

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 4029

DATED 3rd aug.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Authorising the Famine Commission
to entertain if necessary a manager out Rs 75 for
the weavers' deficit at Jammalmadugu.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
1035	77						

Revenue (1897) Department.

The Hon: Mr. C. K.
The Hon: Sir H. P. K. C. K.
The Governor

CURRENT No.



Also D.O. No. 139.

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

For Order

11/4/97

No. 4733 Mis

In this current the Board issues
instructions with reference to the
weavers' depot at Pammalammedu.

(1) It rejects the proposal
of the Special Dy. Collector (Superintendent)

by Mr. Tale for the appointment
of a manager for the depot on

the ground that the Special Dy.
Collector has little

work outside Pammalammedu
and should be able to handle the

greater part of his time to
the supervision of the depot there.

He considers that the appointment
of a separate Dy. Collector for

weavers' relief at
Pammalammedu will soon be

Dated 30th June 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Issuing instructions with
reference to the weavers
depot at Pammalammedu.
The Board has received a
report from the Dy. Collector
of an estate, containing 2 weavers
on the same, & the Dy. Collector
for weaver operations, the 2
Dy. Collectors at Pammalammedu
& the Dy. Collector must be
to supervise sufficiently.

See below-A-30

underwritten by an owner in 1900

2, Jg. He B^d might be told that the matter has been looked into. A.4H 31.7.99

14

As

A. 94 31.7.97

28.7.97. 27/7/97

Note under Q-10 2246 ffd C
4-5-97



Famine Commission's proposal
is not a good one, that we could
sell the clothes at a profit if
we wait a little, ~~and~~ that
~~he does not~~ ^(Mr. Lade) 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 merchant
who seems to have got round
Mr. Le Gern."

~~my direct impression~~

~~is that~~

I have an impression that
the question of disposing ^{locally} of the
clothes now being distressed by
weavers came under discussion
in the famine of 1889 in Bengal,
and that it was then decided
that ~~it~~ ^{it} was not advis-
able ~~to~~ to adopt this course
even after the cessation of dis-
tress. ^{the papers} Papers were called for
from Madras when ~~it~~ ^{referred to} I made
the suggestion ^{above}, but they
are not forthcoming and after
the most diligent search the
old record office has been

Unreasonable & impracticable

25

marked portion in the
letter in No. 4183

8-7-90

Slipped C C

26

It is only a few kinds which
will be the ones on the market. The
weavers can devote themselves
to other kinds.

25
28.7.90

able to send up only a seli-
bary remarks of Mr. Allard
of Bangalore on the subject. The
reasons against local sales may
be stated thus:— The neces-
sity for affording relief to
weavers arises from the circum-
stance that in a season of
distress all persons curtail
their expenditure in every
possible direction, that the eco-
nomy which causes the least
inconvenience in a warm
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 demand for clothes re-
vives, 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 Bengal

the cloths 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 Kishnub
Godanari &c.

RS
16-4-97 I think Govt. sh. sell
these cloths in the market

when it can get the best price
and I do not see any reason
why it sh. wait till the
end of the famine if it gets
a suitable opportunity to sell
them before its conclusion. In
G.O. No 2407 A. of 31st July 77.
The Salma cloths were ordered to
be sold locally ^{in the midst of the famine} and para 69.
of Mr. Clouston's report of the
famine of 91-92. There is a fact
hist. was made in trying
to sell the cloths in a market
in which they were ^{but} woven.
There will be a very largely increased
demand with returning prosperity
and there is no fear the weavers
will suffer.

As to whether Govt. sh. sell
the cloths at Jammala madaya

Flag A;

Flag B;

to a local dealer at best
price I sh. certainly say
they ought. Nothing like cost
price has been realized in any
previous case. Usually it has
been necessary to sell the cloths
by auction and at a loss.
Mr. Tahir's idea of distributing
the profits among the weavers
is Utopian.

11/11/77



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. $\frac{7290}{Rev}$ 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. $\frac{7290}{Rev}$ 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 departments 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 experiments have to be made for each kind of cloth separately. In Jammalamadugu advances,

advances are made for 4 or 5 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 establishment. 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 weavers 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 time 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

relief may hereafter be started.

Read also ^{the following} letter from The Collector of Buddapah dated 18th May 1897 Reference on current No. $\frac{7290}{Rev}$ of 1896.

In para 2 of this office Ref $\frac{7290}{Rev}$ 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

cloths occurred 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 'Madrás 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

00
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 'Madrás 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 'Madrás 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

7/. With reference to the last
sentence

$$\begin{array}{r} 2083 \\ 2348 \end{array}$$

Co: 2207
3-5-97.

How does this appear?
The letter was made in
the B2 Pro, & the B2
Pro were submitted
to Govt -

Resolution

The collector of Buddapak 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 paymaster 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 Jammalamudugu Rs 36000 and at Proddatur only Rs 7000. It is clear that the Special Deputy Tahsildar can have comparatively little work to do out of Jammalamudugu 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 Jammalamudugu has increased to such an extent as to render it necessary

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 Jammalamudugu. 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. Lakshman Rao's appointment will leave Deputy Collector Narainsami Pillai a little more leisure to look into matters at Jammalamudugu 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 consider-
able. The Famine Commissioner
examined carefully specimen
bundles of all cloths, and in
those particular bundles
examined were superior to
the samples in all cases: but
Deputy Collector Narainsami
Pillai is of opinion that this
is not always the case especial-
ly 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.
Working of such a nature in
a confined space upstairs
means trickery and delay.
The collector should see

1288
Please see
No. 2207
3-1-97
attention of the
P.W.D. has
already been
drawn to the
matter.

I think there
has been a
subsequent
order

25

that proper accommodation is
provided.

3. The delay on the part of the
Public Works department in
furnishing scales calls for notice.
They were originally indentured for
in December 1896, but were not
supplied before the 24th of May.
Meanwhile 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 talaks, but were
in pounds and ounces which
are useless.

4. Specimens of Messers Biny
and Co's thread were forward-
ed to the collector with
Board's Proceedings No. 4099
dated 4th June 1897. The Famine
Commissioner.

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} ~~Mails'~~ 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 prime cost should receive the greatest

greatest care from the collector
for 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)

Dr. M. S. 7.

Famine Secretary

To the collector of Baddapah

Copy to The Secretary to Govern-
ment Revenue Department

with Enclosures in original to be returned.

Examined by
J. H. M. 29.7.97

*John
P. 7*

C. No 5559

G.O. No 40290/3rd Aug 97

Having regard to the magnitude
of the transactions at Jammala.
undoubtedly the Govt is of opinion
that it ^{will} be really economy
to ~~give the Jammala Revenue~~
~~to the Jammala Revenue~~ appoint a manager
for superintending the various branches
of revenue relief ^{there} at the place. As
however, the position ^{may} ~~might~~
have changed materially since
the date of the Board's Process the
Govt will not definitely direct
the appointment of a manager
but authorizes the Famine Commission
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 Process

3. In regard to the Collector's
grievance referred to in para
5 ~~of~~ the Govt observes that his
explanation of the 10th April was
submitted to it and was accepted
by it. ^{In the opinion of Govt,}
~~that the Board was not well-~~

known fully qualified the
Board ^{was fully justified in making the remarks}
~~in the remarks and it~~
did in
its Process No 2575 mis dy 7-4-97

4. The proposal in para 5 is approved. ~~The Government~~
 Early steps should be taken to dispose of all the ^{as of hand by/uses.} clothes in store, ~~and they can~~
 to allow them to ~~be allowed to~~ go on accumulating will result in serious loss as there will be competition bet-
 Govt and the ~~merchants of clothes~~ ^{merchants of clothes} when the famine is over
 (Gift from orders)

The General Comm.
 with encl.

4/8/37

2-8-97

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 When signed

189

IT/D AGAIN G.O. No.
 189

DATED

OUR No.

ENCLOSURES TO O. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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