# Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 4029

DATED 3rd aug.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Authorising the Famine Commissioner to entertain if necessary a manager on Rs 75 for the weavers' depôt at Jammalamadugu.

## BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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## FURTHER PAPERS.

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# Revenue (189 7) Department.

The Hon: Mr. Lovett C.S.I.
The Hon: Sir H. Stokes K.C.S.I.
& the Governor

**CURRENT No.**

SECY. GOVT. MADRAS
15 JUL 97
REV. DEPT.

Also D. O. No. 139.

From The Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture, Madras

For Order's Dept. 2. 14/8/97.

No. 4733 Mis

In this current the Board revises instructions with reference to the weavers' depôt at Jammalamadugu.

(i) It rejects the proposal of the Special Dy. Collector supported by Mr. Sale for the appointment of a manager for the depôt on the ground that the Special Dy. Collector has little work outside Jammalamadugu & should be able to devote the greater part of his time to the supervision of the depôt there.

(ii) It considers that the appointment of a separate Special Dy. Collector for supervising weavers' reliefs at Jammalamadugu will soon be

**Dated** 30th June 1897
**Received**
**Registered**
**Enclosures**
**Spare copies**

**SUBJECT.**

Issuing instructions with reference to the weavers' depôt at Jammalamadugu.

I agree. It would be quite sufficient to appoint a Manager on Rs 50 who would be an Estate, consisting 2 workmen on Rs one pay, & two Cl. Dep. Clerks for Weaving operations, two 2 Dep Comrs at Jammalamadugu & two Dep Tahsildars must be sufficient to supervise sufficiently JG

necessary as also at all large meaning centres, but will not press the point at present as the appointment of M.R.Ry. K.V. Lakshmana Rao Mudaliar enables M.R.Ry. Naraniasami Pillai to decide more fully to meet the merchants' views.

(3) The delay on the part of the P.W. workshops in supplying Scales and weights required in Rs 2083 dated 23-4-97 of the Collectorate to certain complaints made in the Madras Mail of the 2nd April in regard to the working of the Tanjore Mudaliar defect, and Shaleds. Most the complaints, if true, were not creditable to the Local administration. The Collector's explanation issued communicated to Govt in the B.P. in G.O. 2204 3-5-97. In his second letter submitted with the present B.P. to Govt Mr Lake complains that the Board did on receipt of his explanation not withdraw its strictures passed in April, but the Board says that his grievance is imaginary as it was only Shaleds in the B.P. of April that "if certain defects, alleged by the Madras Mail's correspondent [illegible] Govt called his explanation

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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| The monthly cost of materials required I am informed amounts to Rs 36000 Rs 2 necessary to appoint an Inspector by the Govt and I doubt the Deputy Collector or Rd Inspector's duties require, constant supervision, from one of experience, would be [illegible] work. The [illegible] would be undertaken by an Assistant on Rs 100 | | | |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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| [illegible] | | | |

This delay has been noticed, I think. Reports were recently before us & Govt should keep the Collector of this DW officer informed to Seamen, & orders were passed on them. I don't think Govt that the Collector is responsible for delay as I thought from the letter recorded with G.O. 2203 flagged A. A the copy must accompany (5) Govt of the delay of the Chief of the Works Dept in reply to my request to know if Govt could not send them [illegible] time of his could not send them [illegible]

Jg

The B.P. implies the fact that the matter has been looked into. A.S.H. 31.7.97

The paragraph in the Md. Mail to which Mr Lake objects was framed on a news paper letter which contained some mistatements, but it was of a very definite character & evidently written by someone on the spot, who had seen what was going on there, & understood what was wanted. The Md. Mail's well known faculty for misrepresentation, & his Lordship that the blame for any real or imaginary delay in immediately in charge, no portion of it attaching to the Collr. who ought to have seen that the Subordinate did his duty, were justified in saying what they did. Mr Lake is mistaken in supposing that his explanation was kept back from Govt.

A.S.H. 31.7.97

I think that with transactions of this magnitude, it should make it necessary to have a responsible person (call him manager or what you will) always on the spot. Here the B.P. means a week-old, and I don't know how far the calls from other places on the Upper Lake's time have increased. I should add a manager to the appt.

BS

On this point, I agree with the Hon Sir H. Bliss. The transactions are large, and I think it would be well to [illegible] to give the supervision asked for. But, the matter is somewhat stale, and the position may have changed. I would therefore give the Bd discretion in the matter, authorizing them to appoint a Manager, if needed. Perhaps his pay will be Rs. 75, or he will have to contract more handsomely Rs. 50.

A.S.H. 31.7.97

I agree with the Sec. that two rolls or two pairs of clothes at cost price should be permitted. The Marwari who has offered to buy Rs 30,000 worth evidently knows of a demand. But I don't believe that these clothes can be sold at a profit is contrary to all experience. There has always been a great loss on such clothes.

JG 28.7.97

BS 29/7/97

I also concur. The Collector may be asked to call in such quantities as he [illegible] Govt, I'm of opinion to sell out [illegible] A.S.H. 31.7.97

Note under G.O. 2246 4-8-97 ffC

really needed, the sale of things was unsatisfactory" and moreover it cannot be denied that there was delay in the depot in attending to customers. In a D. Bereavement this morning Mr Lake contends that there was an unmistakeable censure in the B. Pap. apart, that the insertion of an "if" does not take the sting out of it, and that the strictures should be withdrawn.

(5) The most important point in the B.P. is the proposal to sell the clothes now in stock at cost price. The Tanjore Collr manager at cost price proposes to hand over the clothes at cost price to "the leading marwari of the place, who is himself a dealer in cloths and a useful member of the local committee" and who has informed him that he was willing to take over some clothes on hire terms and that he could begin transactions at once to the amount of Rs 30000". The question after early steps for the disposal of these clothes has already been discussed on the D. Bereavement in the Board referred to above, but Mr Lake thinks that the

Famine Commissioner's proposals is not a good one, that mills could sell the cloths at a profit if they wait a little, ~~that~~ that (Mr. Yates) he had thoughts of making proposals to distribute the profits to the weavers who worked, and that he does not see why these profits should go into the pocket of the Marwari who seems to have got round Mr. Le Fanu."

~~Any distinct impression~~

~~is that~~

I have an impression that the question of disposing locally of the cloths of weavers during distressed times weavers came under discussion in the famine of 1889 in Ganjam, and that it was then decided that it ~~this course~~ was not advisable ~~to~~ to adopt this course even after the cessation of distress. ~~Papers~~ the papers were called for from Madras when Mr. L made the suggestion referred to above, but they are not forthcoming and after the most diligent search the old records office has been

Unreasonable & impracticable

JG ?

?

Govt. adopted his explanation
A.94 31.7.97

JG

marked portion in the letter in file 4183
8-7-97
Copied CC

able to send us only a solitary remark of Mr. Collector of Ganjam on the subject. The reasons against local sales may be stated thus: — The necessity for affording relief to weavers arises from the circumstance that in a season of distress all persons curtail their expenditure in every possible direction, that the economy which causes the least inconvenience in a country is in the expenditure on clothing, and that in consequence the weavers cannot find the usual market for their wares and cannot dispose of them except at a ruinous loss. The necessity for this relief will cease when the season improves and the demands for clothes revives, but the throwing of a large stock, possibly a whole year's produce, on the market at such a time will lower prices, reduce the profits of weavers, and probably prolong the distress among them. In the famine of 1889 in Ganjam

It is only a few kinds which suit the Marwaris market. The weavers can devote themselves to other kinds.

JG
28.7.97

the clothes made ~~by~~ by the weavers on Govt relief were not sold locally, but after the cessation of the famine attempts were made to dispose of the accumulated stock in Kistna Godavari &c.

RS 16-4-97 I think Govt Sh^d sell these cloths in the market which can get the best price and I do not see any reason why it Sh^d wait till the end of the famine if it get a suitable opportunity to sell them before it's conclusion. See G.O. No 2407 R. of 31st July 97. The Salem cloths were ordered to be sold locally ~~and~~ in the midst of the famine and para 69. of Mr Chesterman's report of the famine of 91-92. shews a similar course was made in trying to sell the cloths in a market in which they were, but a weavers Town will be a very largely visited one and with returning prosperity and there is no fear the weavers will suffer.

As to whether Govt Sh^d sell the cloths at Jammalamadugu

Flag A1

Flag B1

to a local dealer at cost price I Sh^d certainly say they ought. Nothing like cost price has been realised in any previous case. Usually Govt have been unwilling to sell the cloths by auction and at a loss. But I do not see any objection to distributing the profits among the weavers if it is thought.

W.H.M.

(Sett. 24—2,000—29-10-96)

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE
MADRAS.

# Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

*Dated* 30th June 1897.

No. 4733 Mis

READ the following letter from the Collector of Cuddapah dated 18th May 1897 Reference on current No. 7290/Rev of '96.

With reference to B. P. No. 2847 Mis, dated 17th April 1897, I have the honor to state that the appointment of the Deputy Tahsildar and circle Inspectors does not remove the difficulties set forth in this office letter Ref: on Cur: No. 7290/Rev of 1896 dated 10th April 1897.

2. Relief for weavers has at present

present been started in two taluks, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur and may shortly be extended to one or two more taluks. The deputy Tahsildar has to supervise the relief operations at all the centres, and cannot, therefore, stay for more than ten days at each. His duties as defined by the Board, Consists in supervising the work of the various depart-ments connected with the Scheme and in conducting experiments to test the suitability of the tasks. As the Board is aware the task tables in this district require to be revised with reference to the result of most carefully conducted experiments. Such experi-ments have to be made for each kind of cloth sepa-rately. In Jammalamadugu advances,



advances are made for 4 different kinds of cloth. The weavers in Proddatur are accustomed to weave cloths different from those made in Jammalamadugu. To carry on experiments with so many kinds of cloth will take a great part of the deputy Tahsildar's time, if the results are to be most accurate. He cannot therefore have sufficient time to supervise the work of the office establish-ment. During the absence of the Special deputy Tahsildar the deputy Tahsildars appointed to relieve the Tahsildars of their ordinary duties will have to remain in charge of weaver's relief office. These officers have heavy work to do in the taluk office and cannot spare more than a few hours in the morning and in the evening for

for the supervision of the weaver's office. The establishment will thus be without any officer at its head during the busiest part of the day and any malpractices that may be committed by its members will go unnoticed, the result being loss to Government and future complaints and difficulties. To put a possible case, suppose an appraiser takes 1 pie per cloth from the weavers and passes bad cloths as good ones. The weavers would not object paying one pie to the appraiser in return for their bad work being passed, while with about 150 pies a day the gains of the appraiser will not be inconsiderable in his eyes. As for Government the chances of detection of the appraiser's fraud

fraud by the examining committee are very small, and the ultimate loss to Government may be very great. The Registers and accounts to be maintained in the office are numerous and the deputy Tahsildars whose hands are already over full can ill-afford to scrutinize them carefully.

It is thus absolutely necessary that there should be a full timed officer at the head of the office. The Circle Inspectors to be appointed under G. O. No. 216 of 97 will be men constantly touring in rural tracts on relief, but cannot be available for the duties referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Special Deputy Collector in charge of weavers relief operations

Operations, recommends that the officer, to be the head of the office, be called a Manager and that his pay be fixed at Rs 50/. This pay cannot be considered high considering the duties and responsibilities of the officer. He will be subordinate to the Special Deputy Tahsildar and will act under his instructions. I think the magnitude of the relief Operations going on in this district demands the additional cost which the above proposal involves and hope that the Board will see fit to sanction the appointment of a Manager for each of the relief offices at Jammalamadugu and Proddatur and authorize me to entertain at such other places where relief may hereafter be started.

Read also the following letter from the Collector of Cuddapah dated 18th May 1897 Reference on current No. 7290/Rev of 1896.

In para 2 of this office Ref 7290/Rev of 96 dated the 10th instant it was stated that I had called for a full report as to whether the statements of the correspondent of the 'Madras Mail' were really true. A report on the subject has been received from the Deputy Collector, from which it would appear that the facts in the article published in the 'Mail' are not all correct as explained below.

2. It is stated in the article that on the date of the

Correspondent

Correspondent's inspection about 150 to 200 weavers were hanging about the relief office with their bundles of cloths. The Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the relief office states that the persons who were hanging about were not weavers but way-farers who gathered to see what the correspondent was doing.

3. The Correspondent believes that even with a third appraiser, the staff will not be able to meet the needs of the work. This presumption is unfounded for, after the entertainment of the 3rd appraiser there have been no delays whatever. I was at Jammalamadugu from the 21st to the 26th March and then heard no complaints. The Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the Weavers Relief office assured me that there were no delays. The delay in receiving cloths occured in the last few days of the month and steps were taken to remedy the defect without any delay.

4/. The scale laid down in B.P. No. 474 dated 31st December 1896 no doubt provides for an appraiser and Paymaster for every 500 looms, but the Board has directed that personal investigation should be made of the question whether the staff is not larger than experience may show to be required. The Deputy Collector reports that experience has shown that the scale is too liberal, for, though the number of looms registered reached 1500 so far back as 2nd February 1897. yet the necessity for a third appraiser did not manifest itself until about 1900 looms were working, while with about 2000 looms at work at present, the real necessity for sanctioning the appointment of a second

Second pay master has not yet arisen. The pressure of work in the appraising department became heavy enough to call for the strengthening of the staff by the appointment of a third appraiser only in the last few days of March and his entertainment was sanctioned by me immediately after receipt of proposals from the deputy collector. Due economy is being observed in entertaining establishments consistent with the proper working of the Scheme.

5/ I have already pointed out that the 'Madras Mail's' Correspondent relates defects without mentioning the remedial measures adopted by the local officers. It appears now from the deputy collector's letter that the mistakes in the calculation of weights occurred only on 2 days, and that the

Mail of 2nd April '97

5

the reason was that the acting attender who weighed the bundles was new to the work. His services were dispensed with - (and if my memory does not play me false, it was by my personal inspection that his shortcomings were first detected) - and the appraisers were warned. The article in the 'Madras Mail' omits allusion to the circumstances under which the mistakes arose, and the steps taken to prevent their recurrence, although the same must, I think, have been within the correspondent's knowledge.

6/ The Board has drawn its conclusions regarding the arrangements for the relief of weavers in this district on the assumption that the statements in the 'Madras Mail' are true and has passed severe reflections on the local administration. I respectfully urge that in justice to the local officers, it would have been fairer

Secret ~~letter~~ No. 2nd

fairer if the strictures had been passed after obtaining a report as to whether the evils pointed out did really exist, and whether the officers concerned had failed to take prompt steps to remedy them. After receipt of my letter Reforn Circuit No. 7290/Rev of 96 dated 10th April 1897, the Board has not been pleased to withdraw its censure which is undeserved and which has been communicated to Government. I therefore beg that in justice to myself and to my subordinates, my letter may be submitted to Government.

If this means the letter of 10.4.97 it has been submitted Cir GO 2207/3.5.97 JG

C.D. 2083/2348

I find that B.P. No. 2595 Miscellaneous dated 7th April 1897 animadverting upon the district administration has been communicated to government while from B.P. No. 2847 Mis. dated 17th April 1897 it would appear that my explanation has not been submitted.

C.D. 2207/3-5-97.

How does this appear? The letter was read in the B.D. Pro, & the B.D. Pro were submitted to Govt JG

7/ With reference to the last sentence

Sentence of para 2 of B.P. No. 2595 Miscellaneous dated 7th april 1897, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the Special deputy collector's letter No. Reference 11 of 97 dated 28th april 1897, containing proposals for increase of establishment and remedying the existing defects in the working of the scheme. I have added my remarks in the margin of the letter.

## Resolution

The Collector of Cuddapah wishes a manager on Rs 50 to be appointed to the Jammalamadugu weavers' depôt. The pay sanctioned for the Store-keeper is Rs 50 per mensem, and in accordance with G.O. 397 dated 27th May 1897, the Salary of the pay master will be

also

also raised to about that figure. It will be no use appointing a manager on the same pay to look after these men. The only persons whose work he would be in a position to check would be the appraisers. The approximate monthly cost of materials and wages is at Jammalamadugu Rs 3000 and at Proddatur only Rs 7000. It is clear that the Special Deputy Tahsildar can have Comparatively little work to do out of Jammalamadugu and he should therefore have Considerable time to supervise the working of the depot. The appointment of a manager is unnecessary, at present, but the Famine Commissioner will be prepared to reconsider the question, when it is shown, that the Special Deputy Tahsildar's work outside Jammalamadugu has increased to such an extent as to render it necessary to

to give him assistance. The Famine Commissioner must at the same time express his doubt as to whether a Special Deputy Collector is not required for the depot alone at Jammalamadugu. The Honorable Mr. James was of opinion that there should be one at all such large Centres, but the point will not be pressed at present, because Dewan Bahadur K. Lakshmana Rao's appointment will leave Deputy Collector Narainsami Pillai a little more leisure to look into matters at Jammalamadugu which he should do when he can spare time. Between him, the Special deputy Collector for weaving operations, deputy Collector Ranga Rao, and the Special deputy Tahsildar there ought to be a considerable amount of supervision available; at the same time the supervision being required to the size of the transactions, cannot be too close and the opportunity of

of the appraisers for conniving at scamped works are considerable. The Famine commissioner examined carefully specimen bundles of all cloths, and those particular bundles examined were superior to the samples in all cases: but deputy collector Naraimsami Pillai is of opinion that this is not always the case especially in the cloths coming from certain villages. These should be carefully examined. A Masalchi may be entertained, as suggested, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

2. The appraisers should not have been allowed to work upstairs, and the Special Deputy collector should have ordered them down himself. Work of such a nature in a confined space upstairs means trickery and delay. The Collector should see

that proper accomodation is provided.

3. The delay on the part of the Public Works department in furnishing scales calls for notice. They were originally indented for in december 1896, but were not supplied before the 24th of May. Mean while weighments had to be conducted with stones and scales borrowed from local merchants. Cloths were still being weighed against stones at Proddatur when the Famine Commissioner inspected the depot, and at Jammalamadugu he was surprised to find that the weights supplied were not all in terms of tolahs, but were in pounds and ounces which are useless.

4. Specimens of Messers Binny and Co's thread were forwarded to the collector with Board's Proceedings No. 4099 dated 4th June 1897. The Famine

Commissioners.

Please see No. 2207 3-10-97. Attention of the P.W.D. has already been drawn to the matter.

I think there has been a subsequent order

Commissioner concurs with the collector in the desirability of dealing with recognised European firms who are to be depended upon.

5. With reference to para 6 of his 2nd letter read above, the collector's grievance is imaginary. It was stated in Board's Proceedings 2595 that if certain defects, alleged by the Madras Mail's correspondent really existed, the state of things was unsatisfactory. The collector now reports that the allegations are in the main untrue. The Special deputy collector for weaving operations states that there was delay in attending to the customers and the appraisers themselves admitted the same to the Famine Commissioner in person on the spot.

6.

6. The Famine Commissioner requests the permission of Government for the sale on the spot of any cloths which can be sold at cost price. The leading Marwari of the place who is himself a dealer in cloths and a useful member of the local committee, has informed the commissioner that he was willing to take over some cloths on these terms and that he could begin transactions to the amount of about Rs 30,000. Every opportunity should be utilised to diminish the Government stocks when possible and early orders are requested on the subject. The ascertainment of the fair cost should receive the greatest

greatest care from the collector whose estimates in his letter Ref^m C No 7290 dated 29th march 1897 appear to be wrong, owing to the omission to allow for certain of the preliminary expenses covered by the rules.

(True copy and Extract)

A Dalrymple 3/7.
Famine Secretary

To the Collector of Cuddapah

Copy to the Secretary to Government Revenue department with Enclosures in original to be returned.

Examined by
T.A. on 2.9.97.

C. No. 5559

G.O. mis No. 402 90 dt 3rd Aug 97.

Having regard to the magnitude of the transactions at Jammalamadugu the Govt is of opinion that it will be real economy to appoint a manager for superintending the various branches of measures of relief there at the place. As, however, the position may have changed materially since the date of the Board's Proc the Govt will not definitely direct the appointment of a manager but authorises the Famine Commissioner to entertain one on Rs 75 if still needed.

2. The Govt has already passed orders on the delay referred to in para 3 of the Proc.

3. In regard to the Collector's grievance referred to in para 5 the Govt observes that his explanation of the 10th ult submitted to it and was accepted by it. In the opinion of Govt, the well-known faults of the Collector were fully pointed out by the Board in their remarks in the Proc No. 2575 mis dt 7-4-97

4. The proposal in para 5 is approved. ~~The~~ Early steps should be taken to dispose of all the cloths in store, as ~~if~~ unnecessary ~~for~~ as they arise. To allow them to go on accumulating will result in serious loss as there will be complete loss of cost and the ~~sale of cloths~~ manufacturers when the famine is over

(First from orders)

3/8/97.

The Famine Comm.
with enclo

Recd 4/8/97

RJ
2-8-97

When given for copying
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When examined
When signed
} 189

IN/D AGAIN G.O., No. 189 DATED

UBJECT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORDER OF GOVERNMENT | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| LETTER OF GOVERNMENT. | | | | | | | |
| STATEMENT WITH DITTO. | | | | | | | |
| PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL. | | | | | | | |

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