

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 562

DATED 13th July

[Despatch Abstract.]

Relief works.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Progs. passing
orders on rules, for the management of
in Hurmool.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

The Hon. Mr. C. S. Chelmsford



From

The Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land
Records and Agriculture)
Madras

No. 4548 Mis

For Orders.

The instruction issued by the
Finance Commr regarding the position
of paymasters does not appear to
be correct. The correct course, as
stated in rule 23 of appendix VI,
is to keep the paying agency quite
independent of the establishment.
~~As per establishment, paymasters~~

are therefore appointed by Collectors
~~and this is emphasized in para 4~~
of G.O. ⁵⁷/₂₈₋₁₋₉₇, but this G.O. must
be far in discharging that the ex-
penditure should also be accounted
for in the Civil Dept. This latter
direction has been cancelled by

para 4 of G.O. ¹³³/₈₋₂₋₉₇ and

Dated 24th June 1897.

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Passing orders on rule
for the management of
relief works in Hurmoor
Submitted by the Collector

17/97

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ \hline 8791 \end{array}$$

97187

191247

Nothing was said
about this

25
10/7/97

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C. 10	10	10	10
Yes - This was printed out			29

Draft To. *11/12/72*
FURTHER PAPERS. (6)

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
I am directed by the last sentence as complaining that the D.P.V. was showing signs effect to their violation of the order has already been			

to justice by me after a full hearing.

From

G. A. Elwin Esq.,
a collector of Kamool.

The Executive Engineer,
Karnool Dist.

Sci.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 1057 dated 28.5.97 enclosing 2 Copies of "Rules for the execution of Family Relief works" issued on 23.5.97, I have the honour to make the following remarks:-

Rule 8. The table showing the allowances to be made for distant residence from the workshop is not in accordance with the order contained in para 3 (iv) of Government order No. 216 dated 30.3.97 which is to the effect that a walk of 2½ miles may be taken as the equivalent of an hour's work, and might, I suggest, take the following form:-

Distance of work- -spot from the worker's residence	Total distance walked to and from the work- spot	Time when deducted from working hours	Deductions the man in the back
1 mile	2 miles	48 minutes	1/10
2 miles	4 miles	1 hour 36 minutes	2/10
3 miles	6 miles	2 hours 24 minutes	3/10
4 miles	8 miles	3 hours 12 minutes	4/10
5 miles	10 miles	4 hours	5/10

Rule 19 (last 2 sentences). I regret that these instructions have been repeated ^{word} for

in word in spite of what was stated regarding
rule 19 of the previous rules in my letter Tour
Dis No. 476 of 97 dated 9.4.97, and request you be
good enough to modify them at your earliest
convenience. As regards the mustering of the
Coolies, I am strongly of opinion that it is most
necessary for both the Divisional officers and
the Civil officers in charge of the works to muster a
few of the gangs, at all events, whenever they
make a detailed inspection of a work, and as
a matter of fact they have been doing so
for some time past in accordance with
my express orders. If you consider that
the Board's Proceedings quoted by me in the
above mentioned letter are not binding on
your department, I hope that you will say so
at once, so that I may refer the question
to the Board for orders. As for the criticizing
of tasks &c., I have to refer you to the clear
instructions of Government in paras 3(1) & (11)
of Government Order No. 216 of 30.3.97 to the
effect that Divisional officers should exer-
cise the power of modifying tasks to
suit the capacity of the workers, and I do not
understand on what ground these instructions
have been ignored in your present Circular.

Rule 25. This is opposed to the order issued
in para 1 of Board's Proceedings No. 273 of 3.4.97,
communicated by you with this office foot
note Tour Dis No. 666 of 97 dated 3.5.97 and
despatched 14.5.97, which order appears to
have

31-5-97

581
have been approved in Government Order
No. 2635 of 22.5.97, I request
that the rule may be cancelled. The
tattis, which have, I find, been already
provided in large quantities all over the
district may perhaps be utilized in the
construction of the few huts that I requested
you in the above mentioned footnote
to have erected on each work.

Rule 28 This is no doubt a good rule
for such works as are not being visited
by a Medical Subordinate, but where
there is a Medical Subordinate in charge
the responsibility of deciding whether a
worker is under 12 years of age or not seems to
me to rest with him under part III of Chapter
XII of the Code, and I request that the necessary
modification may be made.

Rule 32. Government having sanctioned
the distribution of gratuitous relief in
villages throughout the affected taluks,
I suggest that persons who are prevented
by their own sickness or by that of their
children from attending at the workshop
be given grain doles at their homes through
the agency of the Circle inspectors who
have been recently appointed. I quite
agree with all that was said by you on this
subject in your letter No. 447 of 24.4.97, and
consider that the entries in the nominal
muster

muster rolls should be strictly confined to those who are actually attending at the work spot, and am satisfied that any departure from that rule will with probability lead to the practice of fraud. Please modify the rule accordingly.

Omission I notice that you have not drawn the attention of your subordinates to the fact that under para 3 (i) & (iii) of Government Order No 26 of 30.3.97 tasks should, where necessary, be modified to suit the capacity of the workers and that such modifications can be arranged by the Overseers and Revenue Divisional officers in direct correspondence with one another, as stated by me in the second sentence of para 3 of my footnote J. Dist. STP 997 dated 23.4.97, ^{despatched 9.5.97.} communicating the Government Order in question. I request that the omission may be supplied.

I have to sign,
Sd/- S. A. Edwin

Ref. No. 1526 of 97
7 June
Collector

Copy (with a copy of the rules referred to) submitted to the Board for information. It is to be regretted that the instructions, though issued only after a long delay for

for which no explanation has been offered, should be so imperfect.

6.2
Kumool
2nd June 1897
Sd/-
Collector
3.6.97
Lalwani

1. Plans for the execution of Famine Relief works should be carried out in accordance with Appendix VI of the Famine Code. A copy of Appendix VI must be kept by every overseer and will be supplied on request, by the Executive Engineer. A copy of the Code and Appendices will be supplied to Sub-Divisional officers. The annual returns from overseers must be sent to the District officers punctually.

2. Overseers and others requiring famine forms must submit on the Collector through the Revenue Divisional Officer in proper time. Early indent should be made on the Executive Engineer for ordinary D.F.W. forms and stationery.

3. An order book must be maintained on every work. Tasks must be exacted from coolies as laid down in the task table of the Division. No medical opinion has been issued. C and D class wages all the relief work gangs in the District will be classed under B. Gangs performing A Class tasks can be given A class wages. In no case can more than A class wages be given even if more than A class task is performed. Men between 12 and 16 years should be considered 2 or 3 units only, at the discretion of the overseer; nursing mothers and pregnant women 1 1/2 units only. Half a day's wage can be given for half a day's work to all who attend only half a day.

4. For Contumacy individual coolies can be selected and fined. The fines should not reduce wages below the D class in any case. Without the sanction of the Divisional officer no fines should be inflicted. The Divisional officer may suspend the fine for more than a week on the same particular if it is necessary to continue fines wages, overseers should apply for sanction to the Revenue Divisional Officer, sending a copy to the Executive Engineer through the Sub-Divisional officer. The fines will be regulated by the scale given in Article 25 of Appendix VI. It will be the duty of the officers in charge to encourage the coolies to do B. or A class work. Fines must be given only to coolies who by proved malingering or insubordination have really earned them.

every effort must be made to enforce the law. Late attendance not excusable under rule, & can be punished by a fine not exceeding 4 days pay.

50 fines (on individual coolies) should be imposed till all tools including rings are provided in fit condition with proper handles not for the 1st week but a new description of work is required of them.

Deductions shall be granted according to the following scale, from the reduced pinch tables of the Division, for the distance of work spot from the houses or the coolies staying for the night. These deductions are not to be made.

Distance of work spot from houses	Hours to be excused	Distance of work spot	Hours to be excused
1 mile	nil	6 mile	4h. 5m
2 mile	0.48m	7 mile	4h. 48m
3 mile	1h. 36m	8 mile	5h. 36m
4 mile	2h. 24m	9 mile	6h. 24m
5 mile	3h. 12m	10 mile	7h. 12m

Relief workers coming from a distance must be persuaded and helped to stay on in the huts provided.

Section 92 of the Code should receive attention. Infirm persons should be paid C class wages and placed in a gang unfit for work. Suffering caste workers, who are entitled to relief and who refuse to attend kitchens, but attend at the works, must be placed in another "weak gang" and paid the wages fixed by the Revenue Department. See B P 278/13.4.97.

Abatements have also to be granted in cases where the health of the coolies demands it. For this purpose 3 conditions of health are defined good, fair, and low. The abatement to be given for good health is of course nothing. The

The abatement to be given for fair health is 1/10. The abatement to be given for gangs whose members are in bad health generally is 2/10. These deductions must be given by overseers whenever necessary.

11. A work sheet in the form prescribed by the Executive Engineer, Tanjore Division should be made out every night for the day's work and sent to Executive Engineer direct or through the S. D. O. A copy each to go to the Collector, to the Revenue Divisional officer and to the Tahildar. In the remarks column the percentage of individual fines given should be noted. The number fed at kitchen both morning and evening should be given, as also the number accommodated in huts. The number of the sick deaths if any and Causo. Once a fortnight a copy of this report should go direct to the Superintending Engineer, but in the form prescribed by him.

12. A Kitchen will be opened on every relief work by the Revenue Department. The Kitchen should be located in sheds put up specially if necessary and within 1/4 mile of work spot. Overseers have no authority over Kitchen Superintendents and have nothing to do with them. It is the duty of overseers to put up Kitchen sheds when requested to do so by the Tahildar. The sheds should be strong enough to stand an ordinary heavy wind, and whenever carried off by a storm the materials should be secured without loss and used as soon as possible to rebuild the shed.

13. Huts must be provided by overseers for laborers coming from a distance and for shelter for young children of relief workers. Every effort should be made to render huts popular, so that deductions from tasks on account of distance may be minimised. Huts

Jobs must be moved to work elsewhere, whenever it is found that it is to be moved in consequence of working area being exhausted. In such cases, 7 days' notice should be given to the Sahildars in order to enable them to make their arrangements.

14. An ample supply of water must always be available. In necessary, water carts can be employed and water can be drawn from the source of drinking water which is existing and must be kept pure. People should not be allowed to drink from the dipping their hands or feet or by standing. Subordinate Sahildars wherever practicable be converted into Sahildars. A supply of coolies should be provided with 5 litres water per day. These should be kept under shade, covered with a cloth and chippas. These pots should be kept from the Sahildars and should not be dipped into water. These must be cleaned by Burman spoons, advocated by the Sanitary Commissioner. Water supplies must be guaranteed to each gang.

15. Latrines should not be near accommodation. Latrine conservancy spades must be introduced and the instructions given by the Sanitary Commissioner with respect to the use of them and to conservancy in general should be in full effect so as far as possible. In trenches dug beyond 200 yards to the leeward of the huts and not from latrine to latrine screens, might be adopted.

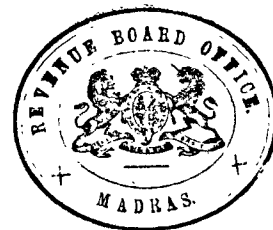
16. Strict discipline must prevail on works.

17. Payments to coolies will be made by Revenue Department paymasters from the imprests that Sahildars and under the Executive Engineer. Overseers will report any irregularities in the payments to coolies to the Sub-Divisional Officers but they have nothing to do with such payments.

Mustar Roll Extracts for each gang, need to be prepared only as often as payments are made to the gangs. If there be 15 gangs under a paymaster and payments are made once a week, gangs Nos 1 to 5 may be paid on Monday or Thursday; gangs Nos 6 to 10 on Sunday and Friday; and gangs Nos 11 to 15 on Wednesday and Saturday. Mustar Roll Extracts need be made only on Saturday and Wednesday nights for gangs Nos 1 to 5; on Monday and Thursday nights for gangs Nos 6 to 10; on Sunday and Friday nights for gangs Nos 11 to 15. This procedure will

be and forms. In the case of works newly opened more frequent payments are necessary and Sub-Divisional Officers can arrange in consultation with the Sahildar, the dates of the despatch of Mustar Roll Extracts.

- Sub-Divisional Officers or overseers must check measure once every fortnight and forward at once the form of Report of Check measurement to the Collector. A copy should be sent to the Executive Engineer through the Sub-Divisional Officer. Sahildars and Divisional Officers have no concern with mustering coolies, criticising tasks, checking measurements or scrutinizing the system or details of measurement of the works. These are matters solely for the P.W. Department.
20. Expenditure for putting up sheds for accommodation and for kitchens can be incurred by Overseers from small imprests.
21. A depot for tools must be put up not beyond 1/4 mile of the way coolies take to go to the work spot, in a shed put up if necessary. A watchman can be employed. There should always be 15% of tools in reserve, ready supplied with handles. Whenever, by the number of coolies increasing, this limit is likely to be reduced, the overseers, should at once take steps to obtain a fresh supply of tools. Tools getting unserviceable should be promptly renewed or replaced.
22. A special submaster must be posted at a fixed place to receive fresh coolies arriving, supply them with tools without delay and put them at once into a gang whose classification must be checked by the overseer in charge as soon as possible.
23. Sub-Divisional Officers must check measure and report periodically the quantities of work done in each month with explanation for charges incurred in excess of the normal value.
24. All Farming Officers will send to the Divisional Office their correct addresses from time to time.
25. Metal breakers and earth diggers should be given protection from the sun. A bamboo tatti 10' x 6' with 2 bamboos for the mat to lean against, should be allowed to every 4 breakers and to every digger.
26. Coolies should be allowed to choose their working hours and to go away on finishing their tasks. If on check measurement, the work of the gangs is found



110

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 24th June 1897.

No. 4548 Mis.

READ

*Eudorsement from the Collector of
on his letter to the Executive Engineer
Ternool, dated 2nd June 1897.*

*Reference on G. No. 1826/Eug of
'97.*

Resolution.

*Recorded with the follow-
ing remarks:—*

*(a) in rule 9 it should be
made clear that the money does
payable to dependants of Estate.
Workers are to be paid of the actual
workers as an extra wage. Vide
para*

and
not, this indigene should be withdrawn till full tasks are
found out

2. Road metal should be broken rigorously to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " gauge is so a
topass through a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " ring in every direction, rings for
gauging should be issued to each head cooky and their use
enforced by fines

3. Children measuring 4 ft 3 in in height and over should
be classed as adults, but the officer in charge should
meet the rule intelligently and considerately.

4. Soil handles must be good ones. Hand hammers must be
provided with really good handles $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter to
be used as per Superintending Engineer's specification.

5. Guard rings for stone breaking should be kept in store.
A month's supply must be kept in store in reserve.

6. Templates for road surfaces to be formed to, prescribed
by the Superintending Engineer, were found only two or
three places. Templates prescribed for measuring heaps
of mud and gravel were nowhere found. These defects
must be immediately rectified.

7. In cases of confinement the mother should be given a
fortnight's leave on C class wages. The leave can be
extended provided the Medical Officer in charge certifies
as the necessity for an extension. Mothers with children
who have been recently vaccinated should be allowed to
stay away 7 days, and those with children suffering from
small pox 14 days. C class wages should be paid during
the leave. Officers in charge should see that this privilege
is not abused.

8. For the time occupied in reorganising gangs an extra
allowance must be given as per scale of rule No.
1 at the rate of $\frac{1}{10}$ for every 48 minutes.
N.B. These rules cancel previous sets of rules, should
carefully studied by subordinates and brought into
force at once.

The Commission

23.5.97

Executive Engineer

para 5 of Government Order

No. 216/94. Such dependants should not be placed in a weak gang.

(b) in rule 10, fixed rates of deductions from the task are given for labourers whose condition of health is not "good". This is not in accordance with Government Order 214 dated 30th March 1894; the rule should be modified accordingly.

(c) Rule 14 is incorrect. Paymasters are supplied by the collector as required by Executive Engineer, but under Government Order 133 Financial dated 8th February 1894 they are Public Works - distillers and as such, subordinates of the Executive Engineer. It is for the Executive Engineer under Section

Section 112 Famine Code & take the necessary steps to see that workers are promptly paid. Paymasters should continue to send to Divisional Officers the daily report provided in Section 33 Appendix VI, - Famine Code and the form provided in Section 38 ^{ibid} so that Divisional officers may know if payments are regular. Under Section 30 ^{ibid} registers of rolls paid should be shown when required to Divisional or other inspecting officers.

(d) With reference to the Collector's remarks regarding rule

rule 23, it is observed that
the Government has just
sanctioned the use of mat
screens by workers — Vide

Board's Proceedings 426 dated
10 June 1897

(c) Under Government
Divisional officers have power to alter tasks
Order 216/94. The mustering
of gangs by Tahsildars and
Divisional Officers is essential
both as a check against the
preparation of fictitious
muster-rolls (a common form
of fraud in 1844-78) and
as a means of obtaining
proper information as to the
condition and health of the
Coolies, the distance they have
to walk and the general
adequacy of the relief
measures.

measures. ~~Divisional Officers~~
~~have power to alter tasks~~. Rule
19 is therefore to be amended
by the omission of the direction
"Tahsildars and Divisional
Officers have no concern with
mustering Coolies or criticising
tasks. These are matters solely
for the Public Works De-
partment."

2 The attention of Govern-
ment will be drawn to the
way in which Public Works
Officers defy the orders contained
in para 3 of Government
Order 216, Revenue dated
30th March 1897. The
rules

rules 2nd ad above were issued
on 23rd May 1894.

/ True Extract /

Secretary
Revenue Secretary.

To,
The Collector of Kurnool
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department with
enclosure in original & be
returned.

5/11/94
30/6

2111
C. No 5513.

Q. & (Press) No 5620/13th July
1894
Recorded

2. With reference to the instructions issued by the Board in regard to the position of ~~the~~ paymasters its attention will be drawn to the policy laid down in rule 23 of appendix VI that the paying agency shall be distinct from the agency charged with the execution and supervision of works. It was therefore ~~decided~~ ^{decided} in G.O. ⁵⁷ 28-1-92 that paymasters should be appointed by ^{the} Collectors; the direction in G.O. ¹³³ 8-2-94 ^{that these officers} shall be regarded as P.W. disbursers was for the purpose of securing conformity to the rules of the P.W.D. and it was never intended merely that paymasters should be made ~~subordinate~~ ^{made} subordinate to the Executive Engineer or that they should cease to be responsible to the ~~Board~~ ^{P.W.D.}

List from orders.

13/7/94
The Finance Committee
The P.W.D.
RS
11-1-97
60/3

Printed
19/7/97

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

} 1897.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 562, 13th July 1897.

JULY.

Relief Works.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings passing orders on rules, for the management
of — in Kurnool.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 24th June 1897, Mis. No. 4518:—

Read—Endorsement from the Collector of Kurnool on his letter to the Executive Engineer, dated 2nd June 1897, Ref. on C. No. 1826-Eng.

Resolution—dated 24th June 1897, Mis. No. 4548.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

(a) In rule 9 it should be made clear that the money doles payable to dependants of caste workers are to be paid to the actual workers as an extra wage (*vide* paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 216 of 1897). Such dependants should not be placed in a "weak gang."

(b) In rule 10, fixed rates of deductions from the task are given for labourers whose condition of health is not "good." This is not in accordance with G.O., No. 217, dated 30th March 1897; the rule should be modified accordingly.

(c) Rule 17 is incorrect. Paymasters are supplied by the Collector as required by Executive Engineer, but under G.O., No. 133, Financial, dated 8th February 1897, they are Public Works disbursers, and as such, subordinates of the Executive Engineer. It is for the Executive Engineer, under section 112, Famine Code, to take the necessary steps to see that workers are promptly paid. Paymasters should continue to send to Divisional officers the daily report prescribed in section 33, appendix VI, Famine Code, and the form prescribed in section 38 *ibid*, so that Divisional officers may know if payments are regular. Under section 30 *ibid*, registers of rolls paid should be shown when required to Divisional or other inspecting officers.

(d) With reference to the Collector's remarks regarding rule 25, it is observed that the Government has just sanctioned the use of mat screens by workers (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 426, dated 10th June 1897).

(e) Under G.O., No. 216 of 1897, Divisional officers have power to alter tasks. The mustering of gangs by Tahsildars and Divisional officers is essential, both as a check against the preparation of fictitious muster-rolls (a common form of fraud in 1877-78) and as a means of obtaining proper information as to the condition and health of the coolies, the distance they have to walk and the general adequacy of the relief measures. Rule 19 is therefore to be amended by the omission of the direction "Tahsildars and Divisional officers have no concern with mustering coolies or criticising tasks. * * * These are matters solely for the Public Works Department."

2. The attention of Government will be drawn to the way in which Public Works officers defy the orders contained in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897. The rules read above were issued on 23rd May 1897.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Kurnool.

„ the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with enclosures, in original, to be returned.

ENCLOSURES.

From E. A. ELWIN, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division, dated 2nd June 1897.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 1057, dated 28th May 1897, enclosing two copies of "rules for the execution of famine-relief works" issued on 23rd May 1897, I have the honour to make the following remarks:—

Rule 8.—The table showing the allowances to be made for distant residence from the work spot is not in accordance with the order contained in paragraph 3 (iv) of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, which is to the effect that a *walk* of 2½ miles may be taken as the equivalent of an hour's work, and might, I suggest, take the following form:—

Distance of work spot from the workers' residence.	Total distance walked to and from the work spot.	Time to be deducted from working hours.	Deduction to be made in the task.
MILES.	MILES.	H. M.	
1	2	0 45	$\frac{1}{8}$
2	4	1 36	$\frac{1}{4}$
3	6	2 24	$\frac{3}{8}$
4	8	3 12	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	10	4 0	$\frac{5}{8}$

Rule 19 (last two sentences).—I regret that these instructions have been repeated word for word in spite of what was stated regarding rule 19 of the previous rules in my letter, Tour Dis. No. 476, dated 9th April 1897, and request you to be good enough to modify them at your earliest convenience. As regards the mustering of the coolies, I am strongly of opinion that it is most necessary for both the Divisional officers and the Civil officers in charge of the works to muster a few of the gangs, at all events, whenever they make a detailed inspection of a work, and, as a matter of fact, they have been doing so for sometime past in accordance with my express orders. If you consider that the Board's Proceedings quoted by me in the above-mentioned letter are not binding on your department, I hope that you will say so at once, so that I may refer the question to the Board for orders. As for the criticizing of tasks, &c., I have to refer you to the clear instructions of Government in paragraph 3 (ii) and (iii) of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, to the effect that Divisional officers should exercise the power of modifying tasks to suit the capacity of the workers, and I do not understand on what ground these instructions have been ignored in your present circular.

Rule 25.—This is opposed to the order issued in paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, No. 273, dated 3rd April 1897, communicated to you with this office foot-note, Tour Dis. No. 666, dated 3rd May 1897, and despatched 14th May 1897, which order appears to have been approved in G.O., Mis. No. 2655, dated 22nd May 1897. I request that the rule may be cancelled. The tattis, which have, I find, been already provided in large quantities all over the district, may perhaps be utilized in the construction of the few huts that I requested you in the above-mentioned foot-note to have erected on each work.

Rule 28.—This is no doubt a good rule for such works as are not being visited by a medical subordinate, but where there is a medical subordinate in charge the responsibility of deciding whether a worker is under 12 years of age or not seems to me to rest with him under Part III of chapter XII of the Code, and I request that the necessary modification may be made.

Rule 32.—Government having sanctioned the distribution of gratuitous relief in villages throughout the affected taluks, I suggest that persons who are prevented by their own sickness or by that of their children from attending at the work spot be given grain doles at their homes through the agency of the Circle Inspectors who have been recently appointed. I quite agree with all that was said by you on this subject in your letter No. 447, dated 24th April 1897, and consider that the entries in the nominal muster rolls should be strictly confined to those who are actually attending at the work spot, and am satisfied that any departure from that rule will in all probability lead to the practice of fraud. Please modify the rule accordingly.

Omission.—I notice that you have not drawn the attention of your subordinates to the fact that, under paragraph 3 (ii) and (iii) of G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, tasks should, where necessary, be modified to suit the capacity of the workers and that such modifications can be arranged by the Overseers and Revenue Divisional officers in direct correspondence with one another, as stated by me in the second sentence of paragraph 3 of my foot-note, Tour Dis. No. 553, dated 23rd April 1897, despatched 9th May 1897, communicating the Government order in question. I request that the omission may be supplied.

R. C. No. 1826-Eng.

Copy (with a copy of the rules referred to) submitted to the Board for information. It is to be regretted that the instructions, though issued only after a long delay for which no explanation has been offered, should be so imperfect.

KURNOOL,
2nd June 1897.

(Signed) E. A. ELWIN,
Acting Collector.

KURNOOL DIVISION.

Rules for the execution of Famine Relief Works.

Work should be carried out in accordance with Appendix VI of the Famine Code. A copy of Appendix VI must be kept by every overseer and will be supplied on indent by the Executive Engineer. A copy of the Code and Appendices will be supplied to Sub-Divisional officers.

2. Prescribed returns from overseers must be sent to the different officers punctually.
3. Overseers and others requiring famine forms must indent on the Collector through the Revenue Divisional officer in proper time. Early indent should be made on the Executive Engineer for ordinary Public Works Department forms and stationery.
4. An order book must be maintained on every work.
5. Tasks must be exacted from coolies as laid down in the task tables of the division. As medical opinion has condemned C and D class wages all the relief work gangs in the district will be classed under B. Gangs performing A class tasks can be given A class wages. In no case can more than A class wages be given even if more than A class task is performed. Men between 12 and 16 years should be considered 2 or 3 units only, at the discretion of the overseer. Nursing mothers and pregnant women 1½ units only. Half a day's wage can be given for half a day's work to all who attend only half a day.
6. For contumacy individual coolies can be selected and fined. The fines should not reduce wages below the D class in any case. Without the sanction of the Division officer no fines should be inflicted at all for more than a week on the same parties. When it is necessary to continue fines longer, overseer should apply for sanction to the Revenue Division officer, sending a copy to the Executive Engineer through the Sub-Divisional officer. The fines will be regulated by the scale given in article 28 of Appendix VI. It will be the duty of the officers in charge to encourage the coolies to do B or A class work. Fines must be given only to coolies who by proved malingering or insubordination have really earned them and every effort must be made to enforce the task tables. Late attendance not excusable under rule 8, can be punished by a fine not exceeding quarter day's pay.
7. No fines (on individual coolies) should be imposed till all tools including rings are provided in fit condition with proper handles nor for the first week that a new description of work is required of them.

8. Deductions shall be granted according to the following scale from the reduced task tables of the division for the distance of work spot from the houses of the coolies where hutting is provided and used for staying for the night. These deductions are not to be made:—

Distance of work spot from coolies' houses.	Hours to be excused.	Task to be excused per unit.	Distance of work spot.	Hours to be excused.	Task to be excused.
	H. M.	Nil.	MILES.	H. M.	
1 mile	Nil.	Nil.	6	4 0	1/2
2 miles	0 48	1/2	7	4 48	1/2
3 "	1 36	1/2	8	5 36	1/2
4 "	2 24	1/2	9	6 24	1/2
5 "	3 12	1/2	10	7 12	1/2

Relief workers coming from a distance must be persuaded and helped to stay on in the huts provided.

9. Section 92 of the Code should receive attention. Infirm persons should be paid C class wages and placed in a gang unfit for work. Dependants of caste workers, who are entitled to relief and who refuse to attend kitchens, but attend at the works, must be placed in another "weak gang" and paid the wages fixed by the Revenue Department (see Board's Proceedings, No. 278, dated 3rd April 1897).

10. Abatements have also to be granted in cases where the health of the coolies demands it. For this purpose three conditions of health are defined: good, fair and low. The abatement to be given for good health is of course nothing. The abatement to be given for fair health is 1/2. The abatement to be given for gangs whose members are in bad health generally is 1/2. These deductions must be given by overseers whenever necessary.

11. A work sheet in the form prescribed by the Executive Engineer, Famine Division, should be made out every night for the day's work and sent to Executive Engineer direct or through the Sub-Divisional officer. A copy each to go to the Collector, to the Revenue Divisional officer and to the Tahsildar. In the remarks column the percentage of individual fines given should be noted. The number fed at kitchens both morning and evening should be given, as also the number accommodated in huts, the number of the sick, deaths, if any, and causes. Once a fortnight a copy of this report should go direct to the Superintending Engineer, but in the form prescribed by him.

12. A kitchen will be opened on every relief work by the Revenue Department. The kitchen should be located in sheds put up specially if necessary and within quarter mile of work spot. Overseers have no authority over kitchen superintendents and have nothing to do with them. It is the duty of overseers to put up kitchen sheds when requested to do so by the Tahsildar. The sheds should be strong enough to stand an ordinary heavy wind, and whenever carried off by a storm, the materials should be secured without loss and used as soon as possible to rebuild the shed.

13. Huts must be provided by overseers for labourers coming from a distance and for shelter for young children of relief workers. Every effort should be made to render huts popular, so that deductions from tasks on account of distance may be minimised. Huts must be moved as work advances. Whenever kitchen sheds have to be moved in consequence of working advancing or otherwise three clear days' notice should be given to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar to enable them to make their arrangements.

14. An ample supply of water must be given to coolies on works. The necessary water-carts can be employed and casks purchased. The source of drinking water should be carefully fenced, guarded and kept pure, people should not be allowed to pollute it by dipping their hands or feet or by washing. Steps-wells should, wherever practicable, be converted into draw-wells. Each gang of coolies should be provided with three large water pots which should be kept under shade, cleaned daily and covered with chippas. These pots should be filled from the water-carts. Hands should not be dipped into water pots. Water must be doled out by Burman spoons, advocated by the Sanitary Commissioner. Water supplies must be guarded by caste people.

15. Latrines should not be near accommodation huts. Jewish conservancy spades must be introduced and the instructions given by the Sanitary Commissioner with respect to the use of them and to conservancy in general should be given effect to as far as possible; or trenches dug beyond 200 yards to the leeward of the huts and kept from view by movable screens might be adopted.

16. Strict discipline must prevail on works.

17. Payments to coolies will be made by Revenue Department paymasters from the imprests that Tahsildars hold under the Executive Engineer. Overseers will report any serious irregularities in the payments to coolies to their Sub-Divisional officers but they have nothing whatever to do with such payments.

18. Muster roll extracts for each gang need be prepared only as often as payments are made to the gangs. If there be fifteen gangs under a paymaster and payments are made twice a week, gangs Nos. 1 to 5 may be paid on Monday and Thursday; gangs Nos. 6 to 10 on Tuesday and Friday; and gangs Nos. 11 to 15 on Wednesday and Saturday. Muster roll extracts need be made only on Saturday and Wednesday nights for gangs Nos. 1 to 5; on Monday and Thursday nights for gangs Nos. 6 to 10; on Tuesday and Friday nights for gangs Nos. 11 to 15; this procedure will save the trouble and forms. In the case of works newly opened more frequent payments are necessary and Sub-Divisional officers can easily arrange in consultation with the Tahsildar the dates for the despatch of muster roll extracts.

19. Sub-Divisional officers or overseers must check measure once every fortnight and forward at once the form of report of check measurement to the Collector. A copy should be sent to the Executive Engineer through the Sub-Divisional officer. Tahsildars and Divisional officers have no concern with mustering coolies, criticising tasks, checking measurements or scrutinizing the system or details of measurement of the works. These are matters solely for the Public Works Department.

20. Expenditure for putting up sheds for accommodation and for kitchens can be incurred by overseers from small imprests.

21. A depôt for tools must be put up not beyond quarter mile of the way coolies take to go to the work spot, in a shed put up if necessary. A watcher can be employed. There should always be 15 per cent. of tools in reserve, ready supplied with handles. Whenever, by the number of coolies increasing, this limit is likely to be reduced, the overseers should at once take steps to obtain a fresh supply of tools. Tools getting unserviceable should be promptly renewed or replaced.

22. A special sub-maistry must be posted at a fixed place to receive fresh coolies arriving, supply them with tools without delay and put them at once into a gang whose classification must be checked by the overseer in charge as soon as possible.

23. Sub-Divisional officers must check measure and report periodically the quantities of work done in each month with explanation for charges incurred in excess of the normal value.

24. All Famine officers will send to the Divisional office their correct addresses from time to time.

25. Metal breakers and earth diggers should be given protection from the sun. A bamboo tatti 10' x 6' with two bamboos for the mat to lean against should be allowed to every four breakers and to every digger.

26. Coolies should be allowed to choose their working hours and to go away on finishing their tasks. If on check measurement, the work of the gangs is found short, this indulgence should be withdrawn till full tasks are turned out.

27. Road metal should be broken rigorously to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " gauge, i.e., so as to pass through a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " ring on every direction. Rings for gauging should be issued to each head cooly and their use enforced by fines.

28. Children measuring 4' 3" in height and over should be classed as adults, but the officer in charge should use the rule intelligently and considerately.

29. Tool handles must be good ones. Hand hammers must be provided with really good handles 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter and fixed as per Superintending Engineer's specification.

30. Guard rings for stone breaking should be kept in store. A month's supply must be kept always in reserve.

31. Templates for road surfaces to be formed to, prescribed by the Superintending Engineer, were found only in two or three places. Templates prescribed for measuring heaps of metal and gravel were nowhere found. These defects must be immediately rectified.

32. In cases of confinement, the mother should be given a fortnight's leave on C class wages. The leave can be extended provided the Medical Officer in charge certifies to the necessity for an extension. Mothers with children who have been recently vaccinated should be allowed to stay away 7 days, and those with children suffering from small-pox 14 days. C class wages should be paid during the leave. Officers in charge should see that this privilege is not abused.

33. For the time occupied in re-organising gangs, an abatement from tasks must be given as per scale of Rule No. 8, i.e., at the rate of one-tenth for every 48 minutes.

N.B.—These rules cancel previous sets of rules, should be carefully studied by subordinates and brought into force at once.

ORDER—No. 562, Revenue, dated 13th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. With reference to the instructions issued by the Board in regard to the position of paymasters, its attention will be drawn to the policy laid down in rule 23 of appendix VI that the paying agency shall be distinct from the agency charged with the execution and supervision of works. It was, therefore, decided in G.O., No. 57, dated 28th January 1897, that paymasters should be appointed by the Collector; the direction in G.O., No. 133, Financial, dated 8th February 1897, that these officers shall be regarded as Public Works disbursers was for the purpose of securing conformity to the rules of the Public Works Department, and it was never intended thereby that paymasters should be made subordinate to the Executive Engineer or that they should cease to be responsible to the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.
,, the Public Works Department.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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