Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 4841

DATED 14 Septr

[Despatch Abstract.]

Considering that there is a great disparity in the tasks fixed for the relief measures in the several districts and drawing the attention of the Famine Commr to the necessity of making the tasks uniform in all the districts so as to be a real test of the necessity for work relief

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Recd.	1897.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 593, 30th July 1897.

JULY.

Famine Relief.

Directing the Accountant-General to place a sum of one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Collector of Kurnool for—.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., No. 809, Financial, dated 24th November 1896.

Abstract.—Authorizing the Accountant-General to place Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Collector from savings under "43. Minor Works and Navigation" for the relief of weavers at Kurnool.

G.O., No. 312, Financial, dated 5th April 1897.

Abstract.—Authorizing the Accountant-General to place Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Kurnool for the relief of weavers.

G.O., No. 481, Financial, dated 17th June 1897.

Abstract.—Requesting the Accountant-General to place Rs. 20,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Kurnool for gratuitous relief.

Read—also the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 15th July 1897, Mis. No. 5348.

Read—the following letter from E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Board of Revenue), dated 5th July 1897, C. No. 142-Genl.:—

I have the honour to state that as the relief operations in this district under the head "33-C. Famine Relief—Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works —Weavers," and "33-D. Gratuitous relief" have now assumed large proportions, the amounts already allotted, together with the amount applied for under the first item in my letter, Ref. on Tour C. No. 176-Eng., dated 8th May 1897, are found quite insufficient. I request therefore that Government will be pleased to sanction, at a very early date, further additional allotments as follows:—

	Rs.
33-C. Weavers' relief	60,000
33-D. Relief given in kitchens and poor-houses	20,000
" given in villages	40,000
Total ..	60,000

2. The total allotments under these heads will then amount to—

	Rs.
33-C. Weavers' relief	80,000
33-D. Relief in kitchens, &c.	35,000
" in villages	48,000
" in works	2,000
Total ..	85,000

Resolution—dated 15th July 1897, Mis. No. 5348.

Submitted to Government for sanction.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Endorsement, No. 1359, Revenue.

Transferred to the Financial Department.

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

20th July 1897.

Order—No. 593, Financial, dated 30th July 1897.

The Accountant-General will be requested to place a sum of one lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Collector of Kurnool for famine relief.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General.
" Collector of Kurnool.
" Famine Commissioner.
" Revenue Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. C M. Thumbuswamy.

Government {1897} of Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

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G.O., No. 594, 30th July 1897.

JULY.

Famine Relief.

Sanctioning, with remarks, an additional allotment of Rs. 50,000 for — in the Ganjám district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 412, Financial, dated 19th May 1897.

Abstract.—Requesting the Accountant-General to place Rs 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector, Ganjám, for Rambha Agency famine-relief works, and telegraphing to the latter officer regarding it.

G.O., No. 441, Financial, dated 3rd June 1897.

Abstract.—Telegraphing to the Collector of Ganjám the sanction of Government to an allotment of Rs. 40,000 for seed-grain advances.

G.O., No. 450, Financial, dated 4th June 1897.

Abstract.—Stating that the Accountant-General has already been requested to place a sum of 1·12 lakh at the disposal of the Collector of Ganjám for expenditure on famine relief, and passing orders on the application of the Board of Revenue for allotment of funds in connection with certain works.

G.O., No. 451, Financial, dated 5th June 1897.

Abstract.—Telegraphing to the Collector of Ganjám and the Accountant-General the sanction of Government to an allotment of Rs. 30,000 for the relief of weavers.

G.O., No. 475, Financial, dated 15th June 1897.

Abstract.—Requesting the Accountant-General to place a further sum of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Ganjám for the relief of weavers.

Read—also the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd July 1897, Mis. No. 4856.

Read—letter from the Collector of Ganjám, dated 16th June 1897, C. No. 1593-F.

I have the honour to submit herewith an application for additional funds required under famine for works and gratuitous relief in this district.

2. The following funds have up to date been placed at my disposal :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Weavers' relief	55,000
(*b*) Seed-grain advances	40,000
(*c*) Gratuitous relief	50,000
(*d*) Establishments	25,000
(*e*) Relief works—Public Works Department	38,500
(*f*) Test works—Local Fund	10,000
(*g*) Agency relief works	5,000
Total ..	2,23,500

3. (*a*) *Weavers' Relief.*—I have already reported that I estimate the total cost of weavers' relief operations at the revised figure of Rs. 2,25,000 ; of this, Rs. 55,000 has been sanctioned up to date. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of May was Rs. 17,665–9–1 ; but in addition to this bills were outstanding on account of twists for some Rs. 20,000 on account of May, which have since been adjusted. An additional allotment of Rs. 45,000 for June is required under this head and an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for July.

(*b*), (*d*) *and* (*g*).—No further allotments are required under these heads for the present.

(*c*) *Gratuitous Relief—Rs.* 50,000.—Up to the end of May Rs. 26,899–10–10 had been expended ; out of which Rs. 3,675–15–7 was expended at kitchens and Rs. 23,223–11–3 in grant of grain-doles. The balance is Rs. 23,100–5–2. The expenditure for each of the months of June and July may be placed at Rs. 10,000 for kitchens and Rs. 40,000 for gratuitous relief by grain-doles. I request sanction for these amounts.

(*e*) *Relief Works—Public Works Department—Irrigation.*—Hitherto only special allotment for four specified works, aggregating Rs. 38,500 have been made.

I have found it necessary also to open work on B branch, Ichchhápuram channel, and on No. 7 distributary. The estimates which are sanctioned under "33. Famine" amount to Rs. 18,300 and Rs. 13,600, respectively. As relief works they will probably cost Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000, respectively. I request sanction for half these sums for the present, viz., Rs. 15,000 for B branch, and Rs. 10,000 for No. 7 distributary.

East Coast Railway.—I request that an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 may be sanctioned for the construction of feeder roads to the East Coast Railway in addition to the sum of Rs. 15,000 already sanctioned for the collection of ballast. The works to be taken up under this head will be the Golantra-Golantra station road, Govindapur-Punli road, Mandasa-Mandasa station road and the Bommalikot-Bommali station road. These works are situated at useful centres for famine works. Estimates are under preparation for all except the first for which estimate is ready. An additional grant of Rs. 5,000 will be required in July for ballast-breaking. In addition, however, to the ordinary public works, schemes and feeder roads, a considerable amount of relief works are being carried out by that department on sanctioned estimates of the district and taluk boards. These boards have no funds further available for allotment, and the necessity for providing an allotment has been overlooked. These are divided into (1) breaking of road-metal and communications, and (2) miscellaneous improvement, such as clearing of tanks.

Up to the week ending 11th June Rs. 10,721–5–0 had been expended on civil works and Rs. 1,291–3–0 on works of miscellaneous public improvement under Local Fund estimates. As a large number of works originally commenced as test-works by the Local Fund department have now been taken over by the Public Works department, an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 for each of the months of June and July on civil works and of Rs. 5,000 in June and Rs. 4,000 in July for miscellaneous public improvements will be required. In August I fancy that there will be a large fall in the numbers on relief works. I therefore request that an allotment of Rs. 70,000 may be placed at my disposal under "Civil works" and Rs. 10,000 under Miscellaneous public improvements (tank-works and the like).

(*f*) *Test-works—Local Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 10,000 was placed at my disposal for works executed by this department prior to their being taken over by the Public Works department. Owing to delay on the part of subordinates newly posted to the district in joining their appointments, it was found necessary to continue works under Local Fund supervision for some time longer and also to start one or two new test-works under that agency. Hence the exact amount expended under that head is not as yet known. A separate report will be submitted when the accounts are received in full. It will not now, I trust, be necessary to again employ Local Fund agency except in case of urgency or isolated works in remote tracts.

The services of two Local Fund overseers have been lent to the Public Works department.

4. To sum up my application for further allotments for June and July works out as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Weavers' relief		95,000
Gratuitous relief		50,000
Kitchen	10,000	
Grain-dole	40,000	
Relief works, Public Works Department—		
(*a*) Irrigation—		
B. branch	15,000	
No. 7 distributary	10,000	
		25,000
(*b*) (i) feeder roads		10,000
(ii) Ballast for East Coast Railway		5,000
(*c*) Civil works—		
Metal for roads		70,000
(*d*) Miscellaneous public improvements—		
Tanks		10,000
Total		2,65,000

The total seems very large, but I cannot undertake to carry on the necessary works of relief on a less sum as at present foreseen. I do not consider that there will be any material reduction in the number of relief-workers till the end of July, while I expect a steady rise up to the end of the current month. My forecast for the closing week of June is as follows :—

	Rs.
Relief works	
Gratuitous relief grain doles	30,000
„ kitchens	30,000
Weavers	7,500
	7,500
Total	75,000

5. I enclose herewith two statements showing details of famine expenditure actually debited to the treasury accounts in the months of April and May. I fear, however, that a very large proportion of the bills for expenditure incurred in May remained unadjusted within the month.

Resolution—dated 2nd July 1897, Mis. No. 4856.

In the paper read above, the Collector of Ganjám applies for allotment of funds required for expenditure on famine relief during the months of June and July 1897. The requirements are—

	Rs.
1. Relief works, Public Works Department—	
(*a*) Irrigation works	25,000
(*b*) Breaking ballast for, and constructing feeder roads to, East Coast Railway	15,000
(*c*) Roads	70,000
(*d*) Miscellaneous public improvements	10,000
	1,20,000
2. Gratuitous relief	50,000
3. Weavers relief	95,000
Total	2,65,000

2. The Collector states that, so far as can be estimated at present, it is not possible to administer relief at a less cost than he mentions. The sum of Rs. 95,000 required for weavers' relief includes the amount (Rs. 50,000) of the application made in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th June 1897, No. 4159, and transferred to the Financial Department in G.O., No. 2909, Revenue, dated 10th June 1897. The Famine Commissioner considers that the allotments now applied for by the Collector should be sanctioned.

3. In paragraph 3 (*c*) of his letter, the Collector states that the expenditure for *each* of the months of June and July may be placed at Rs. 10,000 for kitchens and Rs. 40,000 for relief by grain-doles, but in his summary in paragraph 4 he gives these amounts as the total requirements under the heads specified for the two months together. It is presumed that the latter statement is correct, having regard to the rate of expenditure in the month of May.

4. In this connection, the Famine Commissioner solicits order as to whether, when works have been placed in charge of the Public Works Department, it is for that department or for the Collector to apply for the sanction of the necessary funds. Under sections 37 and 38, Famine Code, this duty would appear to be thrown upon the Collector. It is not clear whether he is relieved of this responsibility by paragraph 4 of Government Order No. 133 of 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
(with two statements in original to be returned).
„ Collector of Ganjám.

Endorsement, Mis. No. 3482, Revenue.

Transferred to the Financial Department.

8th July 1897. (Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Order—No. 594, Financial, dated 30th July 1897.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has already been placed at the disposal of the Collector for the relief of weavers (G.O., No. 475, Financial, dated 15th June 1897). An additional grant of Rs. 50,000 is now sanctioned for the purposes indicated in the proceedings read above. No further grants will be made for the Ganjám district until the Collector has accounted for the allotments made up to the end of June 1897.

2. The Collector should issue stringent instructions to ensure that large amounts are not left in the hands of disbursing officers for any length of time and that expenditure actually incurred is brought to book without delay.

3. As regards the inquiry in paragraph 4 of the above proceedings, the Government considers that all applications for funds required for famine works placed in charge of the Public Works Department should be submitted by Superintending Engineers.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department, with enclosures.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Famine Commissioner.
„ Collector of Ganjám.

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

Government {1897} of Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures

Regd. Spare copies

G.O., No. 597, 31st July 1897.

JULY.

Famine Relief.

Directing the Accountant-General to place a sum of Rs. 23,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Vizagapatam for weavers' relief, and informing the Collector of the allotment.

D

CHIEF SECRETARY
21. AUG. 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Please see note
below

Rev. Lee:

It seems true that the demands of ryots require more compulsentin than they get — Vide Nos. 593, 594 & 597 Fmk

In No 593 the Kurnool Collr says (on 5.7.97) that he wants Rs 60,000 for weavers, which will make his total weavers 80000. Rs The Govt. shows that he had already had 25000 Rs 1930 5 60 + 25 = 85, not 80 He had ~~80~~ 85 weavers on relief at the end of the week in which he wrote.

In No 594 the Guntur Collr wrote that he had had Rs 50000 for weavers. The papers in the G.O. show that he had had 80 thousand ~~rupees~~ Rs at the end of the week in which he wrote he had 5427 weavers on relief. His demand was for Rs 95000 for June & July. This amts to Rs 17½ ahead for 2 lakhs for the No of weavers he had on relief in the week in which he wrote or Rs 13½ ahead for the average No he has had since the date of the last report (7045). Considering the No of women & children among the weavers, this seems quite proportionate. He had a separate allotment, remember, for rats.

In No 597 the Vizag. Collr asked for 25000 — Rs this (2111) he had on relief at the time or about Rs 6 for his Govt No since (3811).

I hope as Messrs Chettur for the Vizag & not Kurnool have asked for more money for weavers since. Compare then the figs of Vizag rates with the Kurnool rates which are about Rs 5.14.0 for head for the No (10305) he had on relief at the time & Rs 4.14.0 for head for his subsequent issues of 12250.

Nothing can excuse the fearful delay, so far as I can see. But the discrepancy between the Vizag & Kurnool rates may well be

does of the fact that their demands are not for the same period, 1 month or as the case may be. But as things are we have no control. I think Collrs. should be told, when sending in their demands, to state their expenditure on the particular object about up to the end of the preceding month, if not to date, and the period for which the grant asked for is estimated to last. We should then have a much better idea of our position.

I see Cuddapah is trying Bellary cloths. What are the other Collrs. doing? Might be as well to ask.

Don't trouble to reply to this. Where may be valid reasons to any suggestions and I shall soon hear from you—

[illegible]
20/8/97

Revenue Department.

7.

The Hon. Sir Henry Bliss. K.C.I.E
The Hon. Mr Grose. C.I.E.
His Excellency the Governor

HON ORDERS.

With reference to the Honourable Sir H. Bliss's remarks on the Public Department perusal file,

2. Ganjam has had the following allotments in 1897-8 for the relief of weavers:---

Rs.	60,000	G.O.	2928; d/ 10/6/97.
"	25,000	"	3162, d/ 28/6/97.
"	50,000	"	3898, d/ 5/7/97.
"	50,000	"	4248, d/ 14/8/97.

Total 1. 55 lakhs.

The attached slip shows the number on relief at the end of each week since the commencement of these operations. It is not known what the cost up to date is, but in a recent telegram, the Collector reported that the expenditure to the end of July amounted to 1.3 lakhs. The cost of 0 wages to the numbers shown in the slip up to end of July will be about 3/8 of a lakh as shown on the margin*. The statement attached to this note exhibits the ratio of the cost of materials to the wages in the three districts. The ratio for Ganjam works out as 2 to 1, and on this basis the total expenditure will amount to $1\frac{1}{8}$ lakhs — against 1.3 lakhs reported by the Collector. But it has to be remembered that he has to maintain a stock of yarn which has to be paid before-hand, and

Flagged A
" B
" D
" E

Draft. as

[illegible]
8/9/97.

	Grain lbs.
*0 wages to an average of 2033 men for 15 weeks	426930
0 wages to an average of 2275 women for 11 weeks	328453
0 wages to an average of 555 children for 10 weeks	37636
	793019

=Rs. 37,762 at $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers or 21 lbs per rupee.

e 2/9/97

to afford gratuitous relief to dependants.

3 Vizagapatam has had the following allotments up to date:-

Rs. 8,000 } G.O. 2396, d/ 5/7/97.
" 5,000 }
" 20,000 G.O. 4028, d/ 8/8/97.
" 22,000 G.O. 1597, d/31/7/97(Hinl)
total Rs. 50,000.

The attached slip shows the numbers relieved at the end of each week since the commencement of operations. The expenditure up to date is not known, but telegraphing on the 28th July, the Collector stated that the amount sanctioned (Rs. 27,000) had been nearly exhausted. The cost of C wages to the numbers shown in the slip up to the end of July will be Rs. 4120, and cannot have exceeded Rs. 5500 at A wage. The ratio of cost of materials to wages in Vizagapatam is ½ to 1; and the total expenditure will be Rs. 16,500 against the Collector's Rs. 27,000.

4 Kurnool has had the following allotments up to date:---

Rs. 20,000 G.O. 809 Hinl., dated 24-11-96, subsequently reduced to Rs. 10,000
" 5,000 G.O. 2222 dated 8-5-97
" 50,000* (say) G.O. 598 dated 30th July 1897.(Hinl).
total Rs. 65,000.

The attached slip shows the numbers on relief since the 10th July. The cost of C wages since that date cannot be much less than Rs. 45,000; the wages paid to the numbers on relief since 1st April must be at

*One-half of the grant in the order.

	Grain lbs.
C wage for an average of 5609 men for 6 wks.	471198
C wage for an average of 5308 women for 6 wks	417930
C wage for an average of 1680 children for 6 wks	54792
	943920

= Rs. 44,949 at 10½ seers per Re.

least Rs. 88,000 to say nothing of cost of materials.

The ratio of cost of materials to wages for Kurnool cannot be taken at 1½ to 1, and if all the numbers shown in the weekly reports as on relief since 1st April have really been received continuously the cost could not have been less than 2 lakhs. In a paper received yesterday the Collector reports that the amount till now allotted to the different weaving centres amounts 1.5 lakhs and applies for an increased provision of 2½ lakhs.

5 It will be seen from the above that while Ganjam and Vizagapatam spent 1.3 lakhs and .27 lakhs in a period when the wages amounted only Rs. 88,000 and Rs. 4,200 respectively and the aggregate expenditure including cost of materials would have amounted Rs. 1.1? and .27 lakhs Kurnool spent less than Rs. 50,000 when wages alone would, if paid continuously, have amounted to Rs. 2 lakhs. The weekly expenditure per head was Rs. 1½ in Ganjam, Rs. 2 in Vizagapatam and less than Re. 1 in Kurnool. The explanation of these differences falls under three heads, viz.,

(1) Lightness or severity in tasks,
(2) Frequency of advances of yarn,
(3) The extent of gratuitous relief.

6 Tasks. It is difficult to compare the tasks in the three districts as they are generally different for descriptions of cloths, taking only

to afford gratuitous relief to dependants.

cloths in which similar kinds of twist are used, the tasks are as noted on the margin and compare as noted below on the usual scale of 1 man = 2 women = 4 children.

Work for the woman unit per day.

Ganjam	8.0 sq. cubits
Vizagapatam	4.2 "
Kurnool (town)	
original	9.3 "
revised	4.7 "
Pattikonda	5.2 "
Nandyal	5.3 "

But the real test of the tasks is their attractiveness as determined by the wages paid for weaving a given unit and in this respect they compare as below:--

Wages for weaving 100 sq. cubit.

Ganjam	41.6 lbs. of grain.
Vizagapatam	23.2 "
Kurnool (town)	
original	18.4 "
revised	26.8 "
Pattikonda	30.4 "
Nandyal	28.8 "

The Ganjam task is obviously the most attractive. Next come the Nandyal and Pattikonda tasks. Next comes the Vizagapatam task in which no allowance is made for the subsidiary operations by the woman; two days' wage for the woman has recently been ordered by government. The Kurnool town task was the hardest of all; the time was originally one day only for a man and a woman,

	Sq. cubits.	Kind of twist.	Labour.
Ganjam	52	20	1 man & 1 woman for 1 day.
Vizagapatam	56	22	1 man and 1 woman for 1 day.
Kurnool (Town) (Pattikonda) (Nandyal)	28	20	2 men, 2 women & 2 children for 1 day.
	37	20	2 men, 2 women & 2 children for 1 day.
	52	20	4 men and 4 women for 1 day.

But the weavers would not take any advance and the time was raised: the Collector sometime ago reported that even these lighter tasks failed to attract weavers and the board called for an explanation. The explanation does not appear to have been submitted to Government and it is not known whether the task was still further reduced.

7. There can be no doubt that the lighter tasks at Ganjam have made relief there undulyattractive but there is no means of ascertaining to what extent they have done so the relative attractiveness however does not explain the difference noticed above in the expenditure per heads. This must be due to the relative frequency of the advances. Where the tasks are light the weaver will be able to finish his cloth in a shorter time than that allowed in the table and may therefore come for advance of yarn twice in the period in which the table allows only one advance; and if the advance is given without question as often as he applies for it the expenditure will tend to be increased: judging from the figures it would seem that advances are being made in the northern districts at shorter intervals & in Kurnool at longer intervals / 2 1/2 allowed between the 1 to 1.

cloths in which similar kinds of twist are used, the tasks are as noted on the margin

the usual women & children as on relief and we have to allot for the gratuitous relief of infirm dependants: this is probably the reason of the greater excess of actual cost over the calculated cost given in paras 3 above

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Rs 1-9-97

The Madras Board fact which the above calculations show is that the tasks for women have been very differently fixed and without proper examination & check by the Famine Com-

H 7/9/97.

This appears to be the case. The Famine Com: should be required to take the matter up.

I return to Board Mr C.W.'s appl. for leave to systematize the Women's relief Kamis? I think he should, he should have full powers into working order these two tasks might well be struck & Board's orders as in Pars 4 & 5, especially the former.

BS
7/9/97

I quite agree. The figures show that no proper control has been exercised over this form of Relief. What a two Ch. Inf. Collrs. days? I noticed in some papers which came before me two other days that even in the Deccan districts there is a great disparity in two tasks.

JG
3/9/97

Yours.
8.9.97

G.O. No 4841 D/14 Sept 97

Ganjam

Description of cloth	Cost of materials	Labour required Men	Women	Children.
Male Cloths.				
1. Rekachapu	Rs. 1 - 0 - 3	$3\frac{1}{5}$	$2\frac{1}{5}$	"
2. Khoddi	" 1 - 0 - 1	$3\frac{1}{5}$	$3\frac{1}{5}$	"
Female cloths.				
3. Pancha	" 1 - 6 - 6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
4. Khoddi	" 1 - 8 - 0	$5\frac{3}{5}$	$5\frac{3}{5}$	
5 Lugga	" 1 - 7 - 7	$7\frac{1}{5}$	$3\frac{1}{5}$	
Total	6 - 6 - 5	$23\frac{7}{10}$	$18\frac{7}{10}$	

$= (23\frac{7}{10} \times 2 + 18\frac{7}{10} \times 1\frac{3}{4})$ lbs. of grain

= about 80 lbs of grain or say Rs. $\frac{80}{21}$ at $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee.

The cost of materials is therefore $\frac{6\frac{3}{8}}{\frac{80}{21}}$ or $1\frac{2}{3}$ times the wages.

But if all the descriptions in tables are taken the ratios is $2\frac{1}{4}$. We may safely take the cost of materials at twice the wages.

2 Vizagapatam.

1. Savanchela	1 -10- 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
2. Kokalu	2 - 0- 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	3 - 10 - 0	12	

= 24 lbs. or say Rs $1\frac{1}{7}$ at $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers the rupee.

The ratio is $\frac{29}{8} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{203}{64} = 3\frac{1}{6}$. Say three times.

3 (a) Kurnool Town.

Carpets	1 - 9 - 5		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	= $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. = 8 annas say ratio 3 to 1			
Cloths	10 - 6 - 5	12	5	10
	= $42\frac{3}{4}$ lbs say Rs. 4. Ratio $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1			

(b) Kurnool Head Asst. Collr's Division.

Cloths	11 - 8 - 0	54	$42\frac{1}{2}$
	= Rs. 7 . Ratio $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.		
	1 - 0 - 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	14 lbs = 1 Rs. Ratio 1 to 1.			

cloths in which

Issued 18/8/97

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the Govt direct that week ing after week a steady increase in the number of persons in receipt of State relief notwithstanding the recent improvement in the season and the decline in the numbers on other kinds of relief. An examination of the returns and reports submitted from time to time by the Famine Commissioner shows that the conditions under which these allowances are selected at their own discretion differ widely in different districts that the task imposed ~~for~~ on ~~the~~ local officers ~~are~~ is not uniform nor the expenditure per head the same in all the districts

2. The expenditure in Ganjam on this relief from the 24th April to the 31st July was 1·3 lakhs or about Rs 1½ per head weekly, while the cost of C wages to the numbers (men, women and children) shown as on relief during this period could not have exceeded Rs 38000. In Vizagapatam the expenditure in July was nearly Rs 27000 or Rs 2 per head weekly while the cost of C wages to

cloths in which si...

are ...

must have been less than ~~the amount awarded~~ Rs 4,000.

In ~~Ganjam~~ Kurnool the expenditure from april to august amounted to 1.5 lakhs or about one rupee per head weekly. the above differences are in the expenditure per head no doubt in part due to the varying cost of materials which is on an average twice the wages in Ganjam and thrice in Vizagapatam and may be taken ~~to be~~ roughly at, but as much again as the wages in Kurnool; on this basis the average weekly wage ~~expenditure~~ per man, woman and child works out as 8 annas and 6 as respectively in Ganjam and Kurnool while it was only 8 as per man in Vizagapatam. These differences require careful examination and explanation

3. It is difficult, with the information available in the Govt offices, to compare the tasks imposed in the three districts as ~~in which many~~ no two are generally different descriptions of cloths. Taking only cloths in which the same kind of kunit is used the tasks compare

	Sq. cubits	Kind of task	Labour
Ganjam	52	20	6½ men & 5½ women for 1 day
Vizagapatam	56	22	6½ men for 1 day
Kurnool (Town)	28	20	

x H. E. Statement

Districts	Wage per square foot
Ganjam	3.0 Square
Vizagapatam	4.3 "
Kurnool (Town)	9.3 (original) 4.7 (Revised)
Pattikonda	5.3 "
Nandyal	5.3 "

The attractiveness of relief as determined by the amount of wage paid for weaving a given extent of cloth compares as noted below

Districts	Wages for weaving 100 sq: cubits
Ganjam	41.3 his appr
Vizagapatam	23.2
Kurnool (Town)	26.8
Pattikonda	30.4
Nandyal	28.8

There seems to be little doubt that the excessive expenditure on wages in Ganjam is due to the ~~relatively~~ ~~high~~ low Vizag wages adopted for the districts and ~~the relatively high wages in Kurnool is attributable to~~ ~~low Tasks~~ the low tasks. The Govt has also reason to believe that there is much disparity in tasks even in the Deccan districts and that there have been fixed without proper

of the year previous to the famine was [illegible]
of the taxes was spent on the [illegible] of grain used, a work [illegible]
is in the throng [illegible]

cloths in

are no

famine ag relief has not yet been
brought under proper control
~~[illegible]~~ and the results
which the Govt anticipated from
the appointment of Spl Dy Collector
for mineurs' relief have not been
realized. The Famine Comm
should give his immediate atten-
tion to the matter; it is presumed
that the Spl Dy Collector has finished
his investigations in the Deccan
districts; if so he should be
directed to proceed to Ganjam
-Vizagapatam and immediate
steps should be taken to assess
the taxes uniform in all the districts
and a real test of the necessity
for Govt relief

RS
12-9-97

14/9/97

To

The Famine Commr

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READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189 DATED

SUBJECT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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.

Labour
[illegible]

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