

No.

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 current which were detained by H. & returned with Mr. Cline's note have now become very old.

RS

9-4-97

11/5/97

These notes should be studied in the original of the C.C. famine establishments.

From

Hon. Mr. G. S. S. S.
Hon. Mr. S. S. S. S.
H. S. S. S. S.

Dated

189 .

FOR ORDERS.

His Excellency being of opinion that the additional famine establishments which were being sanctioned piece meal as necessarily arose were getting rather mixed and that it would save much time and labour later if the skeleton framework on which the special famine establishments 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 bill setting out the organization clearly and directing the Board and Collectors to have their proposals on it. His Excellency does not regard

Correct the draft.
11/5/97.

Corrected.
RS
8-5-97

Flagged A

C/S/97
10/5/97

Perm

Chen

Scheme

FOR ORDERS.

pending applications for sub-
establishments and that 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 here-
with. 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 to the establishment's appointed
to supervise loans & weaving relief.

regards loans work Mr Benson
would give the Collectors of Bellary
and Anantapur 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 ^{by Govt} 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

to do it. It seems to be
obviously the best arrangement
anyway, ^{for the moment} 28
B

It is true now, while we
are still uncertain as to
some particulars of this
kind of relief, that there
will be a gap cover for
the Dec and when 12578
we are receiving relief
according to the last return
rather than for the Presidency
with a balance of 389 acres.
B 28

G.O. No. 1404. 13.3.97

Para 4 of his note

Anantapur, and ^{has} enforced
the Board to afford ^{similar} assist-
ance 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 Special Deputy Collector pos-
sessing the requisite technical
knowledge should be attached
to the Famine Commissioners & should
tour with him in the affected
districts. The Govt has recently
~~sanctioned~~ appointed a Dy Collector
to be in charge of weavers'
relief in the ^{Deccan} affected districts
and it is yet too early to
say whether ^{an expedition and} ~~an expedition and~~ develop-
ment of distress may not neces-
sitate the appointment of a ^{Special} officer of the kind; ~~but~~
~~not that~~ I have considered
it therefore ~~unnecessary~~ ^{unnecessary}
to say anything ^{particular} on the subject
in the draft.

3. As regards present require-
ments Mr Benson considers
that the time has come

For the appointment of Taluk Relief officers and that such officers are required in the following Talukas:—

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

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

Cuddapah. (1) Jammalamadugu (2) Puttur and (3) possibly Proddatur.

Hunnal. (1) Hoshur (2) Seniel and possibly (3) Patti Konda

Gangam. Taluk relief officers will be ^{required} if grievous relief in villages becomes necessary

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

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

The Famine Comm. & the Comm. must tell us whether they are wanted before we appoint them. *25*

My own view is quite consistent with the Code except in the case of Jammalamadugu, where a Relief Officer has been appointed, who does not relieve the ordinary District Officer of routine work, but carries relief operations independently. I like the Code of some other, but Famine Comm. and be consulted by any change is made. *25*

C. No 3388 Flag C In many cases Mr. B. K. it will be best to appoint Taluk Relief Officers but make one Tahsildar of his ordinary duties. He knows it

as (as has been way at the property when work of an in one Jammalamadugu) were when Taluk Relief officers are appointed in some cases. *25*

Flag 2 C. No 2058 Flag 7 C. No 3381 *25*

III. Anantapur. (1) a personal Asst to Collector (2) Asst Dy Collector for the H.A.C.'s division (3) Asst to Commr. *25*

Certainly - Mr. B. asked for this assistance in March 6 early 2 months ago *25*

Para 6 of the R.P. in C. No 2490 *25*

Flag G. Attention is also solicited to the Hon. Secy's remarks on C. No. 26190/87 - Flag IV *25*

to be no objection to this. A D.T. has already been appointed to relieve the Tahsildar of Adur. *25*
Hunnal. (1) A Special Dy Collector to relieve the Divisional officer Ryasalli (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. B. has been asked D.O. if he would require assistance himself.)
Taluk Relief officers in the more affected Talukas In G.O. $\frac{203}{26-397}$ the Govt had stated that the time had not then come for the appointment of Taluk Relief officers ^{in Jammalamadugu} but as distress is now deepening with the hot weather and the number of works increasing and as village relief is being organized ~~that Govt~~ it may now be necessary to allow the appointment of such officers in some

at least of the Talukts enumerated by Mr. Benson.

Since the above was written ~~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, Kurnool, 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.~~

11/5/97

Bellary in C. O. No. 314 11-5-97

Yes, we should instruct our members to consider any representation to the effect of the 2 annas comm. & the Comm. may end up.

Bellary in C. O. No. 2490

who has been entrusted with the work
me 2496
Noted that in the letter
yes.

I haven't seen the photo yet. We might ask the Indian 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 for to help me in the work of the big famine. Well, not very few of them were of any use, & I found it very - very - difficult to get them into shape. If we can get a sufficient number of men from our own dept - e.g. Palt & Abt any it will be far better.

Well, let us see without delay on how many suitable men belonging to our dept we can lay hands. 11/5/97

3/5/97
The Board (S. S. S. S. S.) has been asked to send a statement of the men that can be spared, for famine duty. 7.5.97

28 8-5-97

Cuddapah				
Appointments	Pay	Remarks	Authority	
1. Spl. Asst to the Collector	50		C. O. No 320 of 23.3.97 Financial	
1. Clerk				
1. Accountant	35			
1. Dy Collector	261-1-9	To relieve the Divisional Officer in charge of Tammal-machipet Division	C. O. 669 28-11-96 Cons 403 23-1-97	
3. Dy Tahsildars	100	To relieve the Tahsildars of affected taluks	C. O. 121 8-1-97	
1. Extra clerk	20	To look after famine correspondence in the Cuddapah Taluk	Cons 1569 22.3.97	
1. Auditor	35	For the Local Audit Dept for auditing famine vouchers	Cons 183 22.2.97 Financial	
1. Dy Tahsildar	120	For Weavers Relief Operations	Cons 194 24-3-97	
Clerk	20			
Peon	6			

No.	Appointment	Pay	Remarks
1.	by collector	261-1-8	To relieve the Head Asst. Collector & the Dy. Collector, Gooty Division of their magisterial work to relieve the Divisional Officer, Gooty
1.	by collector		
3/2	Tahsildars	150	For Loans work
2	Clerks	20	For the Divisional Offices of Gooty & Pennabanda for famine relief work
1.	Rw. Inspector (for 3 months)	40	
2.	Rw. Inspectors (for 3 months)	40	
2	Peons	6	
6.	Rw. Inspectors (for 6 weeks)	40	For each of the Tahsils of Gooty, Anantapur and Kalyandurg
2.	Rw. Inspectors		For Gooty & Tadpatri
8.	Peons		
1.	Clerk	20	For the Dy. Collector's Office, H. & L. Division for loans work
1.	by Tahsildar		
1	Clerk		For the weavers' relief scheme
1	Peon		
3.	Clerks		

6
7
9.2
2

Bellary

C
Kurnool

		No	Re. date	Authority
Appointments		Pass	Remarks	Authority
By collector				
By collector		26-1-9	For Kurnool	Cons 6307 16-1-96
By Tahsildars		100		Cons 64699 20-11-96
Cumstabs		20		
Cumstabs		15	For Koil Kuntla	Cons 59 13-1-97
Attenders		7	and Sivel Taluk	30-1-96
Peons		6		
Clerk		20	As addition to the	Cons 200
Peons		7	Post Colls establishment	17-2-97
Clerks		20		
Peons		6	Koil Kuntla & Sivel Taluk	Cons 111 27-1-97
Revenue Inspectors		35	For Loans work, Patti- Konda Taluk	Cons 194 16-2-97
By Tahsildars			To serve under the By Colls for Weavers' Relief Operations	Cons 1571 23-3-97

Bellary

No	Appointment	Pay	Remarks	Authority
1.	Spl. Asst. to the Colly.			Cons. 598 2.2.97
1.	by Collector	261-1-9	To relieve the Officer in charge of the Bellary and Admi. Division	Cons. 756 28.12.97
1.	by Tahsildar	100		
1.	Gumastah	20	To assist the Tahsildar	Cons. 699 8.12.96
1.	Peon	6	of Ahmed	
2.	Tahsildar	180		
2.	Clerks	25	For Loans work	Cons. 1404 13.3.97
3.	Peons	7		
2.	Rw. Inspectors (for five months)	40	For Loans work in Ahmed Taluk	Cons. 59 14.1.97
4.	Rw. Inspectors (for three months)	40	For Loans work	Cons. 92 25.1.97
4.	Rw. Inspectors	40		
4.	Peons	6		Cons. 114 28.1.97
1.	Rw. Inspector	40		
1.	Clerk	20	For Loan Applications in	Cons. 1413 3.3.97
1.	Peon	6	Admi. Taluk	
1.	Rw. Inspector	40		
1.	Clerk	25	For Loans work in	
1.	Peon	6	Ahmed	
1.	Special Officer	120	For supervising the	Cons. 500 27.1.97
1.	Clerk	20	working of the weavers'	
1.	Peon	6	relief scheme	

21/1/01
Dr. O.

8
Ganjam

1. Special Assistant to the Collector
with two peons

1. Spl Deputy Collector for SD Quarters Division
with two peons

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

3. Stationary Submagistrates for zemindari talukhs
with two peons each

1. Dy Tahsildar for Hallikata & Abajeda
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

Collector's office strengthened at a cost of Rs 85

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

Mr. Benson's note 3

Cuddapah		
No.	Appointment	Remarks
1.	Spl. Asst	To the
2.	By Colly	To relieve charge of Division.
3.	By Tahsildar	To relieve of Muddala & Tammal
1.	By Tahsildar	To assist Collector
2.	Tahsildar	These will be able for other such of should be by Colly by the Spl.

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

W. Benson's note

The organisation of Revenue Establishments in Famine Times.

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

- 25. Special assist. to cover
- 26. Special assist. into full magisterial powers for D.W. officers & Tahsil-dars
- 27. Assistance to the D. Medical Officer
- 29. Increase of Police & Pail Dips
- 40. Cover to appoint Magistrates Kitchen Supply Village Relief Circle Inspectors, Poor House Supts
- 41. Increase of D.W. staff
- 53. Tahsil relief officers, on par with the Tahsil-dars in matters of relief.
- 54. Cover to appoint Civil Officers for large works or groups of works pgs. 44 & 45

27
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 ~~in~~ 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 ~~work~~

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 extensive 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 affected.

Anantapur.

For Gooty & Tadpatri, both probably.

Cuddapah.

The Jammalam^aadugu division is affected in all parts; it is very extensive & comprises three taluks, and the one "special" relief officer has too wide a charge. He is not placed in subordination to the Divisional officer. Here Taluk Relief Officers seem to be required at once for Jammalam^aadugu & Pulivendla, and possibly for Proddatur.

native officers are left in charge
... 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.
Ganjam.

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

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

5. The duties of Taluk Relief offi-
cers are clearly specified in sec. -
53 of the Code: & if such be appoint-
ed I do not think that Civil Offi--
cers 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 im-
pressed 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 suit-
ed to the work; Selected officers of
the Salt and Abkari Department of
Inspector's grade; & possibly some of
the officers of the 15th June all
ment.

native officers are left in charge of their Divisions, specially selected men of Tahsildar grade, who had 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; ^{earnest} correctness, 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 contemplates. 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, ^{necessary} ~~being~~ 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

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} ~~learn~~ work under the Tahsildars.

9. Circle Inspectors, in varying ~~numbers~~ 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 Agri- ^{al} ~~culturists~~ & 4 ^{S. X} ~~Stock~~ Inspectors already, but authority will be required to draft in other men from neighbouring districts. The same remark applies 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 happen should there be any serious --- delay in, or failure of the S.W. Monsoon rains. Before the 15th June all

vide H. N. K.

the detailed enquiries prescribed -
in sec.75 of the Code should have
been completed; plans for circle Ins
pection 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 ^{many say} ~~on~~ to happen, will
^{manage} ~~arrange~~ 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 dis
tricts came, I believe, on June 21st.
Even in that year the numbers on re
lief, ^{had} gone up rapidly ^{during} in June. This
year, it is quite possible that a
change in the outlook in other par
of India may ease the situation e
lier, but the preparation has to b
made, and should extend to all par
of the Deccan districts and part
North Arcot & Salem-first. et
11. Weavers relief. As this invi that
the expenditure of very large sng --
in purchasing materials, and as
nical knowledge of the details c
the work is almost entirely want
in the whole official organis
tion, it seems to me to demand:

An order is in circu
lation about this. I have
advised that all districts
shd be told to prepare
J

lieutenant, relief 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 250-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 ^{of} present importance that the loans for which so many ^{hundreds of} applications are pending should be distributed promptly, and, to render this possible, I would give ^{the} Collectors of Bellary & Anantapur a special Dy. Collector each, whose duty it should be to go round and distribute loans himself after local enquiry; 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 be spent before rain comes, it might well to put on ^{two} ~~three~~, if not three, at once. If this be done, the Revenue Inspectors may go, but an extra clerk or two will be needed, keep the accounts straight in the Taluk offices and the ~~Department~~ Deputy Collectors would each need small staff. When the Tahsildars have finished jamabandi, they can, as mentioned above, take over & carry on this work.

Understand that this is in
Crim. with in a separate file, so
make no remarks
in it here now

By
3/5/97

Page A.

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

2. The Code enjoins the employment of
relief labour on large works, when Famine
really set in. (Section 36, Note 3 Stat
ment ^{III} appendix I). Large works are
which will employ one thousand persons
three months, ^{or} taking the average pro
a labourer defined in Section 9 Clause
the code, which will cost Rs. ⁷⁰⁰. It is
duty of the Collector to keep a programme
such works ready and (Section 37) it is
duty as soon as the stage of test works
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. 133 dated 8th
Feb 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 con-
-plates opening, from the Financial Depart-
ment, either in favour ^{of} himself, or of the
Public Works Dept. It is altogether irre-
gular 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 sec-
tion 33 of the Famine code, the Local Boards
have to divert their whole resources to
affording relief and hence must be requi-
red to contribute as much as they can

and can legally be called on to
for that purpose. That result must
be obtained by adjustment to them of
the cost of that portion of Famine re-
lief on works for which alone they can
legally be called on to pay and by the
crediting to provincial of such balan-
ces as they can spare and not by the
direct charge to them of the cost of
Famine relief. In the first instance Sec-
tion 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 ^{that} --- a distinct
appropriation for executing such work
^{be} 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} ~~750~~

dated ^{26th} December 1896 and in their letter ^{5409-A} ~~5409-A~~ ^{undated} ~~undated~~ ^{2.8.1897} ~~2.8.1897~~

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
Guddapah, 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 d 25-11-96 Rev
G.O 678 d 30-11-96 Rev
G.O 702 d 9-12-96 Rev
G.O 713 d 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 ~~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
available 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 suppl-
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} ~~the~~ those
costing less than Rs. ¹⁵⁰⁰ ~~500~~

The rules have been drafted for
 for specially to Local Fund & Revenue
 Officers but they must be applied
 mutatis mutandis to D.P.W. Officers
 In them will be found definite
 rules governing all ^{various} kinds of
 work and the
 existence of a standard body of
 rules to which reference can be
 made is of great value in ensuring
 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
 25.1.20
 in file 112/50

The Code (para 40) says
 they are to be paid Rs 30.
 29
 1/5/93

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 ^{from them} 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 en-
 joined 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 supervi-
 sion and carrying out of the works. Pay-
 Masters whose pay should not be less than
 50 Rs, and who will be placed at the dis-
 posal of the Public Works Officers must

appointed by Collectors. They will be in-
aprest holders and Public Works disburse- *as laid down in para 24 of the app^s,
but the executive engineer will in this
matter and generally take the place of
the local fund engineer referred to therein.*
The Chief Engineer will by a general order
require ~~similar~~ ^{minimal} security, or, will dispense
with it entirely if possible in the case
of these officers. They will obtain money
as laid down in para 24 of the Appendix
VI, but the Executive Engineer will in this
matter ~~generally~~ take the place of the
local Fund Engineer ~~referred~~ referred to there-
in. They will keep accounts as prescribed in
Appendix VI, but will also be required to
account 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-
ing sections of the Code. *All payments made
for works* by them will fall to be accounted for in
the D.P.W. as already prescribed in G.O.
Finl. No. 123 d. 8th February 1897

9. The Code contemplates that on large
works or group of works, special civil
officers may be appointed for the purposes
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 works;} ~~on all works;~~
group of works on which 2,000 persons are
actually employed. Such officers should be
paid not less than 50% 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. ^{100 Rev} dated 11th
Nov 1896. and for the submission of the
returns prescribed therein, to the Tahsil-
dar in the case of all works under their
supervision. On petty works check measure-
ments of Tahsildars may be accepted.

11. In regard to road works, His Excellen-
cy the Governor in Council considers it
necessary to reiterate the principles
laid down in G.O. No. ^{100 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 possi-
ble 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. d
0 Flagg F + Flagg C

G.O. Rev No 11 d. 7th January 1897

Draft for Approval

Subject ~~being remarks below~~ ^{but its}
~~is no harm in this order. But its~~
~~issue some time necessary as~~
~~it is practically only a repetition of what~~
~~has been before~~
~~It is not now being 3/5/97~~

In the same ~~has been~~ ^{has in}
~~accordance with the~~ ^{the}
~~system.~~

1.5.97

But see remarks below. As
revenue order is required for
the D.M. I think the C.E. must
ascertain by actual inspection
that estimates to books are
really ready. Jy 4/4

and the deepening of distress which
will ensue ~~through~~ ^{through} ~~the~~ ^{the}
famine distress.

~~that is, the~~ ^{the} ~~definitely~~ ^{definitely} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~main~~ ^{main} ~~feature~~ ^{feature} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~famine~~ ^{famine} ~~during~~ ^{during}

I don't think Ss 52-55 should
be especially mentioned. Other
Sections are just as important,
e.g. 25, ~~26~~ ²⁶ & 40. See remarks
at beginning of W. N. and
note.

Perhaps para. 25 & 26 might be substituted for para.
52-55. The former deal generally with the dist.

ORDER. No. 316 of 11th May 1897.

Extra establishments for adminis-
tering famine relief in the affected
districts are now being entertained hap-
-hazard according to the varying exigen-
-cies of the moment. This course may not
be attended with much practical in-
convenience when the extra establishmen-
ts 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 ~~much~~ considerable ~~fric~~
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 Gov-
ernor in Council ~~therefore~~ considers it
necessary to draw prominent attention
to the provisions of the Famine Code
~~relating to the duties and responsibi-~~
-lities of the extra officers, and to lay
down ~~the~~ ^{some} principles which should guide
the Famine Commissioner and the Collect-
ors in their selection.

2. ~~Sections 52 to 55 of the~~
~~famine~~ ^{Code} lays ~~down~~ ^{down} the framework of what may
be called the ordinary famine organiza-
tion 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

of additional stuff. The other nations
will come in special mention afterwards;
and I would suggest that it would be better
not to mention the allied, Police and
D.F.W. in this order.

2. I would insert "whom they are to assist".
A.G.H.

Omit 'to' 89.7

Turnis substitute "presumably" for "usually".

"I would wish" however "after" is
ASK

pt. per fannus Chaly-

Would it not be better to say "less fit for famine"

~~July 11 - The "apostle" for Louisiana.~~

"I say there the temporary

"Spicer" - there to say "not fit for service"

July? 1894

I marked. It is useless to
 tell Chas. to relieve Dist
 officers unless you give them the
 means of doing so. B.S.
 Dist "Thompson", "Thank
 after importance."
 I will omit the
 passage underlined in red
 ink, when the sentence was
 "compactly related", and that only about whose power
 It is needless to add that the amount
 of relief to be given ^{last year} to the
 Divisional officers will depend upon
 the degree of distress in the division.
 Some times it may be found
 sufficient to relieve the Divisional
 officers of two or three affected
 divisions, of only a portion of
 their ordinary work by the appoint-
 ment 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 de-
 vote his whole time to the work
 of famine relief.

1 I and say "as regards all
relief operations"

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 of the P.W.D. (I have gone) 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, ^{that} and any about whose powers of control, ~~and~~ endurance, ~~or~~ discretion or activity, any doubt exists, should be relegated to divisions ^{in regard to which} where no anxiety ^{is felt} exists. In every division ^{where} where any cause for anxiety ^{is present} exists, the Divisional officer should be relieved of his ordinary ^{work} 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 *(as regards relief operations)* but above that of ~~the~~ Tahsildar and their duties are clearly defined in section 53 of the Code. The chief qualification

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.

6. Where distress is not ~~acute~~ very 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 ^{temporarily} 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 ^{in times of famine} and the above ~~relief~~ ^{have to} relief may be continued, even after the jamabandi, in taluks where the loan ^{operations} ~~operations~~ are considerable, but not such as to necessitate the appointment of a special officer for the work.

Turned out after "people" - "and should the really

"Officers of this type can show, it will be
"necessary to indicate in other Departments of
"Government to make the same."

R.H.

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

Turned out after "duties", the words "by

"the appointment of one extra Deputy Tahsildar

"or Sub-deputy Tahsildar" R.H.

+ The word "temporarily" should be

substituted for the present R.H.

I don't think this will
be desirable

I will leave this passage
out of the present

R.H.

I will say "the difficulty
will be first explained"
if the passage about Rev
is omitted.

R.H.

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 ~~at all~~ 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 possible 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 loan work under the Tahsildars. A similar difficulty ^{to} will be experienced in regard to the provision of Bazaarmaster 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 ^{off} classes, the Board of Revenue ^{will be} ~~will be~~ empowered to draft in suitable men from the non-affected districts.

8 The Govt has recently sanc-
tioned the appointment of certain
special officers ^{for the supervision of} for measures relief
and for loan operations; and more
aid will be given to ^{the} collectors of
affected districts, as necessarily arises,
for administering these two
branches of relief. The ~~the~~ duties
of these special officers ^{have been} ~~are generally~~
defined in the orders sanctioning
their appointment ~~and also for~~
~~respective~~ ~~have~~; their territorial
jurisdiction will be ^{determined} ~~defined~~
from time to time by collectors
with reference to their number.

RS
29-4-97

1/5/97.

Done -
11/5/97.

Government (1897) of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

1897.

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.

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 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 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 distress is not acute, it should suffice to relieve the Tahsildar of his ordinary 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 Leccan 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..

50 Copies.