

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 472

DATED 18th June 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Tasks on relief works.

Recording with remarks, Board's Progs.
on letter from the collector of Cuddalore
regarding the allowance for distance
to be made in fixing.

[illegible][illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF MADRAS
28 MAY 57

The Hon: Mr. Groves Ck
The Hon: Mr. Phillips Ck
St. The Governor

2170m
The Board of Revenue
Rev: Secy. Land Records
and Agriculture,
Madras.
No. 386 Pass

Dated 21st May 1857

Received 28-5-97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Tasks on relief works.

Passing orders on
letters from the collector
of ewodjah regarding
the allowance for
distance to be made
in fixing—

Order (Press)

Recorded

The confusion about this time -
rod C test scale should be noticed
P.M.D. 27

28-5-97

28-5-97 Hit the intention of Ent.

to allow the true scale where

but if accomodation is provided:

It has been stated that the laborers
won't occupy the huts when they
are provided. It w^d be more advisable
either to abolish the huts in the
Deals -

The time scale was adopted for most cases in the building because had not been provided. It was

C-311579

providing butting accommodation
to provided, it seems to me
that any two principles of
the famine Code to give
the indulgence. There is
nothing in Sec 36 of the F.C.
it is quoted by the Ad. It
favours the grant.

1/6/97

I would add that I like Mr
De Winter's idea, which I saw
yesterday, that, from the distance
allowed for, one mile should be de-
ducted. It is only natural & reasonable
that people should go some little dis-
tance to the works without allowance
this distance may well be put at
one mile. It is no more than they
have every day go to their fields

1/6/97

I should like to see the paper setting forth Mr
De Winter's idea, to which the Hon. Mr. B. H.
refers in A. 1. 5. 4. 4. 6. 97

I have read Mr. De Winter's proposed scale of
2 miles per hour. On the whole, I must accept
the Board's ruling on both points as set forth in
A & B in their recent resolution on B.P. 1721/97.

2. 5. 4. 4. 6. 97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Draft No. 1 under B.P. 1721-2.
1/11/97

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Record and Agriculture)
386 Press

Dated 21st May 1897
Read the following letter from the Collector of
Cuddalore, dated 7th May 1897, Reference No.
Cuddalore No 174/97

With reference to clause (K) of para 2 of
Board's Proceedings No 278, dated 3rd April
1897, I have the honour to point out that
the Government say in sub-para IV of para 3
of their Order that distance may be allowed
for on a suitable time scale where shelter
has not been provided for labourers at or
near the works.

2. I have the honour, therefore, to enquire
whether the Government Order is to be
taken to be that no distance allowance
is to be made on works where shelter is
provided. I would point out that it has
been ordered that shelter should be provided
on all works. When this direction has been
complied with, are no distance allowances
to be made?

3. I may inform the Board that in my
management of famine works my endeavour
has been to exercise the discretion allowed
me by the Code and orders after consultation
with the Executive Engineer and my subordinates,
and I have not been troubling the Board
with references on points which I felt I could
dispose of myself. Prior to and since the
receipt of Board's Proceedings No 159 of
25th February, I have been insisting that
(Class C) only moderate tasks approved of by me
shall be exacted on works and I have been
allowing a deduction of an hour's work
for each 2 miles the coolies had to walk.
Although the Superintending Engineer in

1/11/97

a letter I have recently seen printed in a Board's proceedings has said that harder tasks were enforced in Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts than in Bellary, I think that is an expression of an opinion which he found cause to modify when he visited this District, for on three of the Cuddapah works visited by him he issued orders increasing the task and altering my distance scale of two miles an hour into one of greater severity. On this coming to my notice, I took prompt steps to rectify all concerned with the fact that in matter of tasks, my approval was essential and I did not agree to raise the tasks on the three works concerned or to alter my distance scale, but restored the former tasks and scale.

4. In support of my scale which the Board and others might at first consider too lenient, I have to say that weakly women, old people and children of tender years formed about 1/4 of the entire body of attendants on our works and I consider that 2 miles an hour is no more than can be expected to be done by them, day after day, for months on famine wages. It is not a pleasant sight to see little children of 3, 4 and 5 years of age struggling along in the wake of their elders pushing on towards a famine work.

5. I do not think that the Government Order is to be construed as making $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour a standard rate at which deductions from tasks are to be calculated. I think they intended to leave the rate discretionary with Collectors, and I request to know distinctly whether I may not adhere to my own scale. The point is not after all, a very serious one, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is not much in excess of 2 miles, but it materially arises in connection with my present difficulty, and I prefer for the

the sake of women and little children to adhere to my own rate of 2 miles an hour.

6. The Board seem to think that I have not felt sufficient sympathy with the people in the present hard times. They entirely misjudge me and I challenge the fullest enquiry from the D. P. W. or other officers who are really acquainted with the work I have done during the past 4 months. I have never refused to open a work that was recommended. I have insisted in the face of opposition of the Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer on very moderate tasks being fixed and I have done what I could to make the workers and dependants comfortable with sheds and kitchens and to see that they obtained their wages without delay. Whatever little failures there may have been, have occurred in consequence of the lack of my subordinates and not with my good will.

7. I find the matter of securing regular payments on large works one of practical difficulty and have to-day asked the Board to help me in the matter of paymasters.

Resolution The collector will be informed that the allowance for distance may be granted even in cases where the sheltering accommodation provided on the works is not used by the labourers. It is not the intention of the Famine Code that people should be drawn away from their villages to any greater distance than is absolutely necessary (vide S 31 of the Code). When the distance is excessive works should be started nearer to the villages. The allowance should be regulated strictly in accordance with the scale prescribed by Government, i.e. one hour for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 24 minutes for one

2. Orders have already been issued directing the Collector of Madras to depute a few men to Cuddalore for famine duty. The Board is considering how more men can be drafted to Cuddalore.

3. The action of the superintending Engineer in altering the tasks without the Collector's approval was unauthorised. Now that Government has passed a distinct ruling on the subject (G.O. No. 1708 of 30-3-97), no further interference of the kind is likely to occur.

4. With reference to para 6 of the Collector's letter, the Board would observe that the collector should himself take the initiative in proposing works. He should not wait to act until he is asked. The great principle which should guide all famine operations is that of meeting the people and relief of such kind had better be commenced too soon than too late. Much of the collector's present difficulties are due to the fact that each step in the expansion of relief has been taken from a month to six weeks too late. It is easy to expand operations once opened, but to start them all enabled is a very troublesome matter. The collector allowed the Indian Famine Relief Committee to do his work in the granting of gratuitous relief. Had he been preparing for this beforehand he would have been able to set it going sooner than any private parties could have done it. Similarly, in the matter of dry remissions, the collector instead of taking the matter up with interest, as a boon which he could procure for his people, has moved most reluctantly, and his proposals, when he did move, were impracticable, inconsistent with each other, with his own views, and with the standing orders on the subject. The short comings of his subordinates, to which the collector refers, are, the Board fears, partly due to the want

+ a little more confidence reposed in them. Board does not hold, as the collector seems to think, that the collector has no sympathy for his people; but the collector's sympathies are too much in the past - present - future tense. Famine is not an enemy to be combated ~~contested~~ by coarse sympathies or by Jacobian tactics.

(True copy and Extract)

Andreas 26/3

Famine Secretary

To

The Collector of Cuddalore

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department

Exd
25/5/97

directing the
to end date
1st

Approved by H. E. Council. Res. C. No. 1438

June 11/18/97

H. E. The Governor

vide A at (2) 9

Print. not first do
Board
RS
18-6-97

G. O. C. Pres. No. 4720/18th June

Recorded with the remarks
that the allowance for distance
authorized by ^{para 3(c)(v)} G. O. $\frac{216}{30-3-97}$ was
intended to meet cases in which
there was no bulking accommodated
and that the concession should not
be granted when such accommodation
is provided at or near the works
The Govt is also of opinion that
some deduction should be made
from the distance travelled by the
workers ^{as} ~~each man~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~distance~~
~~between~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~works~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~distance~~ ~~between~~
~~the~~ ~~works~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~distance~~ ~~between~~
~~the~~ ~~works~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~distance~~ ~~between~~
it is only natural &
reasonable that they should go
some little distance to the works
~~without allowance~~. The Govt
observes from the correspondence
submitted to it in another
connection that in certain ins-
tructions issued prior to the
receipt of the above G. O. the
Supply Engineer III^d circle
had directed that one mile
should be deducted for

the reason from the distance
 travelled by the workers each
 day; this is no more than
 what laborers and ryots have
 every day to go to their fields
 and seems to be a sustainable
 reduction

11/1/97

RD (lett) WRD 18/1/97
 P.M.D. 60/3
 Collected 27/1/97

pd
 1-6-97

? The historical scale
 is 1 mil + 2
 miles an hour

The Board is
2 1/2 miles an
 hour, 4 times
 15 1 mile

Government (1897) of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 472, 18th June 1897.

JUNE.

Tasks on relief works.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings on letter from the Collector of Cuddapah
 regarding the allowance for distance to be made in fixing—.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 21st May 1897, No. 386:—

Read—the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Famine Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated 7th May 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 174 F.:—

With reference to clause (k) of paragraph 2 of B.P., dated 3rd April 1897, No. 278, I have the honour to point out that Government say in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 3 of their order, that distance may be allowed for on a suitable time-scale where shelter has not been provided for labourers at or near the works.

2. I have the honour, therefore, to enquire whether the Government Order is to be taken to be that no distance allowance is to be made on works where shelter is provided. I would point out that it has been ordered that shelter should be provided on all works. When this direction has been complied with, are no distance allowances to be made?

3. I may inform the Board that in my management of famine works my endeavour has been to exercise the discretion allowed me by the Code and orders after consultation with the Executive Engineer and my subordinates, and I have not been troubling the Board with references on points which I felt I could dispose of myself. Prior to and since the receipt of B.P., dated 25th February, No. 159, I have been insisting that only moderate tasks approved of by me shall be exacted on our works, and I have been allowing a deduction of an hour's work for each 2 miles the coolies had to walk. Although the Superintending Engineer in a letter I have recently seen printed in a Board's Proceedings has said that harder tasks were enforced in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts than in Bellary, I think that is an expression of an opinion which he found cause to modify when he visited this district; for on three of the Cuddapah works visited by him, he issued orders increasing the task and altering my distance scale of 2 miles an hour into one of greater severity. On this coming to my notice, I took prompt steps to acquaint all concerned with the fact that in matter of tasks, my approval was essential and I did not agree to raise the tasks on the three works concerned or to alter my distance scale, but restored the former tasks and scale.

4. In support of my scale which the Board and others might at first consider too lenient, I have to say that weakly women, old people, and children of tender years formed about seven-eighths of the entire body of attendants on our works, and I consider that 2 miles an hour is as much as can be expected to be done by them, day after day, for months on famine wages. It is not a pleasant sight to see little children of 3, 4 and 5 years of age struggling along in the wake of their elders pushing on towards a famine work.

5. I do not think that the Government Order is to be construed as making $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour a standard rate at which deductions from tasks are to be calculated. I think they intended to leave the rate discretionary with Collectors, and I request to know distinctly whether I may not adhere to my own scale. The point is not, after all, a very serious one, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is not much in excess of 2 miles, but it naturally arises in connection with my present difficulty, and I prefer, for the sake of women and little children, to adhere to my own rate of 2 miles an hour.

6. The Board seem to think that I have not felt sufficient sympathy with the people in the present hard times. They entirely misjudge me and I challenge the fullest enquiry from the Public Works Department or other officers who are really acquainted with the work I have done during the past four months. I have never

refused to open a work that was recommended. I have insisted in the face of opposition of the Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer on very moderate tasks being fixed, and I have done what I could to make the workers and dependants comfortable with sheds and kitchens and to see that they obtained their wages without delay. Whatever little failures there may have been, have occurred in consequence of the *laches* of my subordinates and not with my good will.

7. I find the matter of securing regular payments on large works one of practical difficulty and have to-day asked the Board to help me in the matter of paymasters.

Resolution—dated 21st May 1897, No. 386.

The Collector will be informed that the allowance for distance may be granted even in cases where the hutting accommodation provided on the works is not used by the labourers. It is not the intention of the Famine Code that people should be drawn away from their villages to any greater distance than is absolutely necessary (*vide* section 36 of the Code). When the distance is excessive, works should be started nearer to the villages. The allowance should be regulated strictly in accordance with the scale prescribed by Government, *i.e.*, at one hour for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or 24 minutes for a mile.

2. Orders have already been issued directing the Collector of Nellore to depute a few men to Cuddapah for famine duty. The Board is considering how more men can be drafted to Cuddapah.

3. The action of the Superintending Engineer in altering the tasks without the Collector's approval was unauthorized. Now that Government has passed a distinct ruling on the subject (G.O., No. 1708, dated 30th March 1897), no further interference of the kind is likely to occur.

4. With reference to paragraph 6 of the Collector's letter, the Board would observe that the Collector should himself take the initiative in proposing works. He should not wait to act until he is asked. The great principle which should guide all famine operations is that of meeting the people, and relief of each kind had better be commenced too soon than too late. Much of the Collector's present difficulties are due to the fact that each step in the expansion of relief has been taken from a month to six weeks too late. It is easy to expand operations once opened, but to start them all *en bloc* is a very troublesome matter. The Collector allowed the Indian Famine Relief Committee to do his work in the granting of gratuitous relief. Had he been preparing for this beforehand, he would have been able to set it going sooner than any private parties could have done it. Similarly, in the matter of dry remissions, the Collector, instead of taking the matter up with interest as a boon which he could procure for his people, has moved most reluctantly, and his proposals, when he did move, were impracticable, inconsistent with each other, with his own views, and with the standing orders on the subject. The shortcomings of his subordinates, to which the Collector refers, are, the Board fears, partly due to the want of a little more confidence reposed in them. The Board does not hold, as the Collector seems to think, that the Collector has no sympathy for his people; but the Collector's sympathies are too much in the *paulo-post-future* tense. Famine is not an enemy to be combated by costly sympathies or by Fabian tactics.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—No. 472, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded with the remark that the allowance for distance authorized by paragraph 3 (iv) of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, was intended to meet cases in which there was no hutting accommodation, and that the concession should not be granted when such accommodation is provided at or near the works. The Government is also of opinion that some deduction should be made from the distance travelled by the workers, as it is only natural and reasonable that they should go some little distance to the works. The Government observes from the correspondence submitted to it in another connection that in certain instructions issued prior to the receipt of the above Government Order, the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, had directed that one mile should be deducted for the above reason from the distance travelled by the workers each way; this is no more than what labourers and ryots have every day to go to their fields and seems to be a suitable deduction.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

60 Copies.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

Agriculture),

... my good will. occurred in consequence
of securing regular payments on large works one of prac-
have to-day asked the Board to help me in the matter of

4

RESOLUTION—dated 21st May 1897, No. 386.

The Collector will be informed that the allowance for distance may be granted even in cases where the hutting accommodation provided on the works is not used by the labourers. It is not the intention of the Famine Code that people should be drawn away from their villages to any greater distance than is absolutely necessary (*vide* section 36 of the Code). When the distance is excessive, works should be started nearer to the villages. The allowance should be regulated strictly in accordance with the scale prescribed by Government, *i.e.*, at one hour for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or 24 minutes for a mile.

2. Orders have already been issued directing the Collector of Nellore to depute a few men to Cuddapah for famine duty. The Board is considering how more men can be drafted to Cuddapah.

3. The action of the Superintending Engineer in altering the tasks without the Collector's approval was unauthorized. Now that Government has passed a distinct ruling on the subject (G.O., No. 1708, dated 30th March 1897), no further interference of the kind is likely to occur.

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(True Copy and Extract.)

Enclosed 9/6
Famine Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. ✓

Erd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

has copy already sent -

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

Spare copies

Printed June th.

Proceedings, 21st May 1897, No. 386.

90.472 Pres.
18-6-97

MAY.

Tasks on relief works.—Passing orders on letter from the Collector of Cuddapah regarding the allowance for distance to be made in fixing —.

4
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B. Narayan 2/6
Famine Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. ✓

his copy already sent -
Ezd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

2 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 21st MAY 1897, No. 386.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),
MADRAS.

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Enclosures

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Printed June th.

Proceedings, 21st May 1897, No. 386.

G. O. 472 Pres.
18-6-97

MAY.

Tasks on relief works.—Passing orders on letter from the Collector of Cuddapah regarding the allowance for distance to be made in fixing —.

First copy sent to—

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
189

PRESENT To.

ENCLOSURES TO G.O. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

WITH DICTO.

NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DESTRUCTION
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
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Q = Print heading only.

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Order complete with Letter.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

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READ AGAIN G.O. No.
187

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

ENCLOSURES TO GOVERNMENT

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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N.B.—

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NUMBER OF COPIES
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Letter only.

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3



OOTACAMUND,

16th June 1897.

My dear Sir

My instruction to the office was to draft in accordance with the views of the magistracy and to submit the draft to His Excellency.

De Wilson's scale is correctly stated in the draft. Suppose a laborer has to go a distance of 6 miles to the work, that is 12 miles to and from the work during the day. Deducting one mile each way De Wilson

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1897.

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would allow only for a distance
of 10 miles and let him off
5 hours' work. But the time
scale authorized in G. O. $\frac{216}{30-3-97}$
is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ^{an hour} and according to the
draft the laborer would be let
off only 4 hours' work

Yours sincerely

G. H. M.

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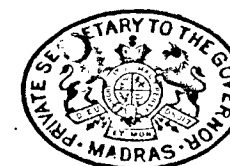
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GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Asst. Secy.
17 June 1897.

My dear Stokes,

His Excellency
wants you to kindly bring
the accompanying two
papers into Council with
you tomorrow.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. M.

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OOTACAMUND,

16th June 1897.

My dear Sir

My instruction to the office was to draft in accordance with the views of the majority and to submit the draft to His Excellency.

De Winton's scale is correctly stated in the draft. Suppose a laborer has to go a distance of 6 miles to the work, that is 12 miles to and from the work during the day. Deducting one mile each way De Winton

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of 10 miles and let him off
5 hours' work. But the nine
scale authorized in G.O. $\frac{216}{30-3-97}$
is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ^{author} and according to the
draft the laborer would be let
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Yours sincerely

G. H. H.

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