

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 598

DATED 20th July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Weavers' Relief.

Stating that, the two cases mentioned in the task table for the Vizagapatam district, the work of winding the twist will occupy a woman 15 and 16 hours, respectively, and that therefore two days' pay for a woman should be allowed in each case in addition to the wages calculated on the basis of the figures in column 7 of the tables.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Ans.	7148/97						

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.



Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

Spare copies

1897.

Printed July th.

Proceedings, 19th June 1897, No. 454.

JUNE.

Weavers' relief.—Passing orders on the draft rules for — in the Vizagapatam District.

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

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 9th June 1897, Mis. No. 4175:—

Read—the following letter from W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st May 1897, R. C. No. 1774:—

With reference to paragraph 5 of B.P., dated 9th April 1897, No. 298, I have the honour to report that the weavers at Pondur were offered relief under rules which I proposed to submit for approval, and which were a modification of the Salem rules, and which rules have now been referred again to the Principal Assistant Collector for modification with reference to B.P., dated 22nd April 1897, No. 308. The proposed task table is enclosed for the Board's perusal.

2. It was distinctly explained to the weavers both by the Principal Assistant Collector and the Deputy Tahsildar that the scheme included the establishment of a kitchen for the feeding of non-working children and dependants.

ENCLOSURE.—Task table.

Read—also the following letter from W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 13th May 1897, R. C. No. 1691:—

With reference to paragraph 2 of B.P., dated 23rd April 1897, No. 308, I have the honour to report that the task proposed in the Adóni table is somewhat lighter than that in the table prepared by me of which I forward a copy for the Board's consideration. The difference is that in the latter, for which I propose to ask sanction when, or if relief becomes necessary, the women have no place and to that extent the wages paid for each cloth are less than at Adóni. Women in this district do not weave. I do not think that the adoption of the Adóni table can do away with the need for a central kitchen or kitchens for the children of the weavers, which would always be necessary wherever they exist in considerable numbers.

ENCLOSURE.—Task table.

Resolution—dated 9th June 1897, Mis. No. 4175.

In order to fix the tasks of weavers with some degree of uniformity, it is desirable to reduce the factors that have to be considered to as small a number as possible. It may be taken for granted that the subsidiary operations to be performed in connection with the weaving of a piece of cloth of certain dimensions are fairly invariable, and in fixing tasks the subsidiary operations need not be at first considered. It will be sufficient to consider only the main operation—actual weaving. The amount of weaving demanded should, as far as possible, be the same at each centre. The standard task is the Adóni task. Taking Kotikal pancha, the cloths at Adóni most nearly corresponding in breadth and quality to the cloths proposed to be manufactured in Vizagapatam, it is found that a man has to weave 9 feet a day. The task-table proposed for Vizagapatam only demands $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 feet, respectively, for each kind of cloth a day. The table should therefore be revised.

2. The subsidiary operations are generally performed by the women or children of the weavers' family. Although not considered in fixing the original task, it has to be ascertained what amount of work the subsidiary operations necessary to the carrying out of the task fixed will give in order that payment may be made for the work turned out. The Vizagapatam table should be corrected so as to provide the proper payment for the performance of the subsidiary operations necessary to the completion of the man's daily task, it being borne in mind that, if the man's task will necessitate the woman working for only half-a-day, she must nevertheless get a full day's wage at C rates for the particular day or days on which she was employed on subsidiary operations.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

READ—also the following letter from W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 8th June 1897, R.C. No. 1691:—

With reference to the correspondence ending with my R.C. No. 1691, dated 13th May 1897, I have the honour to request to be informed whether the Board will sanction the task-table therewith submitted (and of which I herewith submit a copy revised with reference to present prices) for use in the administration of weavers' relief in this district. It will be seen that it differs from the Adóni task-table inasmuch as the total cooly to be paid for the same amount of cloth is less owing to the fact that only one man's labour is calculated for. The time taken is the result of actual experiment and is correct. If, however, it is desired to provide pay for the wife of weaver, the cooly of one woman may be added to the pay man in column 10th, as a fact, the women do not actually weave, and column 9 of the statement.

2. The Principal Assistant Collector thinks that it is unnecessary to provide pay for the women inasmuch as, if the women actually do assist, more cloths will be finished in a shorter time and more pay earned accordingly.

3. I submit herewith draft rules, for which I request sanction. No weavers have yet accepted relief, though it has been three times offered on these terms; but if prices are to go on rising as they are doing now, I think they very likely will want it shortly, and I wish to be ready.

4. I request that the Board will either approve or revise my rules and task-table and communicate its orders to me at a very early date. If an allotment of funds for weavers' relief is required I will apply for it by telegram.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Relief to Weavers.

DRAFT rules under section 131.

The relief by Government to weavers will be given in accordance with the following scheme, but Government reserves to itself the power to alter or withdraw or in any way modify any of the conditions of this scheme at any moment.

2. Government will buy from any weaver offering them all cloths, which he may wish to sell on behalf of himself or any one else, of the classes noted in the statement appended, provided they are in accordance with the samples both as to quality of materials, texture, length, breadth, weight, &c. Of each kind of cloth so shown, two samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept in the depôt for reference, guidance, &c.; the other will be kept by the

Divisional-officer under his own lock and seal. Government will pay for cloths partly in materials and partly in money; should it be found convenient and unobjectionable, however, instead of giving materials, the value of the materials may be paid, but this can only be done under the Collector's own orders. The quantity of materials and their value and the money payment to be made are those shown in the statement. This money payment is to be calculated with reference to the current price of grain and is subject to alteration under the orders of Collector alone from time to time. All alterations will be published widely by tom-tom by the Taluk officer, together with the dates from which they are to have effect. When, in the opinion of the Taluk officer, it is absolutely necessary to advance materials for weaving to any weaver in need of relief, an advance of materials for as many looms as can be worked by the family may be made under the written orders of the Taluk officer by the paymaster. A register of all weavers to whom advances are allowed will be kept in form F. In form G an individualwar register will also be kept showing all advances to and recoveries from each weaver. A register similar to register F will be kept by the Taluk officer.

3. There will be two separate departments connected with this relief, and they will ordinarily be in two separate places:—

- (1) The appraising department.
- (2) The store-keeping and paying department.

4. It will be the duty of the appraising department to receive the cloths tendered by the weavers, to sample them verifying the pattern length, breadth, weight, quantity of materials and texture.

5. The appraising department will consist of one appraiser who will himself be a practical weaver or a cloth merchant. He will be paid Rs. 25 a month and will be required to give security for Rs. 200 from which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government from his inefficient discharge of his duty. To the appraiser will be attached an attender on Rs. 10 per month, who will assist under his orders in measuring, folding and marking, &c., the cloths received. If a cloth is not of a quality in all respects equal to that of the sample, it will be entirely rejected by the appraiser. If, however, the quality of the materials is in accordance with the sample, but the length or weight is deficient, a deduction in the money payment will be made. These deductions will be shown for each cloth in the above statement.

Read—a cloth is tendered to the appraiser and after he has examined it, he will mark on it which will be same as that of a ticket printed in triplicate (form A) which he will Ma for each cloth. The entry in these tickets will be simply the kind, name and statement appended with the

With cloths as given in the list set out in the 33rd machine-number length, have addition, if any to be made. These ticket books will be signed and will liaped under each number with the Divisional Officer's fac-simile signature. No other books or papers but these must, on any account, or under any circumstances, be used. One part of this book will be his own counterfoil, the second the appraiser will paste on to the cloth, and the third he will deliver to the weaver. This last will be an authority to the paying department to disburse to the weaver materials as specified in the statement or, their money value if that be ordered and the money payment for the cloth to which it relates, as given in the Collector's list in force for the day. Having thus passed the cloth, the appraiser will make it over to the storekeeping department. The appraiser will enter every cloth for which he issues a ticket in form A, in an account to be kept by him in form B, and this will be signed daily by the storekeeper in token of receipt by him of all the cloths entered on that day.

6. The storekeeping (and paying) department will consist of one storekeeper (and paymaster) on Rs. 30 a month, with an attender on Rs. 7 (assisted by a gumastah on Rs. 15 a month). As storekeeper it will be his duty to receive, preserve and keep ready for disposal, or examination, all cloths received from the appraiser. The storekeeper and paymaster will be required to give security for Rs. 500. Each kind of cloth must be kept separate in the store, each cloth as received should be entered in a register in form C and must be arranged in the order of its ticket or serial numbers (columns 4 and 5 of register C).

7. The particulars in columns 9 to 17 must be taken from the price list as fixed by the Collector, see above in paragraph 2, in force for the day in question and from the appraiser's ticket. A line in red ink should be drawn across the entries relating to all cloths sold and the total entered below the last number. Cloths will only be sold or disposed of strictly in the order in which they have been received.

8. As paymaster the storekeeper and paymaster will be in charge of the stock of materials which will be issued in payment for cloths and will make the money payment. He will pay only on the tickets sent to him by the appraiser, and these tickets will be vouchers for their payments and must be carefully retained by him. All receipts and payments will be entered by the paymaster in register E. He will have to keep the stock account of receipts and issues in form D and to see that sufficient materials are kept ready in the depôt. He will also see that a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quantity of the several materials of one cloth are always kept prepared for issue, and the issues are entered as made in the stock book. The duty

of the gumastah will be to assist the paymaster as desired by him, to receive the tickets from the weavers, initial them and see that the proper quantity of materials, which he should obtain beforehand from the paymaster, are made over to the weavers and the proper payment in money due on the tickets is paid.

9. The materials for issue to weavers will be obtained by calling for tenders to supply at a given rate in accordance with the samples in the office of the Divisional Officer, and it will be the duty of the paymaster to obtain sufficient supplies by indent on the Divisional Officer who will require the delivery of the requisite quantity from the contractors in due time. An appraiser of the same standing as those employed for receiving cloths will be placed at the disposal of the Divisional Officer for the purpose of passing all supplies of materials received.

10. Once a fortnight at least the stock of cloths in store will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of an executive officer to be appointed by the Divisional Officer and two members who will be themselves respectable practical weavers or cloth merchants. Their duty will be to see that the number of cloths received and paid for are duly brought to store and especially that the quality and texture of the cloths passed by the appraisers are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store register of cloths on the date of their examination a certificate to that effect. The non-official members of this committee will be allowed a fee not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloth rejected by the appraiser as not up to sample brought to him for that purpose by weavers, and if they think that it may be accepted to direct the appraiser to pass it, the appraiser will note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee on all tickets so issued by him.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.
STATEMENT showing the classes of cloths made at — and the labour necessary for each.

Cloth.	Length.	Breadth.	Kind of twist.	Weight.	Cost of materials including paste.	Time taken.	Price in ordinary season.	Cooly in ordinary season.	Wages under section 131 at current price of ragi for period shown in column 7, ragi at 13 seers.	Net total cost per cloth, column 6 + 9.	Total cost of each cloth to Government column 6 + 10.	Deduction on account of		
												Short work.	Weight.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gavanchala ..	Four cloths of 24 cubits in all.	24	22	White .. 112 Red .. 4	Seven gullies twist .. 1 7 2 Red thread .. 0 1 6 Paste .. 0 1 4 Total .. 1 10 0	One man for 6 1/2 days.	2 7 0	0 11 0	0 6 11	2 5 0	2 0 11	1	5	0 1 4
2 Kokala ..	Two pieces of 28 cubits in all.	2	22	White .. 128 Red .. 11	Eight gullies twist .. 1 10 8 Red thread .. 0 4 0 Paste .. 0 1 4 Total .. 2 0 0	One man for 6 1/2 days.	3 0 0	0 13 0	0 8 2	2 13 0	2 8 2	1	5	0 1 8

• Women do not as a rule weave, they only wind the twist.

RESOLUTION—dated 19th June 1897, No. 454.

The draft rules, submitted by the Collector, should be modified with reference to the following remarks.

2. The provision in rule 2 for the purchase of all cloths brought for sale by the weavers should be struck out, as it is undesirable that Government should accept any cloths for which advances have not been given.

3. Advances should be restricted to materials; there is no necessity to provide for the payment of the value of materials in any case.

4. The wages should be calculated with reference to the prices notified, week by week, by the Tahsildar in form G, Appendix III of the Famine Code.

5. All weavers who will submit to the conditions on which relief is granted, should be admitted to relief, without any further enquiry as to whether it is "absolutely necessary" so to admit them.

6. It is desirable that the duties assigned to the paymaster's gumastah should be confined to scriptory work. He should not be allowed to perform any of the duties of the paymaster, except under the latter's immediate supervision. Otherwise he usurps the paymaster's place, and his pay is not fixed on this consideration.

7. It is desirable that materials should be obtained from some well known firm, like Messrs. Binny and Co. Copy of their price list is appended.

8. The payment to be made to the non-official members of the committee referred to in rule 10 need not be a fixed sum, but a fee *not exceeding* Rs. 3 may be paid according to the status of the person concerned.

9. The task-table should be revised with reference to the instructions contained in B.P., dated 9th June 1897, No. 4175.

10. When the increase of work demands it, a separate paymaster should be appointed on the same pay, and giving the same security as the storekeeper.

11. Appraisers should be strictly warned to keep the weavers up to the sample cloths approved. There is, in 3 places, a tendency to weave carelessly in order to get the cloths ready sooner, and to earn more.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Famine Secretary.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam, with copy of price list.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.

PRICE list, &c., of Grey Yarns.

Yarn number.	Ticket.	Weight per bundle.	Bundles in a bale.	Gross weight per bale.	Cubical measurement per bale.	Price per bundle, Madras delivery.
8	Red gold mooh turtle	LB. 10	40	438	FT. 15	RS. A. P. 2 14 0
12	Do. do.	10	40	438	15	3 6 0
20	Do. do.	10	40	438	15	4 0 0
8	Red gold arch	10	40	438	15	2 14 0
10	Do.	10	30	338	15	3 3 0
16	Green juggler	10	30	338	15	3 13 0
20	Red gold lion	10	30	338	15	4 1 0

Exd. Shaik Karim.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 5763

The Hon. Mr. Chubb C. R.
~~The Hon. Mr. Chubb C. R.~~
J. E. The Governor

From

The Board of Revenue
Settlement.

In Orders.

No. 254.

The last table differs from
that of adoni in as much as
no allowance is made for the
subsidiary operations by the
woman. The collector says that
women do not assist in actual
weaving & that if they do assist
the cloth will be ~~finished~~ ^{finished} in

Dated 19th June 1897.

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

a shorter time; but the question
is as to the subsidiary operations
~~of which~~ ^{of which} the women do
perform (vide footnote to the
last table).

SUBJECT.

The over-reel

Passing orders on
the draft rules for
in the Nizam's Government St.

2. According to this first table
the woman has to mind twist
for 117 sq: ft in the first case
& 126 sq: ft in the second
case. According to the informant

10/17

10 13/7/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
"	3571	...	...
According to our principles 2 days pay for a woman must be allowed.			

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	Dr. p. 2.		14/7/97
	...		...

the results of which are recorded at page 13 of G.O. $\frac{49}{26-1-97}$ this minding will occupy a woman about 15 & 16 hours respectively. It is therefore only reasonable to allow two days' work for one woman in each case.

But if this addition be made the pay will exceed the ordinary wages (see para 1 of the last letter in file of the 11th Dec.)

13/7/97

The collector says that allowing pay for the woman for all the days for which it is allowed to the man will make the joint pay more than that of the male of the weaver only in ordinary times. The suggestion in the note is to allow pay for two days only to the woman against $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ days for the man. The rates will then be $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 annas against the ordinary rates of 11 and 13 annas respectively given in the last table. ^{about} The ordinary rates given in the last table are not the rates actually paid to weaver couples, but have been

obtained by multiplying $5\frac{1}{2}$ & $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 (the daily wage in ordinary times being two annas), and their correctness depends upon the assumed rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ & $6\frac{1}{2}$ days. It is these data that are attacked in the note. The collector is arguing in a circle, but the Board has accepted his argument.

RS
13-7-97

13/7/97

G.O. (Press) No. 598 of 20th July 1897

The Govt. observes from the footnote to the last table that women do assist in the subsidiary operations, and that on the basis of the experiments the results of which are recorded at page 13 of G.O. $\frac{49}{26-1-97}$ the work of minding the loom will occupy a woman 15 and 16 hours respectively in the two cases dealt with in the table. Two days' pay for a woman should therefore be allowed in each case in addition to the wage calculated on the basis of the figures in column 7 of the table.

(Gist from index)

Print. not first
RS
20-7-97

The Finance Comm

13/7/97
14/8/97

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

<i>Recd.</i>	} 1897.	<i>Enclosures</i>
<i>Regd.</i>		<i>Spare copies</i>

G.O., No. 598, 20th July 1897.

JULY.

Weavers' Relief.

Stating that, in the two cases mentioned in the task-table for the Vizagapatam district, the work of winding the twist will occupy a woman 15 and 16 hours, respectively, and that therefore two days' pay for a woman should be allowed in each case in addition to the wage calculated on the basis of the figures in column 7 of the table.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 19th June 1897, No. 454 :—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 9th June 1897, Mis. No. 4175 :—

Read—the following letter from W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 1st May 1897, R. C. No. 1774 :—

With reference to paragraph 5 of B.P., dated 9th April 1897, No. 298, I have the honour to report that the weavers at Pondur were offered relief under rules which I proposed to submit for approval, and which were a modification of the Salem rules, and which rules have now been referred again to the Principal Assistant Collector for modification with reference to B.P., dated 22nd April 1897, No. 308. The proposed task table is enclosed for the Board's perusal.

2. It was distinctly explained to the weavers both by the Principal Assistant Collector and the Deputy Tahsildar that the scheme included the establishment of a kitchen for the feeding of non-working children and dependants.

ENCLOSURE.—Task table.

Read—also the following letter from W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 13th May 1897, R. C. No. 1691 :—

With reference to paragraph 2 of B.P., dated 23rd April 1897, No. 308, I have the honour to report that the task proposed in the Adóni table is somewhat lighter than that in the table prepared by me of which I forward a copy for the Board's consideration. The difference is that in the latter, for which I propose to ask sanction when, or if relief becomes necessary, the women have no place and to that extent the wages paid for each cloth are less than at Adóni. Women in this district do not weave. I do not think that the adoption of the Adóni table can do away with the need for a central kitchen or kitchens for the children of the weavers, which would always be necessary wherever they exist in considerable numbers.

ENCLOSURE.—Task table.

Resolution—dated 9th June 1897, Mis. No. 4175.

In order to fix the tasks of weavers with some degree of uniformity, it is desirable to reduce the factors that have to be considered to as small a number as possible. It may be taken for granted that the subsidiary operations to be performed in connection with the weaving of a piece of cloth of certain dimensions are fairly invariable, and in fixing tasks the subsidiary operations need not be at first considered. It will be sufficient to consider only the main operation—actual weaving. The amount of weaving demanded should, as far as possible, be the same at each centre. The standard task is the Adóni task. Taking Kotekal pancha, the cloths at Adóni most nearly corresponding in breadth and quality to the cloths proposed to be manufactured in

Vizagapatam, it is found that a man has to weave 9 feet a day. The task table proposed for Vizagapatam only demands $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 feet, respectively, for each kind of cloth a day. The table should therefore be revised.

2. The subsidiary operations are generally performed by the women or children of the weavers' family. Although not considered in fixing the original task, it has to be ascertained what amount of work the subsidiary operations necessary to the carrying out of the task fixed will give in order that payment may be made for the work turned out. The Vizagapatam table should be corrected so as to provide the proper payment for the performance of the subsidiary operations necessary to the completion of the man's daily task, it being borne in mind that, if the man's task will necessitate the woman working for only half-a-day, she must nevertheless get a full day's wage at C rates for the particular day or days on which she was employed on subsidiary operations.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

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

Read—also the following letter from W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 8th June 1897, R.C. No. 1691 :—

With reference to the correspondence ending with my R.C. No. 1691, dated 13th May 1897, I have the honour to request to be informed whether the Board will sanction the task-table therewith submitted (and of which I herewith submit a copy revised with reference to present prices) for use in the administration of weavers' relief in this district. It will be seen that it differs from the Adóni task-table inasmuch as the total cooly to be paid for the same amount of cloth is less owing to the fact that only one man's labour is calculated for. The time taken is the result of actual experiment and is correct. If, however, it is desired to provide pay for the wife of the weaver, the cooly of one woman may be added to that of the one man in column 10, though, as a fact, the women do not actually weave, and the pay man prove too liberal as it will then exceed the ordinary rate of weaver cooly—vide column 9 of the statement.

2. The Principal Assistant Collector thinks that it is unnecessary to provide pay for the women inasmuch as, if the women actually do assist, more cloths will be finished in a shorter time and more pay earned accordingly.

3. I submit herewith draft rules, for which I request sanction. No weavers have yet accepted relief, though it has been three times offered on these terms; but if prices are to go on rising as they are doing now, I think they very likely will want it shortly, and I wish to be ready.

4. I request that the Board will either approve or revise my rules and task-table and communicate its orders to me at a very early date. If an allotment of funds for weavers' relief is required I will apply for it by telegram.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Relief to Weavers.

DRAFT rules under section 131.

The relief by Government to weavers will be given in accordance with the following scheme, but Government reserves to itself the power to alter or withdraw or in any way modify any of the conditions of this scheme at any moment.

2. Government will buy from any weaver offering them all cloths, which he may wish to sell on behalf of himself or any one else, of the classes noted in the statement appended, provided they are in accordance with the samples both as to quality of materials, texture, length, breadth, weight, &c. Of each kind of cloth so shown, two samples will be prepared and maintained. One sample will be kept in the depôt for reference, guidance, &c.; the other will be kept by the

3. There will be two separate departments connected with this relief, and they will ordinarily be in two separate places:—

- (1) The appraising department.
- (2) The store-keeping and paying department.

5. The appraising department will consist of one appraiser who will himself be a practical weaver or a cloth merchant. He will be paid Rs. 25 a month and will be required to give security for Rs. 200 from a merchant. He will be paid Rs. 25 a month and will be required to give security from his income which will be recovered from time to time any losses accruing to Government Rs. 10 per month for the efficient discharge of his duty. To the appraiser will be attached an attender on cloth per month, who will assist under his orders in measuring, folding and marking, &c., the bolts received. If a cloth is not of a quality in all respects equal to that of the sample, it will be entirely rejected by the appraiser. If, however, the quality of the materials is in accordance with the sample, but the length or weight is deficient, a deduction in the money payment will be made. These deductions will be shown for each cloth in the above statement.

6. The storekeeping (and paying) department will consist of one storekeeper (and paymaster) on Rs. 30 a month, with an attender on Rs. 7 (assisted by a gumastah on Rs. 15 a month). A storekeeper it will be his duty to receive, preserve and keep ready for disposal, or examinations all cloths received from the appraiser. The storekeeper and paymaster will be required to give security for Rs. 500. Each kind of cloth must be kept separate in the store, each cloth as received should be entered in a register in form C and must be arranged in the order of its ticket or serial numbers (columns 4 and 5 of register C).

8. As paymaster the storekeeper and paymaster will be in charge of the stock of materials which will be issued in payment for cloths and will make the money payment. He will pay only on the tickets sent to him by the appraiser, and those tickets will be vouchers for their payments and must be carefully retained by him. All receipts and payments will be entered by the paymaster in register E. He will have to keep the stock account of receipts and issues in form D and to see that sufficient materials are kept ready in the depôt. He will also see that a sufficient number of bundles of the proper quantity of the several materials of one cloth are always kept prepared for issue, and the issues are entered as made in the stock book. The duty

9. The materials for issue to weavers will be obtained by calling for tenders to supply at a given rate in accordance with the samples in the office of the Divisional Officer, and it will be the duty of the paymaster to obtain sufficient supplies by indent on the Divisional Officer who will require the delivery of the requisite quantity from the contractors in due time. An appraiser of the same standing as those employed for receiving cloths will be placed at the disposal of the Divisional Officer for the purpose of passing all supplies of materials received.

10. Once a fortnight at least the stock of cloths in store will be verified, sampled and examined by a committee consisting of an executive officer to be appointed by the Divisional Officer and two members who will be themselves respectable practical weavers or cloth merchants. Their duty will be to see that the number of cloths received and paid for are duly brought to store and especially that the quality and texture of the cloths passed by the appraisers are up to the standard sample. They should sign in the store register of cloths on the date of their examination a certificate to that effect. The non-official members of this committee will be allowed a fee not exceeding Rs. 3 for each inspection made by them. It will also be the duty of this committee to see and examine any cloth rejected by the appraiser as not up to sample brought to him for that purpose by weavers, and if they think that it may be accepted to direct the appraiser to pass it, the appraiser will note that the ticket is issued under the orders of the committee on all tickets so issued by him.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.
STATEMENT showing the classes of cloths made at — and the labour necessary for each.

Cloth.	Length.	Breadth.	Kind of twist.	Weight.	Cost of materials including paste.	Time taken.	Price in ordinary season.	Cooly in ordinary season.	Wages under section 131 at current price of ragi for period shown in column 7, ragi at 13 seers.	Net total cost per cloth, column 6 + 9.	Total cost of each cloth to Government column 6 + 10.	Deduction on account of		
												Short work.	Weight.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gavanchalu ..	Four cloths of 24 cubits in all.	CUBITS. 2½	NO. 22	White .. 112 Red .. 4	Seven gullies twist .. 1 7 2 Red thread .. 0 1 6 Paste .. 0 1 4 Total .. 1 10 0	• One man for 6½ days.	RS. A. P. 2 7 0	RS. A. P. 0 11 0	RS. A. P. 0 6 11	RS. A. P. 2 5 0	RS. A. P. 2 0 11	CUBITS. 1 Length.	TOLAS. 5	RS. A. P. 0 1 4
Kokalu ..	Two pieces of 28 cubits in all.	2	22	White .. 128 Red .. 11	Eight gullies twist .. 1 10 8 Red thread .. 0 4 0 Paste .. 0 1 4 Total .. 2 0 0	• One man for 6½ days.	3 0 0	0 13 0	0 8 2	2 13 0	2 8 2	1	5	0 1 8

* Women do not as a rule weave, they only wind the twist.

Resolution—dated 19th June 1897, No. 454.

The draft rules, submitted by the Collector, should be modified with reference to the following remarks.

2. The provision in rule 2 for the purchase of all cloths brought for sale by the weavers should be struck out, as it is undesirable that Government should accept any cloths for which advances have not been given.

3. Advances should be restricted to materials; there is no necessity to provide for the payment of the value of materials in any case.

4. The wages should be calculated with reference to the prices notified, week by week, by the Tahsildar in form G, Appendix III of the Famine Code.

5. All weavers who will submit to the conditions on which relief is granted, should be admitted to relief, without any further enquiry as to whether it is "absolutely necessary" so to admit them.

6. It is desirable that the duties assigned to the paymaster's gumastah should be confined to scriptory work. He should not be allowed to perform any of the duties of the paymaster, except under the latter's immediate supervision. Otherwise he usurps the paymaster's place, and his pay is not fixed on this consideration.

7. It is desirable that materials should be obtained from some well known firm, like Messrs. Binny and Co. Copy of their price list is appended.

8. The payment to be made to the non-official members of the committee referred to in rule 10 need not be a fixed sum, but a fee *not exceeding* Rs. 3 may be paid according to the status of the person concerned.

9. The task-table should be revised with reference to the instructions contained in B.P., dated 9th June 1897, No. 4175.

10. When the increase of work demands it, a separate paymaster should be appointed on the same pay, and giving the same security as the storekeeper.

11. Appraisers should be strictly warned to keep the weavers up to the sample cloths approved. There is, in some places, a tendency to weave carelessly in order to get the cloths ready sooner, and to earn more.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Vizagapatam, with copy of price list.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.

PRICE list, &c., of Grey Yarns.

Yarn number.	Ticket.	Weight per bundle.	Bundles in a bale.	Gross weight per bale.	Cubical measurement per bale.	Price per bundle, Madras delivery.
		LB.			FT.	RS. A. P.
8	Red gold mooh turtle	10	40	438	15	2 14 0
12	Do. do.	10	40	438	15	3 6 0
20	Do. do.	10	40	438	15	4 0 0
8	Red gold arch	10	40	438	15	2 14 0
10	Do.	10	30	338	15	3 3 0
16	Green jungler	10	30	338	15	3 13 0
20	Red gold lion	10	30	338	15	4 1 0