Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 439

DATED 25th Jany 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Forwg Bill & Statt. Financial G.O.,
Authorizing A-G to place certain Amounts at the Disposal
of the Collrs of Guddapah & Anantapur for Relief
Relief of Weavers & for relief Kitchens, respectively
& requesting G.N.E. to Consider whether Rs 1000 voted
for Road relief works in Anantapur Cannot be
spent wholly from that Source at its disposal.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Rev. 1897 Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Famine 1896-97.

Dp 5/1

Recd. 21st Jany. } 1897. Enclosures

Regd. 21st " Spare copies

G.O., No. 6, 4th January 1897.

G.O. misc. No. 439 dt 25th Jany 1897

communicated to the Board of Rev.

JANUARY.

to Board (Settl)
Dis. 27-1-97

it

note

Rs the sum of Rs 6000 referred to in para

If the financial order should come from 'local funds' and not from ~~local~~ Provincial funds. Pursuant orders are passed on the papers in circulation, it is submitted that no exception need be taken.

Why the road works are not G.F. works mentioning.

No Specific and he letter. 22/1/97.

KD 21/1/97

Famine Relief.

Authorizing the Accountant-General to place certain amounts at the disposal of the Collectors of Cuddapah and Anantapur for the relief of weavers and for relief kitchens, respectively, and requesting the Public Works Department to consider whether the sum of Rs. 6,000 required for road relief works in Anantapur cannot be met in the first instance from the reserve at its disposal.

HC 21.1.97

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O., Mis. No. 5287, Revenue, dated 21st December 1896.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 14th December 1896, No. 432.

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., Acting Collector and President, District Board, Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 11th December 1896, Ref. on C. No. 3524 :—

With a view to make provision for funds in the event of the labourers returning to the test works opened in the two northern taluks and for starting others in the three central taluks should necessity arise, I have the honour to request that sanction of Government be obtained for a provisional grant of Rs. 8,000 from the Provincial Funds to meet the expenditure on famine relief for two months in this district.

2. The maximum number of workers on the single road work opened in the northern taluk of Tadpatri was 1,069. Immediately after the recent rains in the last month, the attendance fell off quite suddenly in the course of two days from 1,008 on the 27th to 621 on the 29th and on the following day there was not a single labourer on the work. This was due partly to the sharp fall in prices and partly to labour being found available in villages on account of the winter sowings. The November fall being exceptionally deficient in a large portion of the affected area in this taluk workers are returning. The number on the 5th current was 423. It is likely that the number will gradually increase. By about the middle of next month works may have to be opened in other parts of this taluk and also in the adjoining taluk of Gooty and in the three central taluks of Anantapur, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram. So far as can be gauged from the present state of things, I anticipate that by the middle of January we may have to provide labour for at least a thousand in Tadpatri and an equal number in the other four taluks of Gooty, Anantapur, Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram taken together. Calculating the average wages per head roughly at 1 anna and 3 pies, the amount required for a thousand labourers for a month will be Rs. 2,500. There being no chance of further improvement in the prospects of the season for the current year, provision for labour will be necessary till next May, when the next south-west monsoon may be expected to break out. But I would confine my present estimate to the next two months, as it is not now possible to judge accurately of the probable situation thereafter. The expenditure for a period of two months at the rate above mentioned would, for two thousand labourers, come up to Rs. 10,000.

3. As contemplated by section 33 of the Famine Code, I have carefully considered the question of utilizing all the available resources under the Local and Municipal Funds. The Anantapur Municipality had the following allotments under Public Works :—

	Rs.
(1) Roofing slaughter-house	150
(2) Do. a latrine	250
(3) Rebuilding a latrine	150
(4) Repairing market	100
(5) Sundry repairs	50
(6) Roads	750
(7) Repairs for water-supply	100

The actual expenditure on works Nos. 1 to 5 exceeded the allotment by Rs. 100, that on No. 6 by Rs. 50, and the expenditure on water-supply exceeded the allotment by Rs. 10. The only work appertaining to the Municipality in the Famine Relief

Programme is the feeder road to the Railway station at Anantapur. It is estimated to cost Rs. 6,000. Except metal and gravel work for Rs. 1,353, and spreading metal, gravel tamping, &c., for Rs. 2,691, the remaining items involving masonry work, &c., are not suitable for famine labour. The estimate includes also Rs. 600 for compensation. There are no funds available with the Municipality to undertake this large work.

4. As regards the Local Funds, I have to state that I instructed the Local Fund Engineer on the 7th ultimo to stop all possible expenditure beyond what was absolutely necessary for bare maintenance and establishment charges, so that the balances might be made available for expenditure in the affected tracts. The enclosed statement gives the allotments, expenditure and the approximate balances outstanding up to date with the District and Taluk Boards.

Apart from the expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,277 already incurred on road works started as test-relief works, there remains a balance of Rs. 3,476 distributed as follows on the roads set against them :—

	Rs.
(1) Putlur road work, now going on as test-relief work	801
(2) Uravakonda test-relief work (not in progress for want of attendance)	386
(3) Bangalore high road which passes through the affect taluks of Dharmavaram, Anantapur and Gooty	1,123
(4) Anantapur-Kalyandrug road which passes through the affected localities in the Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks	1,200
(5) Cuddapah-Bellary road which passes through Gooty and Tadpatri taluks	372
Total ...	3,882

I can utilize the above sum of Rs. 3,882 on the above roads should labourers come on the works. The roads are all very important and the funds cannot be diverted from them for works which may be necessary in other localities. If no work be eventually required for relief purposes on the above roads, the amounts cannot be allowed to lapse. In the event therefore of no relief being found necessary in the tracts traversed by these roads, I intend concentrating the balances for work on portions of the roads passing through affected villages at ordinary rates on task work. Even assuming that relief works to be started hereafter might lie in the very tracts traversed by these roads, and the balances available on them be appropriated for the purpose, the amount necessary for expenditure as estimated in paragraph 1 above will be over and above the available balance on the roads by Rs. 6,152. This difference of Rs. 6,000 in round figures, I request may be supplemented from Provincial Funds and that sanction of Government be obtained for the same being placed at my disposal for expenditure on Local Fund works, as estimates are ready and have been sanctioned for a number of roads in all the affected taluks, viz., ten in Tadpatri, thirteen in Gooty, seven in Anantapur, eight in Kalyandrug and three in Dharmavaram at an estimated total cost of Rs. 5,88,984. Besides Rs. 6,000 required for expenditure on relief works, Rs. 2,000 may be required to meet the cost of opening kitchens in all the five taluks near relief works for the maintenance of the relief workers' children and infirm dependants. I would therefore request sanction for the above sum under gratuitous relief. Under establishment charges, Rs. 600 will be required at the rate of one paymaster and one kitchen superintendent on a monthly pay of Rs. 30 and 20 respectively for each taluk for two months; the cost wil amount to Rs. 500. The additional funds now applied for will thus be—

	Rs.
For Local Fund works	6,000
For gratuitous relief	1,500
For establishment charges	500
Total ...	8,000

and I request early sanction for the same.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the allotment, expenditure and balance under Local Funds in the Anantapur district.

Serial No.	Particulars of roads.	Total allotment.	Already expended and to be urgently expended shortly.	Balance.	Remarks.
1		Rs 21,010	Rs. 17,034	Rs. 3,976	Out of this sum of Rs. 5,160, Rs 1,278 have already been spent and Rs. 3,882 is still available for expenditure on relief works on the following roads:— Putlur road .. .. .. Rs. 801; Chittoor-Bombay road .. .. 386; Bangalore high road .. .. 1,123; Anantapur-Kalyandrug road .. .. 1,200; Cuddapah road .. .. .. 372; Total .. 3,882
2	Gooty Taluk Board roads.	5,790	4,606	1,184	
3	Anantapur Taluk Board roads.	4,570	3,799	771	This amount is distributed in small sums over a number of roads which are all important and the money cannot be diverted from them.
4	Penukonda Taluk Board roads.	5,983	3,991	1,992	

Resolution—dated 14th December 1896, No. 432.

Submitted for the orders of Government with the request, that Rs. 6,000 may be placed to the credit of the Public Works Department for expenditure on road relief works in the five affected taluks of Anantapur, and Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Collector for the purpose of gratuitous relief at kitchens.

2. Under section 40 of the Famine Code, the Collector is authorized to appoint such paymasters and kitchen superintendents as may be required. One paymaster can, if the works are small and not much scattered, distribute the pay on more than one work, but as directed in paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 668, Revenue, dated 25th November 1896, the paymasters must be appointed by the Collector and not by the Public Works Department.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Anantapur.

Order—Mis. No. 5287, Revenue, dated 21st December 1896.

Orders will issue in the Financial Department on the application for funds made in paragraph 1 of the Board's Proceedings read above.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, &c.).
„ Financial Department.

G.O., No. 744, Revenue, dated 22nd December 1896.

Read—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 7th December 1896, No. 401.

Read—the following letter from A. T. FORBES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 24th November 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev.:—

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the relief of weavers in Jammalamadugu taluk of this district.

2. The cloth generally woven in this part of the district (Jammalamadugu taluk) is that used as turbans in the Central Provinces of India and in the Bombay Presidency. There are about 1,000 looms employed in producing such turbans and the value of cloth exported amounts to between 6 and 8 lakhs of rupees per annum. Weaving of other kinds of cloths such as panchas (cloth for males) and chiras (cloth for females) for local consumption is also carried on to a considerable extent, but the agency employed and the outturn is smaller than in the case of turbans. The cloths used by males are also exported to Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bhagalkotta, &c., and the value of such exportation may be estimated at Rs. 50,000 annually. The value of panchas and chiras produced for local consumption may also be put down at between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 75,000.

3. A list of the looms and the names of the owners thereof has been prepared. It covers 953 looms and the rest are scattered over small villages or are owned by Malas and Madigas who produce a very coarse cloth used as covering sheets and thick female cloths worn by the lower orders. The kinds of cloth that will find ready sale are the turbans, panchas and chiras above mentioned. The dimensions of the turbans range from 4 to 8 cubits square; but the sort that finds most favour with purchasers is of 6 cubits. Panchas (male cloths) are 6 cubits in length and 2 cubits in width, while female cloths are 19 cubits long and 2 cubits broad, and it will be sufficient if these are got woven by Government.

4. The proposal for the relief of weavers is that Government should issue materials to the owners of looms in advance and receive back cloth, paying the cost of labour in money. It is not practicable to expand the scheme so as to regulate the payment of wages of labour by Government to each individual working member employed in the production of the cloths, but Government will have to deal with the owners of each loom on whom one or more families are dependent. The arrangement as to distribution of work and details of payment to each member employed in the work must be left to the owner of the loom who deals directly with Government. Ordinarily the loom owners employ their own men, women and children or their kinsmen or help each other; and there seems no fear of any people being deprived of the benefit of the relief proposed to be given.

5. The thread will be weighed when issuing and the cloth when received will be verified as to the quality of material used and tested by weight, texture, length and breadth. Experienced men can do this without difficulty; but the question of payment of the cost of labour is one which cannot be determined properly unsale accurate data for calculation of the same are secured. The number of men employed and the time taken to produce the cloth should be ascertained with accuracy and exactitude in order that there may be no fraud, on the one hand against Government and no hardship to the labourers. By careful inquiries from an influential local merchant who is engaged in this trade and who has been supporting about 240 loom-owners and their dependants and who has apparently no interest in understating

facts, I have obtained information which may be regarded as fairly reliable. According to his account the details for turbans of 6 cubits are worked out below:—

The kind of thread used is No. 40 for the woof and No. 30 for the warp. The unit of production is generally 16 turbans of 6 cubits square. To produce this number the quantity of material required is three packets of No. 30 and one of No. 40. The rate of weaving is one cloth a day for large loom or 16 days for 16 cloths, and the number of persons employed is 4 men, 1 woman and 2 children. Inquiry shows that the local merchants pay the weavers Rs. 17 for 16 cloths including the cost of thread, which is Rs. 2–11–6 per packet of No. 30 and Rs. 2–12–9 per packet of No. 40, or Rs. 10–15–3 for 4 packets of both kinds. If the cost of thread be excluded the balance left to the weavers, as representing the wages of their labour, is Rs. 6–0–9. This amount will be earned by 4 men, 1 woman and 2 children in 16 days. Taking for purposes of calculation that 1 man = 2 women = 4 children, the number of units employed in turning out the work is 20; and the amount earned by one unit per diem is $3\frac{3}{4}$ pies or 4 pies in round numbers, as per calculation given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
20 units earn	6	0	9	in 16 days
20 units earn	6	0	9	
16				in 1 day = As. 6-1
1 unit earns	0	6	1	
20				in 1 day = $3\frac{3}{4}$ or 4 pies.

Each child earns 4 pies; each woman earns 8 pies; each man earns 1 anna 4 pies. The rules contained in the Famine Code contemplate that wage should vary according to the price of grain for C. class labourers. Ragi, which is the grain now used by the people, sells at $7\frac{1}{2}$ local measures or 11·29 Imperial seers per rupee. At this rate each man will have to be paid As. 1–6 per day, each woman As. 1–4 per day and each boy As. 0–8 per day: and the wages earned by the gang of 7 persons will be Rs. 8–10–8 as per calculation given in the margin. Thus Government will be paying nearly Rs. 2–10–0 more than what the local merchants are paying in ordinary seasons. If the price of grain rises, the wages will also proportionately increase.

4 men	for 16 days ..	As. 1-6 × 4 × 16 = Rs. 6.
1 woman	„ 16 „ ..	„ 1-4 × 16 = Rs. 1-5-4.
2 children	„ 16 „ ..	„ 0-8 × 16 × 2 = Rs. 1-5-4.

6. The following represents the calculation for panchalu (male cloths) for 4 cloths of 6 cubits in length and 2 cubits in width; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hanks of No. 20 twist are required. The cost of twist is Re. 1–3–3. Bordering thread costs As. 4–0. One man can weave 4 cloths in 4 days and for the preparatory labour the services of one woman are required for 4 days. The local merchants pay 9 annas for 4 cloths on contract, but according to the price of ragi the wages to be paid by Government will be 11 annas and 4 pies, or 2 annas 4 pies more than what is now paid by the local merchants.

7. It seems to be preferable, on the whole, to pay the wages of labour at the above rates, instead of regulating the same with reference to the number of persons employed, the price of grain and the time occupied in turning out the work. The rate of Rs. 6 for 16 turbans and 9 annas for panchalu may be adopted for the present. The weavers seem to prefer this method, as it will leave the internal arrangement regarding labour and time in their own hands, and avoid the interference of Government officers in regulating their task. I have not been able to get definite information for chiralu, but I shall have an experiment made and fix the wages at a reasonable rate.

8. Under the scheme proposed by me of making advances to each loom-owner the rules given in the appendices to the Famine Code require to be slightly altered. The weavers have no money from which they can, in the first instance, purchase thread. The local merchants have ceased to help them owing to slackness of demand for cloths in the Central Provinces and Bombay. The materials should therefore be

Read—also the following letter from A. T. FORBES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 24th November 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev.:—

In continuation of my letter Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev., dated 24th November 1896, promising a further report on the state of the weavers at Jammalamadugu, I have the honour to state that there are 950 looms in the town. For sometime past, about a month or so, they have not had any employment and there is no doubt that they have felt the pinch very acutely. Their industry supplies markets in the Central Provinces which are affected by the scarcity now prevailing there, and the consequence is that the merchants in Jammalamadugu so far from being able to give them their usual orders find that they have large stocks upon their hands which they are unable to dispose of. I visited several of the merchants' shops while I was in Jammalamadugu and found cloths piled up to the ceiling. Whether the recent rains in Cuddapah district have also fallen in the Central Provinces, I am unable to say, but even if they have, I presume it will be some time before the renewed demand there will affect the Jammalamadugu weavers since the large stocks on hand will first be got rid of. I think it is therefore necessary to start relief as soon as possible, and I have this day sent up for the sanction of Government proposals based on very careful personal enquiry and experiment.

Read—also the following letter from A. T. FORBES, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 28th November 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev.:—

In continuation of paragraph 11 of my report, dated 24th November 1896, Ref. on Cur. No. 7290-Rev., asking for an advance of Rs. 40,000 per mensem in connection with the scheme for the relief of weavers, I have the honour to request that the Board will instruct the Accountant-General to arrange to place Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu, and keep the remainder Rs. 30,000 at his own credit for payment to the firms in Madras that will supply yarn from time to time. The names of the firms and the amount to be paid will be intimated to the Accountant-General by the Deputy Collector in due course.

2. I request that the sanction of the Board for the scheme and for the advance may be communicated to me by wire.

Resolution—dated 7th December 1896, No. 401.

The letters read above contain the proposals of the Collector of Cuddapah for the relief of weavers in the Jammalamadugu taluk. He proposes to deal with the owners of looms and not directly with the workers, the arrangement as to distribution of work and details of payment to each person employed in the work being left to the owners of the looms. Turbans, which are manufactured usually for export, male cloths (panchalu) and female cloths (chiralu) will be woven. Materials are to be issued to the owners in advance, and when cloths are received, the value of labour is to be paid in money. It appears clear from paragraph 5 of the Collector's first letter read above that no attempt has been made to determine by actual experiment the necessary data for calculating the quantity of material or the amount of labour required for weaving each kind of cloth, but it is stated, as the result of enquiries made of an influential local merchant engaged in the trade, that the wages calculated according to the Famine Code are much higher than those paid by the merchants in ordinary seasons, and it is therefore proposed to pay at the latter rate only. This arrangement is said to be acceptable to the weavers.

2. The Board considers that these proposals are incomplete and in some respects objectionable. In the first place, in dealing with middlemen instead of with individual weavers or with individual families of weavers; there is no guarantee that

relief will reach the most needy, and the loom-owners may be encouraged to carry on the worst form of "sweating". As the wages proposed to be paid are the same as those paid in ordinary seasons, there will be no certainty that it is proportioned to the necessities of the workers, even if it reaches them undiminished, nor, on the other hand, that it is not in excess of these requirements when prices have fallen.

3. It is observed that—

(*a*) in rule 7, the Collector proposes to deal with individual weavers, but there is no provision in the rules for making advances of material to such men. The scheme should be revised accordingly, and, as on relief works, no middlemen can be allowed.

(*b*) the statement referred to in rule 5 does not show the quantity of materials required for each cloth nor their value, nor the deductions to be made for short work. These particulars must be clearly shown, yarn being noted by weight and the task in days. The total cost of the cloths that it is proposed to manufacture should be worked out therein on the basis of the current prices of the staple food-grain, to show exactly what is meant.

(*c*) under rule 11, the appraiser is to prepare a register of advances to be made, but who the officer that determines the amount of the advances is to be, and what he is to be guided by, are nowhere stated.

4. The task, or full day's work, for a weaver or gang of weavers for working a single loom should be determined by actual experiments, as the method adopted by the Collector, depending on what appear to be insufficient data, is open to great objection. The very fact that the weavers prefer to accept what is said to be the wage earned in ordinary seasons at a time when the price of the staple food-grain is treble the normal rate suggests that the information gathered by the Collector cannot be relied upon.

5. The attention of the Collector will also be drawn to section 131 of the Famine Code, and it will be pointed out to him that the manufacture of the turbans as proposed does not appear to fall within the terms of that section, as they are neither coarse, nor used locally, nor by the lower classes.

6. In paragraph 3 of his letter, the Collector states that some of the looms are owned by Malas and Madigas, who weave a very coarse cloth used as covering sheets, and thick female cloths worn by the lower classes. No particulars of these are included in the Collector's scheme. The Collector is requested to report how he proposes to deal with these weavers of the Panchama class, who apparently stand in greatest need of relief, unless they are capable of labour on the relief works.

7. It would appear from rule 15 that it is intended to send the cloths woven to the Treasury Deputy Collector at Cuddapah for safe custody. The object of doing this does not appear, as the Divisional Officer at Jammalamadugu can do all that is required.

8. The Collector will be requested to revise his proposals in the light of the remarks made above and to re-submit them at a very early date. He should bear in mind that it is essential that the loom-workers should be dealt with instead of the loom-owners, and that the wages to be paid should be regulated by tasks determined by actual experiment and the current price of grain. Such a system has been found to work successfully elsewhere and it is now in operation in Adóni, where, it is observed, the number of weavers to be dealt with is much greater than it is in Jammalamadugu.

9. The Collector will be authorized to proceed at once with a scheme prepared on these lines, and the Government will be asked to place funds at his disposal for the purpose.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

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

Order—No. 744, Revenue, dated 22nd December 1896.

Orders will issue in the Financial Department for placing Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector for the relief of weavers in the Cuddapah district. The Government considers that this amount will be sufficient to start with.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, &c.).
" Financial Department.

Order—No. 6, Financial, dated 4th January 1897.

The Accountant-General will place the sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Cuddapah for the relief of weavers, and the sum of Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Anantapur for relief kitchens, from the balance of the grant for the Cooum Improvements Scheme resumed in G.O., No. 824, Financial, dated 2nd December 1896.

2. The Public Works Department will be requested to consider whether the amount (Rs. 6,000) required for expenditure on road relief works in Anantapur cannot be met in the first instance from the reserve at its disposal.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Raitt.

5-1-97. Memo already sent.

Rev. D.O.

பொ. ப. புது எஸ். 24

____________ துறை.

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டிலின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அச்சு / பல்வகை / வாலாயம் எண் 439 தேதி 25.1.1899 198 .

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு:			தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது சிற்றெழுத்தர் சுருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	சிற்றெழுத்தரின் சுருக்கொப்பம்.
	துறை.	நடப்பு எண்	ஆண்டு.			
	25/5/84	1	11/82	/R.H/S	U.M.S	

When given for copying ______
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189 , DATED

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________ துறை.

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டுவின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அச்சு / பதிவகம் / வாசகம் . எண் ________ , தேதி ________ 198 .

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு: துறை.	நடப்பு எண்	ஆண்டு.	தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது சிற்றெழுத்தர் சுருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	சிற்றெழுத்தரின் சுருக்கொப்பம்.