the yarn, issuing the same under the direction of the paymaster, and in the scriptory work. The duty of the attender will be to assist the paymaster in receiving the tickets from the weavers, keeping them properly filed when payments are made and in performing such sundry work as the paymaster and gumasta may require of him. At the close of each day's transaction, the paymaster will send to the relief officer extracts from the daily accounts of the issue of yarn and of money payments made along with the appraiser's tickets and paid vouchers.

23. The paymaster will see that the gumasta and the attender keep in stock a number of bundles of each quality of the several materials sufficient for one issue to each weaver on the relief list.

24. The relief officer will admit all destitute weavers applying for relief and supervise the work of the appraisers, storekeepers and paymasters and will keep a permanent register showing the days allotted for weavers from the several groups of villages to bring their cloths and receive advances, and see that the weavers concerned come on the appointed days and that the establishments do their work properly without keeping the weavers waiting unnecessarily.

25. Sufficient money according to requirements will be kept at the disposal of the relief officer by the Collector on the application of the Divisional Officer. Of this sum, the relief officer will allow an imprest of not more than Rs. 200 to the paymaster under him. The paymaster's imprest will be recouped by the relief officer on the presentation to him of an abstract of expenditure in Form Q. When this is received the relief officer will send it on to the Divisional Officer with all the paid vouchers in adjustment of the credit given to him.

26. The relief officer 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 also examine the stock of materials with the storekeeper once a week. The ledger kept by the appraiser will also be scrutinized by the relief officer every day (not less than 25 per cent. of the cases being examined) to see that the scale prescribed has not been departed from. The Divisional Officer will also examine the accounts and verify the balance at least once in three weeks.

27. The paymaster will be supplied with a box in which to keep his cash balance. This box should be sealed and placed in the local Sub-Treasury every evening, the key being kept by the paymaster.

28. The relief officer will also incur all contingent expenditure connected with the working of the scheme, such as railway freight, cloths despatched, packing charges, 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.

29. The Collector will make arrangements for the supply of twist to the relief officers on indents. Orders for the removal of cloths woven from the depôts to suitable centres for sale will be issued later on according to circumstances.

30. Once a fortnight at least the stock of cloths in store will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of three members, one of them being the officer in charge, and the other two, respectable practical weavers or cloth merchants to be appointed generally or specially by the Divisional Officer. The duty of the committee will be to see that the number of cloths received and paid for have been duly brought to store, and especially that the quality and texture of the 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 a fee not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine on the date notified

for each meeting any cloth rejected by the appraisers as not up to sample, brought to them for that purpose by weavers, and, if they think that it may be accepted, to direct the appraisers to pass it. The appraiser will note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee, on all such tickets so issued by him.

31. When relief operations are not large at any station the entire establishments of appraisers, storekeepers, &c., will not be necessary. An appraiser on Rs. 25, a gumasta on Rs. 15 and an attender on Rs. 7 will suffice. These together should manage the duties of the three departments mentioned in paragraph 10. At some stations even this establishment may not be necessary. The Collector will decide later on what establishment will be necessary according to circumstances.

32. The District Superintendent of Police will be requested to furnish a guard for each depôt.

33. A pukka tiled building should, if possible, be procured for use as a depôt. The use of a naked light will not be allowed inside a depôt under any circumstances.

Read—again the following Official Memorandum, No. 68, dated 26th March 1897:—

The Government observes that in the rules now proposed as also in those adopted by the Board for the relief of weavers in Tadpatri and Jammalamadugu the Storekeeping Department is to have charge of the stock of materials as well as of the woven cloths, while the Paying Department, which issues materials to weavers, has to obtain a week's supply by indent on the storekeeper, who again has to get his supplies by indent on the relief officer or the contractor. This system is likely to lead to fraud and the Government is disposed to think that the plan adopted in the rules in Appendix VII of the Famine Code is better. Under these rules the stock of materials is to be kept wholly in the charge of the Paying Department and the storekeeper who is subordinate to the appraiser has charge only of the woven cloths.

2. The Government will be glad to have the views of the Board on the point.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 9th April 1897, Mis. No. 2678:—

Read—O.M., No. 68, dated 26th March 1897, from Government, Revenue Department.

Resolution—dated 9th April 1897, Mis. No. 2678.

In the above memorandum, Government, in criticising the proposals of the Board for the relief of weavers in Tadpatri and Jammalamadugu, expresses the opinion that the system of entrusting the stock of materials for weaving as well as the woven cloths to the storekeeper and of requiring the Pay Department to indent on him weekly for its requirements, is likely to lead to fraud, and while stating that it prefers the system set out in Appendix VII to Famine Code, under which the stock of materials is kept wholly with the Paying Department and not with the storekeeper, who, under the supervision of the appraiser, has charge only of the woven cloths, requests the Board to communicate its opinion on the question.

2. The Board will not raise any objections to a reversion to the rules in Appendix VII of Famine Code. But no suggestion has been made by Government why the system now proposed for Tadpatri and Jammalamadugu is more likely to lead to fraud than the old system and the Board is at a loss to know why it is so looked upon.

The rates of pay under the Jammalamadugu, Tadpatri and Adóni schemes are as follows:—

Name of officer.	Jammalamadugu.		Tadpatri.		Adóni.	
	Pay.	Security.	Pay.	Security.	Pay.	Security.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Appraiser ..	20	500	20	500	15 to 25	200 to 300
Storekeeper ..	50	2,000	30	1,000	20	200
Deputy Storekeeper ..	30	1,000	30	500	30	..
Paymaster ..	25	..	..	..	..	..

Considering the enormous value to which cloths will accumulate with the storekeeper, the Board is inclined to think that he should be paid at the Jammalamadugu rate and give substantial security and that if he is entrusted with the care of materials as well as of woven cloths, the chances of fraud are likely to be diminished.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—No. 274, Revenue, dated 28th April 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The first of the Proceedings read above is recorded with reference to G.O., No. 227, dated 31st March 1897.

2. In regard to paragraph 2 of the second Proceedings it will be observed that the system proposed for Tadpatri involves the audit of the materials accounts of the paymaster and of the storekeeper, besides a detailed comparison of two sets of books, while, under the system prescribed in Appendix VII to the Famine Code, the auditor has merely to check the accounts of the paymaster. The new system is thus more complicated and consequently gives more opportunities for fraud. The Government is therefore of opinion that the code system should be adopted everywhere.

3. The proposal to adopt in all cases the Jammalamadugu rate of pay for the storekeeper is approved.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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