4,000—20-2-96.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Hon. Int. Genl. C.I.S.
Hon. Mr. Bligh C.I.S
H.E. The Gov.

Dated 189 .

FOR ORDERS.

His Excellency being of opinion that the additional famine establishments which were being sanctioned piecemeal as necessity arose were getting rather mixed and that it would save much time and labour later if the skeleton framework on which the special Famine Establishment of a district should be laid out were clearly defined, called upon Mr Benson to state his views on famine organization in a brief note and has forwarded this note to me with instruction that I should draw up a G.O. setting out the organization clearly and directing the Board and Collectors to base their proposals on it. His Excellency approves

Concur 1st Sept. 11/8/97.

Corrected RS 8-5-97

Flagged A

C 1/5/97 12/5/97

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

I regret very much that I was not able to take up this paper at Madras. Some of the covers which were detained by H.E. & returned with Mr Lin's note have now become very old

RS 9-4-97 11/5/97.

These notes should be studied in the original of the G.O. on famine establishments.

1	Pen		
3	Clerks		
		Scheme	

Lent Lahore shown

pending applications for subordinate establishments and what lists should be drawn up of establishments already sanctioned so as to see whether these together with those now proposed fit in in the scheme laid down in the G.O.

2. A draft G.O drawn up in accordance with the above instructions is circulated herewith. The draft nearly follows Mr Benson's note as regards the appointment of Special Divisional officers, Taluk Relief officers, Additional Tahsildars and Special Civil officers on works. As regards loans work Mr Benson would give the Collectors of Bellary and Adoni a Special Dy Collector each, and in other districts would look to the Tahsildars for the speedy disposal of applications. It has, however, been decided after considerable discussion and consultation with Collectors that two Special Tahsildars will afford greater assistance to Collectors than one Spl Dy Collector; and in accordance with this decision Govt has appointed two Spl Tahsildars for loans work in Bellary and

+ These I assume are all in the Code. The new organisation of the establishments appointed to supervise loans & Weavers Relief

13/4/97.

G.Orc. 1404. 13.3.97

Date.

So do I. It seems more obviously the next arrangement Anyway, for a temporary

BS

D

It is best now, while we are still uncertain as to some particulars of this kind of relief, that there should be a Dy Collector for the Deccan where 12,578 persons are receiving relief according to the last return rather than for two Provinces with 3 Dy Collectors.

BS JG

Para 4 of this note

Anantapur, and have empowered the Board to afford similar assistance to the Collectors of other affected districts. I consider it undesirable to dislocate this arrangement which is working well and have not embodied Mr Benson's suggestion in the draft. As regards weavers' relief Mr Benson thinks that a selected Deputy Collector possessing the requisite technical knowledge should be attached to the Famine Commissioner & should tour with him in the affected districts. The Govt has recently sanctioned appointed a Dy Collector to see in charge of weavers' relief in the Deccan districts and it is yet too early to say whether an extension and development of distress may not necessitate the appointment of a Special officer of the Kind; & I have considered it therefore unnecessary to say anything particular on the subject in the draft.

3. As regards present requirements Mr Benson considers that the time has come

for the appointment of Taluk Relief officers and that such officers are required in the following Taluks:—

Bellary. (1) Alur (2) Adoni and possibly (3) Bellary and (4) Hospet.

Anantapur. Probably for (1) Gooty and (2) Tadpatri

Cuddapah. (1) Jammalmadugu (2) Pulivendla and (3) possibly Proddatur.

Kurnool. (1) Koilkuntla (2) Sirsiel and possibly (3) Patti Konda

Ganjam. Taluk relief officers will be ~~required~~ if gratuitous relief in villages becomes necessary

4. Lists ~~have been sent~~ are appended to this note showing the establishments already sanctioned for each famine district of the following are the additional establishments now proposed and awaiting the sanction of Govt.

I Bellary. A Deputy Tahsildar to relieve the Tahsildars of Adoni. There seems

The 7 famine Comrs to this country must tell us whether they are wanted before we appoint them. JG JW

Any cases where guide conditions under Code exists in the case of famine taluk as Jagir, where a Relief Dy Collr has been appointed, who does not relieve the ordinary Dy Collr of routine work, but controls relief operations independently of the Code of famine Rules, but the famine Commr need be consulted by any change is made

Jagir, but in the arrangement [illegible] this remark would still stand JG

C. No 3388 Flag C

In many cases Mr. B thinks it will be best to appoint Taluk Relief Officers but not to over Taluk Dys of their ordinary duties - the limit of

(Co had they may attend to keeping with work of an non famine character) cases when Taluq Relief Officers are appointed in those cases.

JG

Flag C. No 2058
Flag F C. No 3381

Hyd = A (Kurnool Dist) Mysore = B (Bellary Dist) Madras = C (Anantapur Dist) Bombay = D (Dharwar Dist)

Anantapur.
(1) a personal asst to Collector
(2) a Spl Dy Collector for the H.A.C's division
(Subject to Council)

Certainly — Mr B. asked / Hyde to for this assistance in March 6 early 2 months &c JG

Para 6 of the BP in C. No 2490

Flag G

1. Special attention is also solicited to the Home Dept's remarks on Cons. 2490/97 — Flag IV

do see no objection to this. A D.T has already been appointed to relieve the Tahsildar of Alur.

Hurnul. (1) A Special Dy Collector to relieve the Divisional officer Pyapalli (2) A Special Dy Tahsildar to relieve the Tahsildar of Patti Konda (3) A Second Revenue Inspector for loans' work. These seem to be really and urgently wanted and sanction may be communicated to the Collector by wire (Mr Gluwin has been asked D.C if the would not require assistance promptly).

Taluk Relief officers in the more affected Taluks In G.C. 203/21-397 the Govt stated that the time had not then come for the appointment of Taluk Relief officers, but as distress is now deepening with the hot weather and the numbers on works increasing and as village relief is being organized it may now be necessary to allow the appointment of such officers in some

at least of the Talukas enumerated by Mr Benson.

Since the above was written ~~I have received instructions from~~ the Hon: Mr Bliss has instructed me in person to circulate a note stating that in his opinion it is now time as a matter of precaution to appoint Taluk Relief officers in Bellary, Hurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur, and suggesting that, as it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of suitable men for the posts locally, application should be made to the Govt of India for army officers.

1/5/97

D. Waitkin
C. No. 2490
3/14
11-5-97

Yes, We could not make any
recommendation to this effect without
the Famine Comm^r & the Collectors
report and opn.

1/5/97

D. Waitkin
C. No. 2490

the has been
enclosed in Mad Memo
No 2490 dated

⊕ Not with the papers

yes.
1/5

I have not seen the Madras papers. We might ask Madras what help could be given in this way, but I hope we shall be able to do without it. A lot of officers were sent from Madras to help us in the time of the big famine. Of those, the very few of them were of any use, & I found it very - very - difficult to get them into Harness. If we can get a sufficient number of men from our own depts - eg Police & ask any it will be far better

Well, let us see without delay on the Bombay suitable men belonging to our own depts or cavalry hands.

1/5/97

AS

3/5/97

Vague.

The Board (Sir Charles) in a draft memo of the has been asked to send a statement of the men that can be spared, for famine duty

A.94

7.5.97

25
8-5-97

Cuddapah

No.	Appointments	Pay	Remarks	Authority
1.	Spl Asstt to the Collector			C. O. No 320 dt 23-3-97 Financial
1.	Clerk	50		
1.	Accountant	35		
1.	Dy Collector (to relieve him of his present work) yes	261-1-9	To relieve the Divisional officer in charge of Jammalamadugu Division	C. O. 669 26-11-96 - Cons. 403 23-1-97.
3.	Dy Tahsildars	100	To relieve the tahsildars of affected talukas	C. O. 121 8-1-97
1.	Extra clerk	20	To look after famine Correspondence in the Cuddapah Taluks	Cons. 1569 22.3.97
1.	Auditor	35	For the Local Audit Deptt for auditing famine vouchers	Cons. 183 22-2-97 Financial
1.	Dy Tahsildar	120	For Weavers Relief Operations	G.O. No 194 24-3-97.
	Clerk	20		
	Peon	6		

Annexure.

No.	Appointment	Pay	Remarks
1.	by Collector	261-1-9	To relieve the Head Asstt Collr of the Dy Collr, Coorg Dist. of their magisterial work
1.	by Collector		To relieve the Divisional Officer, Coorg
3.	Tahsildars.....	150	For Loans Work
2	Clerks	20	for the Divisional Offices of Coorg & Pennakonda for famine relief work
1.	Rly. Inspector (for 3 months)	40	
2.	Rly. Inspectors (for 3 months)	40	
2	Peons	6	
6.	Rly. Inspectors (for 6 weeks)	40	For each of the taluks of Coorg, Nuncapaum and Kalyandrug
2.	Rly. Inspectors		For Coorg & Tadpatri
8.	Peons		
1.	Clerk	20	For the Dy Collrs Office, Hd Qr Division for Loans work
1.	by Tahsildar	.....	For the Weavers' relief Scheme
1	Clerk		
1	Peon		
3.	Clerks		

Bellary

C

Kurnool

No.	Appointments	Pay	Remarks	Authority
	~~[illegible]~~			
	By Collector	261-1-9	For Kurnool	Conc. 630 16-11-96 / C04699 20-11-96
	By Tahsildars	100		
1	Gumastahs	20		
2	Gumastahs	15	For Koil Kuntla and Sirvel Taluks	Conc. 1343 30-11-96
2	Attenders	7		
4	Peons	6		
	Clerks	20	As addition to the Asst Collrs establishment	Conc. 200 17.2.97
	Peons	7		
	Clerks	20	For Koil Kuntla and Sirvel Taluks	Conc. 111 27-1-97
	Peons	6		
	Revenue Inspectors	35	For Loans Works, Pattikonda Taluk	Conc. 194 16-2-97
	By Tahsildars		To serve under the Dy Collrs for Weavers' Relief Operations	Conc. 15-71 23-3-97

56 12-96

59 1-97

2 21-97

4 1-97

113 3-97

70 - 8 -

Bellary

No.	Appointment		Pay	Remarks	Authority
1.	Spl. Asst. to the Collr.				Corrs. 599 2-2-97
1.	by Collector		261-1-9	to relieve the Officer in charge of the Bellary and Adoni Division	Corrs. 756 28-12-96
1.	by Tahsildar	for six months	100		
1	Gumastah		20	To assist the Tahsildar of Adoni	Corrs. 699 8-12-96
1	Peon		6		
2	Tahsildars		150	For Loans work	Corrs. 1404 13.3.97
2.	Clerks		25		
3	Peons		7		
2.	Rev. Inspectors (for five months)		40	For Loans work in Adoni Taluk	Corrs. 59 14-1-97
4.	Rev. Inspectors (for three months)		40	For Loans work	Corrs. 92 21-1-97
4.	Rev. Inspectors		40		Corrs. 114 28.1.97
4.	Peons		6		
1.	Rev. Inspector		40	For Loan Applications in Adoni Taluk	Corrs. 1413 3.3.97
1	Clerk		20		
1	Peon		6		
1.	Rev. Inspector		40	For Loans work in Adoni	
1	Clerk		25		
1	Peon		6		
1.	Special Officer		120	For Supervising the working of the Weavers' relief Scheme	Corrs. 500 27-1-97
1	Clerk		20		
1	Peon		6		

Ganjam

1. Special Assistant to the Collector
with two peons

1 Spl Deputy Collector for Hd Quarters Division
with two peons

1 Spl Deputy Collector for relieving Divisional officers
of magisterial work & Revenue cases
with two peons

3 Stationary Submagistrates for zemindari Talukes
with two peons each

1, Dy Tahsildar for Hallikata & Atagada
with two peons

4 clerks on Rs 20 each for the Divisional offices
6 clerks - (three on 20 + three on 15) for Taluk offices
7 clerks on Rs 15 each for D.T's offices
Clerk's office strengthened at a cost of Rs 8 5-

1 Dy Tahsildar for Weavers' relief
with a clerk on Rs 20 + two peons.

Ind. Memo's Note 3

Cuddapah

No.	Appointment	Remarks
1.	Spl. Asstt	To the
1	Dy Collr	To relieve Charge of D Division.
3.	Dy Tahsildars	To relieve of Proddatur & Jammal
1.	Sr. Tahsildar	To Assis Collec
2	Tahsildars	These will able for oth such of t should be By Collr by the Spl

and aptitude, or powers of endurance and activity, any doubt exists should be relegated to divisions where no anxiety exists.

5. In every division, where any cause for anxiety, or for special watchfulness even exists the Divisional officer should be relieved of his ordinary routine revenue work, and xxx

officers of the 5th June all

ment

Mr. Bennett's Note

The organisation of Revenue Establishments in Famine Times.

--------:o:--------

25. Special assist. to Collr
26. Special assists into full Mag istrial powers for Dwl officers & Talukdars
28. Assistance of the Dt Medical officer
29. Increase of Police & Jail Dept
40 Collr to appoint Mag isterial Kutcheri Supts Village Relief Circle Inspectors, Poor Houses Supts
41 Increase of PWD staff
53 Taluka relief officers, to serve to the Talukdars in matter of relief.
54 Collr to appoint Civil Officers for large works or groups of works typ. H.A.+ W.

7
1.5.99

The organisation required is set forth in chapter IV, sections 52-55, of the Famine Code, in almost all respects.

2. The officers primarily responsible, under the Collectors, are the Divisional officers, and it is of the greatest importance that these should be carefully selected in order that they may be able to control all subordinate officers in their divisions whether on the Revenue side, or belonging to the P.W.D. in charge of works. It was found, I believe, in Gahjam in 1889 that in most cases it is desirable that divisions should be placed in charge of European officers - that is, practically, of covenanted civilians. If native divisional officers are retained, they should be specially selected, and any about whose powers of control, discretion and aptitude, or powers of endurance and activity, any doubt exists should be relegated to divisions where no anxiety exists.

3. In every division, where any cause for anxiety, or for special watchfulness even exists the Divisional officer should be relieved of his ordinary routine revenue work, and

are provided, and th?

unless distress is at all acute, he should then be able, with his Tahsildars to cope with any relief measures that may be necessary. In exceptional cases, where the division happens to cover a large area, and where distress is acute, a Taluk Relief Officer will be necessary for one or -- more ~~taluks~~ of the taluks included in the division.

4. At present, Taluk Relief Officers appear to be required in the following places:-

Bellary.

For the Adoni, Alur & possibly, the Bellary & Hospet Taluks. The Head Assistant's division is a very ex-- tensive one, and relief is already - being administered in two-Hospet & Hadagalli. In the Bellary Division, at present, it is only a part of the Bellary taluk that is seriously af- -fected.

Anantapur.

For Gooty & Tadpatri, both probably.

Cuddapah.

The Jammalamadugu division is affected in all parts; it is very ex tensive & comprises three taluks, and the one "special" relief officer has too wide a charge. He is not placed — in subordination to the Divi-- sional officer. Here Taluk Relief Officers seem to be required at once for Jammalamadugu & Pulivendla, and possibly for Proddatur.

native officers are left in charge

Divisions specially select-

Kurnool.

Taluk Relief Officers seem to be required at once in Koilkuntla & Pattikonda and possibly one will be required shortly in Sirwell also.

Canjam.

If gratuitous relief in villages becomes necessary on a large ~~xxx~~ scale, Taluk Relief Officers will be needed.

Local officers & the Famine Commissioner must of course finally decide where Taluk Relief officers are --- needed.

5. The duties of Taluk Relief officers are clearly specified in sec. - 53 of the Code: & if such be appointed I do not think that Civil Officers will be required on works, as - contemplated in sec.55, unless any very large works are opened; the duties - can be performed by the officers in charge, subject to the control by the Taluk Relief officer. This power of - control would however, have to be impressed upon ~~to~~ the P.W.D. subordinates & higher officers.

6. For the position of Taluk Relief officer should be selected young -- Civilians, of 2 or 3 years service at least; Deputy Collectors, who are suited to the work; Selected officers of the Salt and Abkari Department of - Inspector's grade; & possibly some of the officers of the 15th June allotment.

officers are provided, and th

native officers are left in charge of their Divisions, specially selected men of Tahsildar grade, who have some famine experience, should be -- posted, on a salary of Rs.250; In --- other cases, the officers should draw their grade pay. In all ~~ex~~ cases, however, selection must be the method of appointment. Great activity & endurance are necessary; ~~correct~~earnest-ness, perseverance & sympathy.

7. Where distress is not very acute, it should suffice to relieve the -- Tahsildar of his ordinary duties, and make him discharge the duty of Taluk Relief officer, as the code contem-- plates. For the present, elsewhere in the affected tracts even where Taluk Relief officers may be appointed it is advisable to relieve the Tahsildars of their routine work, as the - jamabandi is certain to be exceptionally heavy & the inspections & enquiries, ~~being~~ necessary arduous, whilst the -- Tahsildars must be continually on - the move in helping the Taluk Relief officers to get village relief organised, and the work of the Circle - Inspectors checked. When the jamabandi is over, it may be possible to do away with the officers appointed to relieve the Tahsildars, where there are Stationary Sub-Magistrates also in the Taluks, but not so, if Loan -- operations are pushed. These should - be the special duty of the Tahsildar to look to, besides the duties -

'5th June all

prescribed in the code-sec.54.

8. For the present, for the reason - that ties the Tahsildar-Revenue Work- the Revenue Inspectors cannot do -- much towards relief measures. When - the jamabandi is over they might become Circle Inspectors, with smaller charges than they have at present, in cases where distress is acute, but, - primarily they should be kept to -- ~~learn~~ loan work under the Tahsildars.

9. Circle Inspectors, in varying ~~xxxx~~ numbers according to the acuteness of distress, and areas and popula--- tion to be dealt with, are required— their pay, position & duties are --- fully specified in the Code, but --- great difficulties will, I am assured, be found in selecting suitable men locally in the Deccan districts and Ganjam. The Board has deputed 2 Agriculturists & 4 Stock Inspectors already, but authority will be required to draft in other men from neighbouring districts. The same remark ap--- plies to the provision of trust---- worthy paymasters, and in a less degree of Kitchen Superintendents. If - poor houses become necessary a still higher class of men will be required and in the organisation of these, the Medical Department should be chiefly concerned.

10. What appears to me to be most -- necessary is to be fully prepared - in all respects, for what must hap-- pen should there be any serious --- delay in, or failure of the S.W. Monsoon rains. Before the 15th June all

vide ¶ 4 NK

...officers are provided, and th...

the detailed enquiries prescribed - in sec.75 of the Code should have been completed; plans for circle Inspection laid and men designated for the charges; works made ready for -- immediate opening, by the provision of tools & staff; and the like, for, - should such delay or failure occur, an enormous rush on to works, and -- the necessity for wide gratuitous relief must be expected. Until it is seen what is going ~~on~~ to happen, will many ryots ~~arrange~~ manage to hold on, rather than ~~accept~~ accept relief, but if failure does - occur, their credit & their resour-- ces will have been exhausted. I have a keen recollection of the intense - strain of expectation in 1892 & also of the relief thereto when the first news of good rain in the Deccan districts came, I believe, on June 21st. Even in that year the numbers on relief had gone up rapidly ~~in~~ during June. This year, it is quite possible that a change in the outlook in other parts of India may ease the situation earlier, but the preparation has to be made, and should extend to all parts of the Deccan districts and part et North Arcot & Salem-first.

11. Weavers relief. As this involves that the expenditure of very large sums -- in purchasing materials, and as ... nical knowledge of the details of the work is almost entirely wanting in the whole official organisation, it seems to me to demand:

An order is in circulation about this. I have advised that all districts should be told to proceed

lief officers are provided, and the subordinate staff of storekeepers & appraisers, etc. is available, I see no need for more local supervision, but to assist the local officers & to advise on all details, for the -- Presidency as a whole, a special officer should be attached to the --- Famine Commissioner's staff & sent by him to inspect operations wherever he thinks fit, reporting through the Collectors. A Deputy Collector on Rs 200-a month should do for this work, but the man should be picked, for his natural aptitude for enquiry into - details, and for investigation.

12. Loans. As indicated above, I would as soon as the jamabandi is over, -- leave this to the ordinary Revenue staff; but it is ~~at~~ present important that the loans for which so many hundreds of applications are pending should be distributed promptly, and, to render this possible, I would give ~~to~~ the Col-- lectors of Bellary & Anantapur a -- special Dy. Collector each, whose duty it should be to go round and distribute loans himself after local en-- quiry; going from village to village and disposing of applications, and handing over first instalments on - the spot. These men should not take more than a couple of months to set things in a fair way, but seeing that in Bellary loans for eradicating --

Nath grass to be useful, must b
spent before rain comes, it mig
well to put on two, if not three,
at once. If this be done, the spe
Revenue Inspectors may go, but an
tra clerk or two will be needed
keep the accounts straight in th
Taluk offices and the ~~Departments~~
Deputy Collectors would each need
small staff. When the Tahsildars --
have finished jamabandi, they can, a
mentioned above, take over & carry
on this work.

I understand that this is in Circ: ~~with~~ in a separate file, to make no remarks on it here now

Pl
3/5797

Flagg A.

His Excellency the Governor in Council finds that it is necessary to call attention to the provisions of the Famine Code, in regard to the carrying out of relief works and to lay down with more exactness some points connected with those provisions.

2. The Code enjoins the employment of relief labour on large works, when Famine is really set in.(Section 36, Note 3 Statement ~~III~~ Appendix I). Large works are those which will employ one thousand persons for three months, ~~or~~ taking the average power of a labourer defined in Section 9 Clause 2 of the code, which will cost Rs. ~~7500~~. It is the duty of the Collector to keep a programme of such works ready and (Section 37) it is his duty as soon as the stage of test works is passed, to recommend the opening of such works out of the programme as may appear necessary.

Financial

3.As laid down in G.O. No. 138 dated 8th Feby 1897, all Famine relief expenditure must, in the first instance, be met from provincial funds. Hence it is the duty of the Collector as laid down in section 38 to obtain grants to such works as he contemplates opening, from the Financial Department, either in favour of himself, or of the Public Works Dept. It is altogether irregular to obtain grants from Local Funds which are to be placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, or utilised by the Collector himself, though under section 33 of the Famine code, the Local Boards have to divert their whole resources to --- affording relief and hence must be required to contribute as much as they can ---

re and can legally be called on to
y for that purpose. That result must
obtained by adjustment to them of
he cost of that portion of Famine re-
lief on works for which alone they can
egally be called on to pay and by the
rediting to provincial of such balan-
es as they can spare and not by the
irect charge to them of the cost of -
amine relief. In the first instance Sec-
ion 108 requires that before any re-
lief work is opened, and estimate of
the cost must be submitted to and appro-
ved by proper authority --- a distinct
appropriation for executing such work
being made by the proper authority. It is
important that these provisions be care-
fully complied with, for, unless Collec-
tors obtain such grants beforehand, it
is impossible for Government to arrange
to finance the Famine, or to comply with
the orders of the Government of India, as
laid down in their letter number 5299-A
dated 16th December 1896 and in their letter No 5409 A. dated 29.8.1897.
4. The works having been chosen and grants
and funds for their execution obtained,
the code contemplates in section 109, the
execution of all relief works by the --
Public Works Department. In the orders
noted in the margin, the Government have
applied this policy to the Districts of
Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur,
these orders will now be cancelled and
it will be laid down generally, that
this policy shall apply to all districts
in which relief works are opened, as soon
as relief works are opened therein and

G.O 668 dy 25-11-96 Rev
G.O 678 dy 30-11-96 Rev
G.O 702 dy 9-12-96 Rev
G.O 713 dy 11-12-96 Rev

and whether they be provincial or Local
Fund works. It is necessary that arrange-
ments be made in the Public Works Depart-
ment for taking charge of and opening works
when required promptly.
5. For the reasons set forth in G.O.No.
57 Rev dated 28th January 1897 it is in
expedient to entrust relief works to the
Local Fund Engineer. The Local Fund Staff
must be left to carry out their ordinary
works so far as there may be such left to
execute after the Local Fund Budgets are
remodelled, such of the staff as may be
avilable being placed at the disposal of
the Collector for employment by himself
or by the Public Works Department as may
be necessary. The special rules governing
the execution of the relief works to be
carried out by the Public Works Department
are to be found in the Famine code and in
appendix VI. But it is necessary to supple-
ment them at a few points on which doubts
have arisen.
7. For the purpose of sections 116 and
117, petty works will be held to be those
costing less than Rs. 1500

Rs/500. Such works must be carried out under the Public Works Department, in so far as that they must be accounted for in the books of that Department, arrangements as contemplated in section 195 of the Code being made to that end.

7. With reference to section 115 of the Famine Code, it will be laid down that the rules in Appendix VI must be followed in all cases; and that no deviation should be allowed except under the sanction of the Government. On all works or groups of works on which 5,000 people are employed a D.P.W. Officer of a grade not lower than an overseer should be placed in charge and an officer of a grade not lower than a sub-overseer should be placed in charge of each separate work other than petty works. He will be under the superintendence of the overseer in charge of the work or group of works as above laid down. One officer of the overseer grade should be appointed for each 5,000 labourers or part of 5000 whether employed in the same or different works.

8. As already laid down, it is essential, that the system of separating the executive duties from the payment of workers enjoined in the same appendix be invariably and strictly observed. It is very necessary that payments to coolies should be made by an officer quite independent of the establishment charged with the supervision and carrying out of the works. Pay Masters whose pay should not be less than 50 Rs, and who will be placed at the disposal of the Public Works Officers must

These works have been classified under Special "Local Fund or Revenue" Officers but they must be applied Instead instead is to D.P.W. Officers In them will be found definite instructions rules governing all cases likely to arise on a ruling work. and the existence of a standard body of rules to which reference can be made is of great value in securing uniformity of system and working There is nothing in them in any way inconsistent with the standing orders of the D.P.W.

Para 112
25/1/97
in the pamphlet.

The Cooli (from a 40) days may and be paid Rs 30.
JG
1/5/97

appointed by Collectors. They will be ex-
-Aprest holders and Public Works disbursers. as laid down in para 24 of the app^{x}
he Chief Engineer will by a general order but the executive engineer will in this
quire ~~similar~~ nominal security, or will dispense matter and generally take the place of
ith it entirely if possible in the case the local fund engineer referred to therein.
f these officers. They will obtain money
s laid down in para 24 of the Appendix
VI, but the Executive Engineer will in this
atter ~~and generally~~ take the place of the
ocal Fund Engineer ~~then~~ referred to there-
n. They will keep accounts as prescribed in
ppendix VI, but will also be required to
ccount for the money paid by them so as
to comply with the requirements of the
D.P.W. as laid down in the standing order
of that Dept. and in section 185 and follow- (They will be employed solely on
ing sections of the Code. All payments made the duty of making payments.)
by them for works will fall to be accounted for in
the D.P.W. as already prescribed in G.O.
Finl. No. 133 d/ 8th February 1897

9. The Code contemplates that on large works or groups of works, special civil officers may be appointed for the purpose laid down in section 55 of the Code.

His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the time has now arrived when it is necessary that such an officer should be appointed on all large works, or group of works on which 2,000 persons are actually employed. Such officers should be paid not less than 50 Rs. a month. On works where there are no Civil officers as above referred to, the engineering officer will discharge the duties of such officer as contemplated in sections 94, 112 and 113 of the Code.

10. The officers of the Public works Dept will be held responsible for the check measurement required in G.O. No. 600 Rev dated 11th Nov 1896. and for the submission of the returns prescribed therein, to the Tahsildar in the case of all works under their supervision. On petty works check measurements of Tahsildars may be accepted.

11. In regard to road works, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it necessary to reiterate the principles laid down in G.O. No. (Rev.) 11 dated 7th. January 1897, that all metal and gravel must be spread and the road completed, human agency being used as far as possible even though more expensive ~~as laid down~~

12. It is also necessary to lay down that in all cases ~~where~~ labourers have to come more than four miles to the works sufficient hutting accommodation should be provided for them.

G.O. No 615 Rev: dated 12th Nov: 1896. para 5 & 6 Flgs F & Flgs B.

~~as G.O. Rev Addl dy 7th January 1897~~

Draft for Approval

Subject to my remarks below I see no harm in this order. But it is practically only a repetition of what is already before Govt., and will come into force 3/1897

Such travelling inspection has in accordance with the Code system.

JG
1.5.97

Both these remarks below. As circular order is required for the D.S.W. I think the C.S. must ascertain by actual inspection that arrangements & tools are really ready. JG 4.5.97

and the despatch of Assistants which have been [illegible] already sanctioned

that in ~~the~~ ~~undesirable~~ default to famine duty

I don't think Ss 52-55 need be specially mentioned. Other Sections are just as important, e.g. ~~26~~ See 26 & 40. See remarks at beginning of W. N. and NOTE.

JG

Underline paras. 25 & 26 might be extra-italicised for paras. 52-56. The former deal generally with the whole.

JG

ORDER. No. 316 of 11th May 1897.

Extra establishments for administering famine relief in the affected districts are now being entertained hap-hazard according to the varying exigencies of the moment. This course may not be attended with much practical inconvenience when the extra establishments are not numerous, but when the distress deepens, the throwing in of a large number of extra officers of varying grades and duties and powers among the ordinary revenue establishments will probably lead to considerable confusion and friction if the respective spheres and duties of the two sets of officers are not carefully laid down. In view of a possible failure of the next S.W. monsoon rains, H.E. the Governor in Council considers it necessary to draw prominent attention to the provisions of the Famine Code relating to the duties and responsibilities of the extra officers, and to lay down some principles which should guide the Famine Commissioner and the Collectors in their selections.

2. Sections 52 to 55 of the famine Code lays down the framework of what may be called the ordinary famine organization of the district. The principle is briefly, to place a famine officer at the back of each regular officer: thus the Collector gets a Special Assistant

(S.25), the Divisional Officer a Special Divisional Officer (S.26), the Tahsildar a Special Tahsildar or a Deputy Tahsildar and so on. The territorial limits of the additional officers should correspond as much as possible in sphere and jurisdiction with those of the permanent officers in order that as distress deepens or decreases, the new men may be added or taken away without disturbance or confusion. The Code contemplates that the new officer should take up the routine work of the office, setting free the usually more experienced permanent officer to take up the more arduous work of famine relief. As a hard and fast rule of this kind is likely to cause inconvenience in cases in which the permanent officer is not used to or cannot stand travelling, Collectors are empowered to assign at their discretion either routine work or famine duty to the new officers.

3. The extraordinary officers of the Code are the Taluk Relief Officer (S.53) and the Special Civil Officer (S.55). They are to be appointed only in special cases, the Taluk Relief Officer when the distress is severe and the ordinary famine organization is found insufficient, and the Special Civil Officer when there is some large work on hand requiring the services of such officer, or when there are groups of works situated in such close proximity that they can be dealt

additional Staff. The other sections will come in special mention afterwards; and I would suggest that it would be better not to mention the allot. Police nor D.P.O. in this Order.
A.S.K.

I would insert "whom they are to assist".
A.S.K.

Omit 'to' A.S.K.

I would substitute "presumably" for "usually".
A.S.K.

I would insert "however" after 'to'.
A.S.K.

fit for famine duty
Would it not be better to say "less fit for famine duty than the "unfit for famine duty"?
"duty than the temporary
"Officer", - than to say "not fit for famine
"duty"? A.S.K.

Remarked. We ought to take care to select such officers as might be given means of doing so
B.S.

Omit "therefore". Thank after 'importance'.
A.S.K.

I do not omit the passage underlined in red ink, when the evidence was read they ordered "carefully selected", and that only about whose powers &c" A.S.K.

(A) The amount of relief to be given by the Divisional officer will depend upon the degree of distress in the division. Sometimes it may be found sufficient to relieve the Divisional officers of two or more affected divisions of only a portion of their ordinary work by the appointment of a single additional officer as has recently been done in Anantapur; while in other cases it may be necessary that the Divisional officer should devote his whole time to the work of famine relief

I would say "as regards all relief operations"
B.S. A.S.K.

with conveniently as a single large work.

The officers primarily responsible for famine relief under the Collectors are the Divisional Officers. These must be able to control all subordinate officers in their division - whether of the Revenue or of the P.W.D and it is of the greatest importance, that they should be carefully selected. It will generally be desirable to place divisions in which relief has to be administered in charge of European officers. If Native Divisional officers are retained, they should be specially selected, and any about whose powers of control, and endurance, or discretion or activity, any doubt exists, should be relegated to divisions where no anxiety exists. In every division where any cause for anxiety exists, the Divisional officer should be relieved of his ordinary routine revenue work, and unless the distress is at all acute he should be able with the assistance of the Tahsildars to cope with any relief measures that may be necessary.

5. When, however, distress becomes acute in any division comprising a large area, Taluk Relief Officers will be necessary in one or more taluks. The position of these officers is subordinate to that of the Divisional Officer but above that of the Tahsildar and their duties are clearly defined in section 53 of the Code. The chief qualificatio

required are great activity and endurance, earnestness, perseverance and sympathy with the people; and selections for the post should generally be made from among young Civilians of two or three years service, Deputy Collectors who have had famine experience, officers of the Salt and Abkari Department of the Inspector's grade, and possibly officers of the Survey Department. Where, however, Native officers are left in charge of their divisions, selected men of the Tahsildar grade who have had some famine experience may be appointed Taluk Relief Officers.

I would add after "people", — "and should the ability of Officers of this type seem short, it will be necessary to indent on other Departments of Government to meet the demand". A.44

6. Where distress is not acute, it should suffice to relieve the Tahsildar of his ordinary duties and make him discharge the duties of Taluk Relief Officer as contemplated by the Code. Such relief may for the present be necessary even in cases where Taluk Relief Officers may be appointed, as the jamabandi is certain to be exceptionally heavy and the Tahsildar must be continually on the move to help the Taluk Relief Officer to get village relief organized and the work of Circle Inspectors checked. The speedy disposal of loan applications is one of the primary duties of Tahsildars and the above relief may be continued, even after the jamabandi, in talukas where the loan applications are considerable, but not such as to necessitate the appointment of a special officer for the work.

Where Taluk Relief officers are appointed it will generally be unnecessary to appoint Spl Civil officers to look after individual works as, except in very special cases, the former would be able to do all the relief works required within their charges

I turned back after "duties", the words "by the appointment of some extra Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Deputy Tahsildar". A.44

+ I moved "temporarily" should perhaps be substituted for "for the present" A.44

I don't think there will be any difficulty in getting them if necessary. I would leave this passage out. A.44

I would say "there difficulty will be first experienced" if this passage about Revenue Officers is omitted. A.44

7. For administering village relief it will be necessary to appoint Circle Relief Inspectors in varying numbers according to the acuteness of distress, and the areas and population to be dealt with. The appointment of such officers whereever necessary has already been sanctioned but if distress should become severe, great difficulty will be experienced, especially in the Deccan districts, in finding a sufficient number of suitable men for the posts. When the jamabandi is over it may be found possible in some cases to appoint Revenue Inspectors as Circle Relief Inspectors with smaller charges than they have at present, but as a rule they should be kept to loans work under the Tahsildars. A similar difficulty will be experienced even at an earlier stage in regard to the provision of trustworthy paymasters and of Kitchen Superintendents. If poorhouses become necessary a higher class of men will be required for their superintendence. In regard to all these classes of officers the Board of Revenue will be empowered to draft in suitable men from the non-affected districts

r 8 the Govt has recently sanctioned the appointment of certain Special officers for the supervision of measures of relief and for loan operations; and more aid will be given to the Collectors of affected districts, as necessity arises, for administering these two branches of relief. The duties of these Special officers have been generally defined in the orders sanctioning their appointment and each of them will be allotted ~~to have~~; their territorial jurisdiction will be determined from time to time by Collectors with reference to their number.

RS
29-4-97

1/5/97.

Seen
1/5/97.

Secretary
23/5/97

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 316, 11th May 1897.

MAY.

Famine.

Considering it necessary to draw prominent attention to the provisions of the Famine Code relating to the duties and responsibilities of the officers that are being deputed to — duty, and to lay down some principles for the guidance of the Famine Commissioner and the Collectors in their selection, in view of a possible failure of the next south-west monsoon and the deepening of distress.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Order—No. 316, Revenue, dated 11th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

In view of a possible failure of the next south-west monsoon rains and the deepening of distress which will ensue thereon, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it necessary to draw prominent attention to the provisions of the Famine Code relating to the duties and responsibilities of the officers that are being deputed to famine duty, and to lay down some principles which should guide the famine Commissioner and the Collectors in their selection.

2. The Famine Code lays down the framework of what may be called the ordinary famine organization of the district. The principle is briefly to place a famine officer at the back of each regular officer; thus the Collector gets a Special Assistant (section 25), the Divisional officer a Special Divisional officer (section 26), the Tahsildar, a Special Tahsildar or a Deputy Tahsildar and so on. The territorial limits of the additional officers should correspond as much as possible in sphere and jurisdiction with those of the permanent officers whom they are to assist, in order that as distress deepens or decreases, the new men may be added or taken away without disturbance or confusion. The Code contemplates that the new officer should take up the routine work of the office, setting free the presumably more experienced permanent officer to take up the more arduous work of famine relief. As, however, a hard and fast rule of this kind is likely to cause inconvenience in cases in which the permanent officer is less fit for famine duty than the officer deputed to relieve him, Collectors are empowered to assign at their discretion either routine work or famine duty to the new officers.

3. The extraordinary officers of the Code are the Taluk Relief officer (section 53) and the Special Civil officer (section 55). They are to be appointed only in special cases: the Taluk Relief officer when the ditress is severe and the ordinary famine organization is found insufficient, and the Special Civil officer when there is some large work on hand requiring the services of such officer, or when there are groups of works situated in such close proximity that they can be dealt with conveniently as a single large work.

4. The officers primarily responsible for famine relief under the Collectors are the Divisional officers. These must be able to control all subordinate officers in their division whether of the Revenue or the Public Works Department and it is of the greatest importance therefore that they should be carefully selected and that any, about whose powers of control, endurance, discretion or activity any doubt exists, should be relegated to divisions in regard to which no anxiety is felt. In every division where any grave cause for anxiety is present, the Divisional officer should be relieved of his ordinary work. The amount of relief to be given will, however, depend upon the degree of distress in the division. Sometimes it may be found sufficient to relieve the Divisional officers of two or more affected divisions of only a portion of their ordinary work by the appointment of a single additional officer as has recently been done in Anantapur, while in other cases it may be necessary that the Divisional officer should devote his whole time to the work of famine relief.

5. When, however, distress becomes acute in any division comprising a large area, Taluk Relief officers will be necessary in one or more taluks. The position of these

officers is subordinate to that of the Divisional officer but above that of the Tahsildar as regards all relief operations, and their duties are clearly defined in section 53 of the Code. The chief qualifications required are great activity and endurance, earnestness, perseverance and sympathy with the people, and should the supply of officers of this type run short, it will be necessary to indent on other departments of Government to meet the demand. Where Taluk Relief officers are appointed, it will generally be unnecessary to entertain Special Civil officers to look after individual works as, except in very special cases, the former would be able to do all the relief work required within their charges.

6. Where [illegible] distress is not acute, it should suffice to relieve the Tahsildar of his ordinary [illegible] duties by the appointment of an extra Deputy Tahsildar, or Sub-Magistrate and make him discharge the duties of Taluk Relief officer as contemplated by the Code. Such relief may temporarily be necessary even in cases where Taluk Relief officers may be appointed, as the jamabandi is certain to be exceptionally heavy and the Tahsildar must be continually on the move to help the Taluk Relief officer to get village relief organized and the work of Circle Inspectors checked. The speedy disposal of loan applications is one of the primary duties of the Tahsildars in times of famine and the above relief may have to be continued, even after the jamabandi, in taluks where the loan operations are considerable, but not such as to necessitate the appointment of a special officer for the work.

7. For administering village relief it will be necessary to appoint Circle Relief Inspectors in varying numbers according to the acuteness of distress, and the areas and population to be dealt with. The appointment of such officers, wherever necessary, has already been sanctioned, but if distress should become severe, great difficulty will be experienced, especially in the Deccan districts, in finding a sufficient number of suitable men for the posts. Difficulty too will be experienced even at an earlier stage in regard to the provision of trustworthy paymasters and of Kitchen Superintendents. If poor houses become necessary, a higher class of men will be required for their superintendence. In regard to all these classes of officers the Board of Revenue will be empowered to draft in suitable men from the non-affected districts.

8. The Government has recently sanctioned the appointment of certain special officers for the supervision of weavers' relief and for loan operations; and more aid will be given to the Collectors of affected districts, as necessity arises, for administering these two branches of relief. The duties of these special officers have been defined in the orders sanctioning their appointment; their territorial jurisdiction will be determined from time to time by Collectors.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Public Works Department.
" the Financial Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim..

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