

Revenue (189) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 77

DATED 6.2.97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Considering that a revised list table is
necessary in Cuddalore as in the two districts of
Kallakurichi & Kurnool and calling for a report on the
question of raising the number of work in the
premises in the Cuddalore D.

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. 886

The Hon. Mr. J. S. E.
H. E. the Governor



From

The Board of Revenue

(Rev. Sett., L. R. & Agri.),

Madras

No. 46 Press

Dated 22nd January 1897

Received 27th

Registered 27th

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Tasks for weavers — Passing orders on reports from the Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool regarding the adequacy of the prescribed —

For Orders.

I submit that the Cuddapah task was within in the limits of these regulations.

1/23-1/97

See. The Board say here that the task must be regulated with reference to the capacity of the average weaver working 10 hours a day. In Cuddapah the task was set on the basis of an 8 hour day & the Bd. of printed of their view of the 31.12.96 No 474. They had been asked if they still think this is right. Apparently revised task here are as necessary in Cuddapah as in Bellary & Kurnool.

JG

2/2/97

Encl. 8.24

4.2.97

20. 1/15/97

c. 2/2/97.
R. 4/2/97.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
ms	372A	710-11-96	ms-8973
ms	394	7-96	
ms	474	7-96	
ms	235	8-25-3-92	
ms	4395	8-13-5-92	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 22ND JAN. 1897, No. 46.

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

READ—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RAMU IYER Avargal, Deputy Collector of Adóni Division, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Alúr, 25th December 1896, and endorsement thereon of the Collector of Bellary, dated 2nd January 1897, Dis. No. 15 :—

With reference to the remarks in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings (R.S., L. R. and Agri.), dated 30th November 1896, No. 372A, passing orders on the scheme for the relief of the weavers at Adóni, I have the honour to submit as follows.

2. As regards carpets, the office copy of the statements submitted with neither of my letters noted in the margin gives the quantity of material required for a carpet as 20 tolas of 20's. In both the same quantities were given thus :—

	SEERS.
No. 20 twist	...
Country twist, black and red	...

The former is required for the warp and the latter for the woof.

3. The Board has apparently converted $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer into 20 tolas. This is not correct. The seer referred to is the local weight equal to 21 tolas, so that $\frac{1}{2}$ seer is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. The total quantity of thread required for a carpet is 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of thread, against 60 tolas, which appears to be consumed at Kurnool.

4. As for the time and labour taken, I was struck by the great difference between the two scales as soon as I received a proof copy of B.P., dated 7th November 1896, No. 328, which Mr. Benson, Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, was good enough to send me demi-officially for my guidance. In the Kurnool statement the ordinary wages for a Patti carpet was put down at As. 2, and as the task set was three carpets for a day by a woman, I thought that if the task represented a fair day's work it followed that in ordinary times a woman weaver at Kurnool was able to get As. 6 a day. Similarly, if the task set for a man, viz., three Chadast carpets a day, the ordinary wages for the man being As. 3-6 each was fair, he should be able to earn As. 10-6 per diem. These rates seemed to me abnormally high, as at Adóni a male weaver ordinarily earns only between 2 to 4 annas a day. So I was curious to know how the Kurnool scheme worked, and accordingly wrote at once demi-officially to the Head-quarters Deputy Collector there to let me know how far the relief offered had been availed of. He wrote to me on the 20th November that none would accept the relief as they complained that the task fixed was too high, that it was going to be reduced by half in the case of carpets, and he promised to let me know particulars later on. On the 9th instant I received an official letter from him requesting urgently for a copy of our rules for information as to how the scheme was working, from which I gathered that the scheme had not yet begun to work.

5. Our task was fixed upon the most careful inquiry made in the beginning and this is being checked both by myself and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate by personal inspection at the carpet weaving going on in some of the houses. Strictly speaking, the weaving of a carpet is done by a man only generally, and a woman or a boy (generally more than 12 years old) helps him in preparing the woof and making it

into reels for being put into the shuttle. That is why a woman is allowed in addition to a man. I do not believe that the assistance given by a woman or a boy represents a full day's work, but it must be remembered that the woman of the house generally performs this duty in addition to the household work, and I thought that while the weaver is engaged in weaving, somebody must cook for him and his family. His wife is not accustomed to manual labour, and she must be fed. Even as regards the man allowed, I cannot say that it would take a man ten hours. I estimated at about eight hours. Myself and the Sub-Magistrate watched two cases of carpet weaving when it was going on for about half an hour or so. The weavers were well-made Mussalmans, and barring interruptions such as the thread snapping (it did now and then), the frame getting loose now and then and requiring to be adjusted, or the *Kundelu* (reels for the woof) running out and the weaver waiting for fresh reels, and several other causes. Though it was possible, we thought that a foot may be woven in an hour still allowing for interruptions, bearing in mind that our relief weavers are not all strong and well-made, and the wage we allow is a bare subsistence allowance calculated on the price of yellow cholum, whereas persons carrying on the weaving profession are mostly accustomed to eat white cholum, I satisfied myself that the rates we are giving are not too liberal. The time taken also depends to some extent upon the closeness given to the woof threads which is done by the exercise of some force. Some time is also taken in arranging and disentangling the threads of the warp. It is not to be supposed that all the non-working children and incapable dependants of the weavers receiving our aid, or even the majority of them, attend our kitchen. I believe they are maintained out of their wages only.

6. In order, however, to be quite sure about the matter and whether it is possible to increase the present task which has been adopted only tentatively, I am, under your orders, arranging to have a carpet as well as the other cloths woven in our Famine office.

7. At the request of the Kurnool Deputy Collector, I sent him a sample of our carpet on the 11th instant and desired him at the same time to send me one of that place for inspection. I have not yet received.

8. The cost of materials for a carpet was put down at Rs. 1-4-9 and not Rupees 1-14-9. The figure 14 in the annas column referred to by the Board is apparently a clerical error which has crept in somewhere. My office copy is all right.

9. Turning now to the *Panchalu*. The Board has apparently taken the figures for a pair of 6 cubits a piece. It has taken 24 tolas as the equivalent of a local seer instead of 21 only. The time taken is 2 men and 3 women and not 2 men or 3 women. I have, however, on certain calculation with the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, been allowing only 2 men and 2½ women a pair. The Kurnool scheme does not allow for the cost of various processes connected with the weaving, which must necessarily be incurred by the weaver such as those locally known as *Silla posedi* or *Yogu cheside* (i.e., preparing the warp threads of the requisite length and number), *Sari cheside* stiffening the threads with what is known as *genjalu*, *achuadikedi* (joining the warp threads on to the loom), *Thodethi* (reeling the thread intended for the woof on a conically-shaped instrument made of bamboo called *paute*, in order to get the requisite length of woof), and *Kundelu Chuttethe* (reeling the woof threads again from the *paute* into small rolls of specified length fit to be held in the shuttle). Then there is the cooly of a boy whose services are required to adjust the threads of the warp, as they get entangled or snap from time to time while on the loom, and this is apparently the only item for which the Kurnool scheme makes any allowance when it speaks of the cooly for adjusting.

10. I have collected details of the time, labour, and cost of all the various processes described above, but do not wish to trouble you with them just at present. They will duly be touched upon when I report the result of the experimental weaving ordered by you.

11. I thought it necessary to explain at this length how our rates have been arrived at, in the hope that the Board will be pleased to see that necessary care has been taken in the matter of calculating the wages to be allowed.

Endorsement by the Collector of Bellary, dated 2nd January 1897, Dis. No. 15.

Submitted to the Board of Revenue (Settlement) with reference to paragraph 3 of the Board's Resolution No. 372-A, dated 30th November 1896.

2. The Divisional Officer has been requested to have a cloth of each pattern woven under his personal supervision, so that he may know exactly the quantity of materials used, the time occupied and the amount of labour necessary. His report will be submitted to Board when received.

READ—also the following letter from M.R.Ry. D. JAGANNATHA ROW Pantulu Garu, Head-Quarter Deputy Collector, Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 13th December 1896, Dis. No. 751-Rev., and endorsement of the Collector of Kurnool thereon, dated 5th January 1897, Dis. No. 16-Eng.:—

With reference to the last part of paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 372-A (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 30th November 1896, remarking that the difference in the tasks prescribed for weaving operations at Adóni and Kurnool point to the necessity for very careful enquiry by the local officers, and requesting you to see that it is carried out at a very early date, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The weaving operations consist of two branches—(1) carpet weaving and (2) cloth weaving.

3. As regards the carpet weaving, I regret that there are no previously-tested and sanctioned data. The task prescribed in the first instance was three carpets per day but you were pleased to reduce the task in your Proceedings, Tour Dis. No. 113-Eng., dated 25th November 1896. The present task is one-and-a-half carpets per day, and even at this rate the weavers have not come forward to take up work. The time given for a carpet at Adóni is one day for a man and one day for a woman, practically two days, the dimensions of the carpet being $6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ feet = $21\frac{1}{2}$ square feet and the twist used being No. 20 for warp and country twist, black and red, for woof, whereas the twist used for our carpets is No. 6 which is of course much coarser than the Adóni one. Our carpets are of two kinds called "Patti" and "Chedasti". The former is woven by females and the latter by males. The time given for each is two-thirds of a day or one-and-a-half carpets per day. The dimensions of patti are 6×3 feet = 18 square feet and of chedasti are $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ feet = $28\frac{3}{8}$ square feet. The dimensions of the former are less and those of the latter more than those of the Adóni carpet.

4. Before coming to any decision with regard to the task, I would respectfully invite your kind and particular attention to the following. The weavers themselves admit that they would weave at the rate of one carpet per day. At the time of recommending the reductions, which you were good enough to sanction, as stated in paragraph 2 *supra*, I had experiments made by the Tahsildar of Ramallakota and the Deputy Tahsildar of Kurnool, when one female took 5 hours 30 minutes, another 7 hours 15 minutes and a third 6 hours 22 minutes to weave each a patti carpet, the average time taken being $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Of the above time 15 minutes were taken in the morning and 30 minutes in the evening simply for adjusting. Taking an equal period for adjusting both morning and evening at 15 minutes on each occasion, the average time taken for a carpet comes to 6 hours. It must be borne in mind that this is the time taken by gosha females in their own easy way. The prescribed working time is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 in the morning and from 2 to sun set, i.e., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the evening—vide rule 8 of appendix VI, the total being 9 hours a day. Then, is it unreasonable on our part to ask to weave one-and-a-half carpets per day when the average time taken for a carpet is 6 hours? Can this in any way be called a rigid task?

5. With reference to the other or "Chedasti" kind of carpet woven by males, similar experiments were made. One man took 6 hours 45 minutes, another 7 hours, a third 7 hours 15 minutes, a fourth 7 hours 20 minutes and a fifth 7 hours 5 minutes, the average being 7 hours 5 minutes or say 7 hours leaving out small fraction. At this rate each man has got 2 hours spare time at his

disposal. He is quite ready to weave one carpet a day. We allow a holiday for every six days, which is a thing unknown to natives. Let us now make calculations for a week. In their own way they can weave seven carpets for the seven days. They have also 14 spare hours at 2 hours a day as shown above. Can they not weave two carpets during these 14 spare hours; can 9 (nine) carpets for seven days (six working days + one holiday according to our calculations) be said to be too much for them and can this be called an impracticable and rigid a test; especially considering the work done under experiment was done in their own way? They will besides have the advantage of having their non-working children and old and infirm dependants fed gratuitously by Government.

6. I would further ask these weavers to compare their lot with the tasks of the ordinary relief-workers and if they only do so, they would, I am sure, find more reasons to congratulate themselves for the task now prescribed for them than grumble at it. Notwithstanding all this, the carpet weavers say that they are not prepared to weave carpets unless they are paid As. 2 for patti kind of carpet and As. 3-6 per chedasti carpet, irrespective of the task and prices. How far their request can be complied with, I would leave for your decision.

7. As for the Adóni task, the work to be done there is, I admit, more refined; but the admission of the weavers here to the effect that they can weave a carpet a day is a self-evident proof that so much time as two days for a carpet is not necessary. Much, however, depends upon the texture and other surrounding circumstances which should be left more for the decision of the local officers. As for the Kurnool task, I think, I have shown enough that it is not an unreasonable or a hard one.

8. Now as regards the cloth weaving operations, I give hereunder the dimensions of the cloths, kind of twist used, and the time given for each in Salem, Kurnool and Adóni. I have left out of consideration cloths for which silk is also used in Salem, as no such cloths are proposed to be woven here.

Salem.

		Twist used.	Time taken.
	SQ. CUBITS.		
1. Female cloth	... 14 x 2 = 28	English red No. 40, black Nos. 20 and 30 and yellow No. 30.	2 days.
2. Do.	... 14½ x 2 = 29	English No. 40, white country and black No. 20.	2 "
3. Do.	... 14 x 2 = 28	Yellow No. 40, red No. 40 and black No. 20.	2 "
4. Do.	... 14 x 2 = 28	Warp red No. 40, black No. 20, woof red No. 10 and black No. 40 and borders yellow No. 40.	2 "

Kurnool, 1896-97.

	SQ. CUBITS.		
Four descriptions of female cloths.	16 x 2½ = 36	White, red, black, and yellow Nos. 20 and 40.	2½ days.
Male cloths	... 14 x 2 = 28	White No. 20 and red No. 40 for borders.	2 "

Adóni.

	SQ. CUBITS.		
Male cloths	... 12 x 2½ = 27	White No. 20—two days for a man and three days for a woman.	

N.B.—The other kinds are not shown here, because they are not proposed to be woven at Kurnool.

9. From the above you will observe that for cloths measuring 28 and 29 square cubits, a time of two days is allowed in Salem. The same time, namely two days, for 28 square cubits of cloth and two-and-a-half days for 36 square cubits of cloth is also allowed in Kurnool now, whereas the time allowed in Adóni for a cloth of 15 square cubits only is practically five days (namely, two days for a man and three for a woman), which is nearly half of Salem and Kurnool.

10. During the distress of 1891-92, cloth weaving operations were sanctioned for Kurnool, when the task imposed for a cloth of 17 x 2 cubits = 34 square cubits was two days and that for one of 18 x 2½ cubits = 40½ square cubits was three days (*vide* statement II embodied in B.P., dated 25th March 1892, No. 238) and this task almost corresponds with that imposed now; but no operations were actually carried on at Kurnool as it was reported that the Kurnool weavers had secured sufficient work from their usual sowcars. Necessity, however, arose about May 1892 to give relief to the weavers at Kodumur—*vide* Payápalí Deputy Collector's letter, No. 407, dated 4th May 1892, in which, among other things, the then Deputy Collector stated in paragraph 10 (b) that a weaver would take two days to weave a cloth with the assistance of a woman and a boy or girl aged above seven years, the task proposed being practically five days for a man. The Deputy Collector's report was submitted to the Board, who sanctioned the proposal to give relief in their Proceedings, Mis. No. 4395, dated 13th May 1892. It does not, however, seem that the difference between the tasks sanctioned in March and May 1892 was anywhere discussed and sanctioned, but the latter task only was however allowed at Kodumur.

11. Here I beg to be permitted to represent that when I proposed the task on the present occasion, I was guided by the Salem rules, where the work was actually carried on a large scale and the B.P., dated 25th March 1892, sanctioning the task for Kurnool. In paragraph 8 *supra* I have given the different kinds of coloured thread or twist used for the cloths both at Salem and Kurnool and they are the same in both the places. I only mention this to show that the texture and the difficulty in the work is the same both here and there. Practically the task imposed in Adóni is less than half and I do not know how it was imposed there. At all events, what was actually enforced at Salem cannot be an utter impossibility here; whereas our cloth weavers here also want five days' time for a cloth and have the audacity to say that they are not prepared to take advantage of the relief offered them unless they are paid a wage of Re. 1 for each cloth irrespective of task and famine wages.

12. In this connection it may not be out of place here to bring to your notice Mr. J. Monteath's reply to the letter addressed to the Bombay Government by the Deccan Sabha, extracted from the *Times of India* and published in the *Malras Mail* of the 9th December 1896, in which Mr. Monteath says that, "the question how relief can best be given to weavers is engaging the attention of Government. The employment of all people of that class, who need further relief in their own craft, presents difficulties which probably cannot be surmounted without a cost to the State which could not be justified; but it is hoped it will be found possible to employ in this manner such as are not able to perform the labour required on the ordinary relief works."

From the above it will be seen that the Bombay Government is of opinion that this sort of relief should be given very exceptionally and that the scheme is attended with all sorts of difficulties. I may further be permitted to state that this is a scheme which cannot properly be efficiently supervised. People work in their own houses and some of them are gosha females, in whose case the difficulties are augmented.

13. I have just had another conversation with the Kurnool carpet weavers. They seemed rather inclined to accept the task, but they clearly expressed their unwillingness to accept famine wages. I have therefore no other alternative than to conclude that time for their relief has not yet arrived.

14. Since writing the above, I have seen B.P., No. 394, dated 4th instant, sanctioning relief to the weavers at Kosigi in the Bellary district and sent to me for my information. From the task therein given, I find that a time of four days (two for a man and two for a woman) is given for a female cloth of 14 or 15 cubits in length and

38 or 40 inches in breadth. Thus the dimensions are $15 \times 2\frac{2}{3}$ cubits = $33\frac{1}{3}$ square cubits and the time given is four days for dhattees or miniature cheerés (female cloths) of $11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits = $16\frac{1}{2}$ square cubits, three days are allowed. Both these kinds are said to be more difficult than the ordinary panchas (male cloths)—*vide* last sentence of clause 4 of paragraph 9 of the Tahsildar's report embodied in the B.P.

15. The time allowed for the two kinds seems to me to be inconsistent with one another where four days are allowed for a cheeré of $33\frac{1}{3}$ square cubits, three days for a cheeré of $19\frac{1}{2}$ square cubits are quite disproportionate—again it is said in paragraph 10 of the Tahsildar's report that it may be possible to reduce the number of days allowed.

16. I now venture to compare this task with the Adóni one. From paragraph 8 *supra*, you will observe that the time given there for an ordinary white cloth composed of twist No. 20, whose dimensions are only 27 square cubits, five days are allowed, while for a cloth of more difficult texture and of larger dimensions ($33\frac{1}{3}$ square cubits) only four days are allowed at Kosigi in the same division, and even this time is said to be liable to be reduced. Thus it is clear that the Adóni task is too liberal and requires, in my humble opinion, early revision, and that we are not wrong in our task, which is no doubt rigid, but it is as rigid as it should be.

Endorsement by C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, dated 5th January 1897, Dis. No. 16-Kng.

Forwarded to the Board with reference to paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 372-A (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 30th November 1896.

2. The difficulty of fixing a proper task for weavers is very great, but the facts mentioned by the Head-quarter Deputy Collector go to show that the Kurnool task is not unduly severe. Of necessity the task must be somewhat rigid to ensure its working automatically.

RESOLUTION—dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46.

The letters read above contain replies to B.P., No. 372-A, dated 30th November 1896, in which it was remarked that the differences in the tasks, quantities of materials, &c., prescribed for the weavers' relief operations at Adóni and Kurnool, pointed to the necessity for very careful inquiry, which the Collectors were requested to make. Since the issue of the above Proceedings; the tasks assigned at Kurnool have been reduced with reference to the result of actual experiments; nevertheless, compared even with these reduced tasks, those prescribed at Adóni are very light. Thus, while at Kurnool, one man and one woman are required to weave 69 square feet of carpet a day, and the weavers themselves offer to weave at the rate of 46 square feet, at Adóni the task for one man and one woman is only 27 square feet. The twist used in the former place is much coarser and possibly can therefore be more quickly woven than that in use at Adóni, but even this does not satisfactorily account for the large difference in the tasks assigned, while the experiments made at Kurnool in carpet-weaving tend to show that the task based on them is not an unreasonable one. It must, however, be remarked that a holiday once a week, which is provided for in the Kurnool scheme, is quite unnecessary. Unlike the labourers on relief works, the weavers are employed at their homes on work that is most congenial to them and can work as many hours and days as they please, so that their earnings are not limited to the necessities of subsistence. The Board therefore sees no reason to allow them any wage for a day of rest.

2. It is admitted that even at Adóni it is possible for a single able-bodied man to weave a carpet slightly larger than the Kurnool carpets in about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and a full day of 10 hours is nevertheless allowed for the work, on the ground that all weavers are not able-bodied, that petty interruptions, caused by the thread snapping, the frame getting loose and the like, are frequent, and that the C class wage calculated on the price of yellow cholum is insufficient; the services of a woman, too, who assists "in preparing the woof and making it into reels" are not required for a full day, and

yet a full day's wage is allowed for one, as the weaver must have somebody to look after his household and to cook food for him, while he is engaged in weaving. It will be pointed out to the Collector that considerations such as these ought not to weigh in fixing the task and are disregarded in determining the tasks on relief works. The task, in order that it may be a real test of the need for relief, should be regulated with reference solely to the capacity of an average weaver working 10 hours a day. The members of his family who are unable to work should be relieved at kitchens, rather than by lowering the task and increasing the wages of the weaver.

3. As regards the task for weaving *panchalu*, it is observed that the Kurnool scheme gives it as almost the same as in the Salem rules, although the experiments made showed that that task was too high. It will be observed that the Salem scheme was never put into actual operation there. The results of the experiments that are being made at Adóni will be awaited.

4. In paragraphs 14 to 16 of his letter contained in the second paper read above, the Deputy Collector of Kurnool draws attention to the higher task for weaving female cloths prescribed for Kosgi (B.P., No. 394 of 1896) as compared with that imposed at Adóni. Probably this is due to the fact that it is proposed to pay the weavers at the former place extra charges for certain minor operations in connection with the work, which are not allowed to the Adóni weavers. The Collector of Bellary will, however, be requested to notice the point in his report on the experiments in weaving *panchalu*. It is advisable that all operations that can be tasked should be paid for at Code rates of wages, and not in lump sums. In this connection the attention of Collectors will be drawn to the Memorandum printed in B.P., No. 474 of 1896 (p. 12).

5. The Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool will also report what provision has been made in their respective schemes for the dyeing of the yarn used for carpets and coloured cloths; whether coloured yarn is supplied to the weavers, or white yarn with the necessary dyes is issued and the cost of dyeing paid for separately.

6. The Collector of Bellary is requested to see that the quantities of materials used in weaving are reported in recognized standard weights, such as the imperial seer or the tola or pound, and that, when the local weights are quoted, their equivalents in standard weights are also given at the same time.

7. When the inquiries in progress are complete, revised task tables should be submitted.

(True Copies and Extract.)

R. J. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Collector of Bellary.

" " of Kurnool.

Copy to the Collectors of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Ganjam.

" " Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Ed. Md. Pahlavan.

Page 10 of 10
727
18-12-96

on a similar
proposed in addnl
(O.S. 474
31-12-96)
the material is
not to be allowed

The 1st allowed
in 8 hours day
in another place
18-12-96
5241
18-12-96
69 Co. 9 474
31-12-96
18-12-96
18-12-96

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture).

MADRAS.

Printed January 27th.

Proceedings, 22nd Jan. 1897, No. 46

Tasks for Weavers.—Passing orders on reports
from the Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool re-
garding the adequacy of the prescribed —.

From the Board of Revl Settlement)

Dated 22-1-1897.

FOR ORDERS.

G.O (P. & S.) No. 77. d/6.2.97.

Now from the Board's Propo read alone,
the Govl. concludes that a revised task table
is as necessary in Cuddalore as in the two
districts of Bellary and Kurnool.

2. In para 2 of its Propo read alone, the
Board states that the task must be regulated
with reference to the capacity of the average
weaver working ten hours a day. In para 3 of
its Propo no 474 dated 31-12-96, ^{however, it} the Board
stated that the task was set on the extremely
easy basis of an eight-hour day. It should
be reported whether the weaver ^{should be}
required ^{to work} eight hours a day.

To the Board (Settl)
Sd/- 9-2-97
Sd/- From orders 97.

KD
5/2/97

whether the task is
in use in Cuddalore
in revised

FOR ORDERS.

Government { 1897 } of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 77, 6th February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Tasks for weavers.

Considering that a revised task table is as necessary in Cuddapah as in the two districts of Bellary and Kurnool, and calling for a report on the question of raising the number of working hours for weavers in the Cuddapah district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46:—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RAMU IYER Avargal, Deputy Collector of Adóni Division, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Alúr, 25th December 1896, and endorsement thereon of the Collector of Bellary, dated 2nd January 1897, Dis. No. 15:—

With reference to the remarks in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings (R.S., I. R. and Agri.), dated 30th November 1896, No. 372-A, passing orders on the scheme for the relief of the weavers at Adóni, I have the honour to submit as follows.

2. As regards carpets, the office copy of the statements submitted with neither of my letters noted in the margin gives the quantity of material required for a carpet as 20 totals of 20's. In both the same quantities were given thus:—

No. 20 twist	SEERS.
Country twist, black and red	3½

The former is required for the warp and the latter for the woof.

3. The Board has apparently converted $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer into 20 tolas. This is not correct. The seer referred to is the local weight equal to 21 tolas, so that $\frac{1}{2}$ seer is $10\frac{1}{2}$ tolas. The total quantity of thread required for a carpet is $89\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of thread, against 60 tolas, which appears to be consumed at Kurnool.

4. As for the time and labour taken, I was struck by the great difference between the two scales as soon as I received a proof copy of B.P., dated 7th November 1896, No. 328, which Mr. Benson, Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, was good enough to send me demi-officially for my guidance. In the Kurnool statement the ordinary wages for a *Patti* carpet was put down at As. 2, and as the task set was three carpets for a day by a woman, I thought that if the task represented a fair day's work, it followed that in ordinary times a woman weaver at Kurnool was able to get As. 6 a day. Similarly, if the task set for a man, viz., three *Chadast* carpets a day, the ordinary wages for the man being As. 3-6 each was fair, he should be able to earn As. 10-6 per diem. These rates seemed to me abnormally high, as at Adóni a male weaver ordinarily earns only between 2 to 4 annas a day. So I was curious to know how the Kurnool scheme worked, and accordingly wrote at once demi-officially to the Head-quarters Deputy Collector there to let me know how far the relief offered had been availed of. He wrote to me on the 20th November that none would accept the relief as they complained that the task fixed was too high, that it was going to be reduced by half in the case of carpets, and he promised to let me know particulars later on. On the 9th instant I received an official letter from him requesting urgently for a copy of our rules for information as to how the scheme was working, from which I gathered that the scheme had not yet begun to work.

5. Our task was fixed upon the most careful inquiry made in the beginning and this is being checked both by myself and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate by personal inspection at the carpet weaving going on in some of the houses. Strictly speaking, the weaving of a carpet is done by a man only generally, and a woman or a boy (generally more than 12 years old) helps him in preparing the woof and making it

into reels for being put into the shuttle. That is why a woman is allowed in addition to a man. I do not believe that the assistance given by a woman or a boy represents a full day's work, but it must be remembered that the woman of the house generally performs this duty in addition to the household work, and I thought that while the weaver is engaged in weaving, somebody must cook for him and his family. His wife is not accustomed to manual labour, and she must be fed. Even as regards the man allowed, I cannot say that it would take a man ten hours. I estimated at about eight hours. Myself and the Sub-Magistrate watched two cases of carpet weaving when it was going on for about half an hour or so. The weavers were well-made Mussalmans, and barring interruptions such as the thread snapping (it did now and then), the frame getting loose now and then and requiring to be adjusted, or the *Kandelu* (reels for the woof) running out and the weaver waiting for fresh reels, and several other causes. Though it was possible, we thought that a foot may be woven in an hour still allowing for interruptions, bearing in mind that our relief weavers are not all strong and well-made, and the wage we allow is a bare subsistence allowance calculated on the price of yellow cholum, whereas persons carrying on the weaving profession are mostly accustomed to eat white cholum, I satisfied myself that the rates we are giving are not too liberal. The time taken also depends to some extent upon the closeness given to the woof threads, which is done by the exercise of some force. Some time is also taken in arranging and disentangling the threads of the warp. It is not to be supposed that all the non-working children and incapable dependants of the weavers receiving our aid, or even the majority of them, attend our kitchen. I believe they are maintained out of their wages only.

6. In order, however, to be quite sure about the matter and whether it is possible to increase the present task which has been adopted only tentatively, I am, under your orders, arranging to have a carpet as well as the other cloths woven in our Famine office.

7. At the request of the Kurnool Deputy Collector, I sent him a sample of our carpet on the 11th instant and desired him at the same time to send me one of that place for inspection. I have not yet received.

8. The cost of materials for a carpet was put down at Rs. 1-4-9 and not Rupees 1-14-9. The figure 14 in the annas column referred to by the Board is apparently a clerical error which has crept in somewhere. My office copy is all right.

9. Turning now to the *Panchalu*. The Board has apparently taken the figures for a pair of 6 cubits a piece. It has taken 24 tolas as the equivalent of a local seer instead of 21 only. The time taken is 2 men and 3 women and not 2 men or 3 women. I have, however, on certain calculation with the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, been allowing only 2 men and $2\frac{1}{2}$ women a pair. The Kurnool scheme does not allow for the cost of various processes connected with the weaving, which must necessarily be incurred by the weaver such as those locally known as *Sillu posedi* or *Pogu cheside* (i.e., preparing the warp threads of the requisite length and number), *Sari cheside* (stiffening the threads with what is known as *genjalu*, *achuadikedi* (joining the warp threads on to the loom), *Thodethi* (reeling the thread intended for the woof on a conically-shaped instrument made of bamboo called *pau*, in order to get the requisite length of woof) and *Kandelu Chuttethe* (reeling the woof threads again from the *pau* into small rolls of specified length fit to be held in the shuttle). Then there is the cooly of a boy whose services are required to adjust the threads of the warp, as they get entangled or snap from time to time while on the loom, and this is apparently the only item for which the Kurnool scheme makes any allowance when it speaks of the cooly for adjusting.

10. I have collected details of the time, labour, and cost of all the various processes described above, but do not wish to trouble you with them just at present. They will duly be touched upon when I report the result of the experimental weaving ordered by you.

11. I thought it necessary to explain at this length how our rates have been arrived at, in the hope that the Board will be pleased to see that necessary care has been taken in the matter of calculating the wages to be allowed.

Endorsement by the Collector of Bellary, dated 2nd January 1897, Dis. No. 15.

Submitted to the Board of Revenue (Settlement) with reference to paragraph 3 of the Board's Resolution No. 372-A, dated 30th November 1896.

2. The Divisional officer has been requested to have a cloth of each pattern woven under his personal supervision, so that he may know exactly the quantity of materials used, the time occupied and the amount of labour necessary. His report will be submitted to Board when received.

Read—also the following letter from M.R.Ry. D. JAGANNATHA ROW Pantulu Garu, Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Kurnool, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 19th December 1896, Dis. No. 751-Rev., and endorsement of the Collector of Kurnool thereon, dated 5th January 1897, Dis. No. 16-Eng. :—

With reference to the last part of paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 372-A (R.S., L. R. and Agri.), dated 30th November 1896, remarking that the difference in the tasks prescribed for weaving operations at Adóni and Kurnool point to the necessity for very careful enquiry by the local officers, and requesting you to see that it is carried out at a very early date, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The weaving operations consist of two branches—(1) carpet weaving and (2) cloth weaving.

3. As regards the carpet weaving, I regret that there are no previously-tested and sanctioned data. The task prescribed in the first instance was three carpets per day but you were pleased to reduce the task in your Proceedings, Tour Dis. No. 113-Eng., dated 25th November 1896. The present task is one-and-a-half carpets per day, and even at this rate the weavers have not come forward to take up work. The time given for a carpet at Adóni is one day for a man and one day for a woman, practically two days, the dimensions of the carpet being $6\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ feet = $21\frac{1}{2}$ square feet and the twist used being No. 20 for warp and country twist, black and red, for woof, whereas the twist used for our carpets is No. 6 which is of course much coarser than the Adóni one. Our carpets are of two kinds called "Patti" and "Chedasti". The former is woven by females and the latter by males. The time given for each is two-thirds of a day or one-and-a-half carpets per day. The dimensions of patti are 6×3 feet = 18 square feet and of chedasti are $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ feet = $28\frac{1}{8}$ square feet. The dimensions of the former are less and those of the latter more than those of the Adóni carpet.

4. Before coming to any decision with regard to the task, I would respectfully invite your kind and particular attention to the following. The weavers themselves admit that they would weave at the rate of one carpet per day. At the time of recommending the reductions, which you were good enough to sanction, as stated in paragraph 2 *supra*, I had experiments made by the Tahsildar of Ramallakota and the Deputy Tahsildar of Kurnool, when one female took 5 hours 30 minutes, another 7 hours 15 minutes and a third 6 hours 22 minutes to weave each a patti carpet, the average time taken being $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Of the above time 15 minutes were taken in the morning and 30 minutes in the evening simply for adjusting. Taking an equal period for adjusting both morning and evening at 15 minutes on each occasion, the average time taken for a carpet comes to 6 hours. It must be borne in mind that this is the time taken by gosha females in their own easy way. The prescribed working time is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 in the morning and from 2 to sun set, i.e., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in the evening—*vide* rule 8 of appendix VI, the total being 9 hours a day. Then, is it unreasonable on our part to ask to weave one-and-a-half carpets per day when the average time taken for a carpet is 6 hours? Can this in any way be called a rigid task?

5. With reference to the other or "Chedasti" kind of carpet woven by males, similar experiments were made. One man took 6 hours 45 minutes, another 7 hours, a third 7 hours 15 minutes, a fourth 7 hours 20 minutes and a fifth 7 hours 5 minutes, the average being 7 hours 5 minutes or say 7 hours leaving out small fraction. At this rate each man has got 2 hours spare time at his

disposal. He is quite ready to weave one carpet a day. We allow a holiday for every six days, which is a thing unknown to natives. Let us now make calculations for a week. In their own way they can weave seven carpets for the seven days. They have also 14 spare hours at 2 hours a day as shown above. Can they not weave two carpets during these 14 spare hours; can 9 (nine) carpets for seven days (six working days + one holiday according to our calculations) be said to be too much for them and can this be called an impracticable and rigid a test; especially considering the work done under experiment was done in their own way? They will besides have the advantage of having their non-working children and old and infirm dependants fed gratuitously by Government.

6. I would further ask these weavers to compare their lot with the tasks of the ordinary relief-workers and if they only do so, they would, I am sure, find more reasons to congratulate themselves for the task now prescribed for them than grumble at it. Notwithstanding all this, the carpet weavers say that they are not prepared to weave carpets unless they are paid As. 2 for patti kind of carpet and As. 3-6 per chedasti carpet, irrespective of the task and prices. How far their request can be complied with, I would leave for your decision.

7. As for the Adóni task, the work to be done there is, I admit, more refined; but the admission of the weavers here to the effect that they can weave a carpet a day is a self-evident proof that so much time as two days for a carpet is not necessary. Much, however, depends upon the texture and other surrounding circumstances which should be left more for the decision of the local officers. As for the Kurnool task, I think, I have shown enough that it is not an unreasonable or a hard one.

8. Now as regards the cloth-weaving operations, I give hereunder the dimensions of the cloths, kind of twist used, and the time given for each in Salem, Kurnool and Adóni. I have left out of consideration cloths for which silk is also used in Salem, as no such cloths are proposed to be woven here.

Salem.			Twist used.	Time taken.
sq. CUBITS.				
1. Female cloth	... 14 × 2 = 28	English red No. 40, black Nos. 20 and 30 and yellow No. 30.		2 days.
2. Do.	... 14½ × 2 = 29	English No. 40, white country and black No. 20.		2 "
3. Do.	... 14 × 2 = 28	Yellow No. 40, red No. 40 and black No. 20.		2 "
4. Do.	... 14 × 2 = 28	Warp red No. 40, black No. 20, woof red No. 40 and black No. 40 and borders yellow No. 40.		2 "

Kurnool, 1896-97.

sq. CUBITS.				
Four descriptions of female cloths.	16 × 2½ = 36	White, red, black and yellow Nos. 20 and 40.		2½ days.
Male cloths ...	14 × 2 = 28	White No. 20 and red No. 40 for borders.		2 "

Adóni.

sq. CUBITS.				
Male cloths ...	12 × 2½ = 27	White No. 20—two days for a man and three days for a woman.		

9. From the above you will observe that for cloths measuring 28 and 29 square cubits, a time of two days is allowed in Salem. The same time, namely, two days, for 28 square cubits of cloth and two-and-a-half days for 36 square cubits of cloth is also

N.B.—The other kinds are not shown here, because they are not proposed to be woven at Kurnool.

allowed in Kurnool now, whereas the time allowed in Adóni for a cloth of 15 square cubits only is practically five days (namely, two days for a man and three for a woman), which is nearly half of Salem and Kurnool.

10. During the distress of 1891-92, cloth weaving operations were sanctioned for Kurnool, when the task imposed for a cloth of 17×2 cubits = 34 square cubits was two days and that for one of $18 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ cubits = $40\frac{1}{2}$ square cubits was three days (*vide* statement II embodied in B.P., dated 25th March 1892, No. 238) and this task almost corresponds with that imposed now; but no operations were actually carried on at Kurnool as it was reported that the Kurnool weavers had secured sufficient work from their usual sowcars. Necessity, however, arose about May 1892 to give relief to the weavers at Kodumur—*vide* Payápalí Deputy Collector's letter, No. 407, dated 4th May 1892, in which, among other things, the then Deputy Collector stated in paragraph 10 (b) that a weaver would take two days to weave a cloth with the assistance of a woman and a boy or girl aged above seven years, the task proposed being practically five days for a man. The Deputy Collector's report was submitted to the Board, who sanctioned the proposal to give relief in their Proceedings, Mis. No. 4395, dated 13th May 1892. It does not, however, seem that the difference between the tasks sanctioned in March and May 1892 was anywhere discussed and sanctioned, but the latter task only was however allowed at Kodumur.

11. Here I beg to be permitted to represent that when I proposed the task on the present occasion, I was guided by the Salem rules, where the work was actually carried on a large scale and the B.P., dated 25th March 1892, sanctioning the task for Kurnool. In paragraph 8 *supra* I have given the different kinds of coloured thread or twist used for the cloths both at Salem and Kurnool and they are the same in both the places. I only mention this to show that the texture and the difficulty in the work is the same both here and there. Practically the task imposed in Adóni is less than half and I do not know how it was imposed there. At all events, what was actually enforced at Salem cannot be an utter impossibility here; whereas our cloth weavers here also want five days' time for a cloth and have the audacity to say that they are not prepared to take advantage of the relief offered them unless they are paid a wage of Re. 1 for each cloth irrespective of task and famine wages.

12. In this connection it may not be out of place here to bring to your notice Mr. J. Monteath's reply to the letter addressed to the Bombay Government by the Deccan Sabha, extracted from the *Times of India* and published in the *Madras Mail* of the 9th December 1896, in which Mr. Monteath says that, "the question how relief can best be given to weavers is engaging the attention of Government. The employment of all people of that class, who need further relief in their own craft, presents difficulties which probably cannot be surmounted without a cost to the State which could not be justified; but it is hoped it will be found possible to employ in this manner such as are not able to perform the labour required on the ordinary relief works."

From the above it will be seen that the Bombay Government is of opinion that this sort of relief should be given very exceptionally and that the scheme is attended with all sorts of difficulties. I may further be permitted to state that this is a scheme which cannot properly be efficiently supervised. People work in their own houses and some of them are gosha females, in whose case the difficulties are augmented.

13. I have just had another conversation with the Kurnool carpet weavers. They seemed rather inclined to accept the task, but they clearly expressed their unwillingness to accept famine wages. I have therefore no other alternative than to conclude that time for their relief has not yet arrived.

14. Since writing the above, I have seen B.P., No. 394, dated 4th instant, sanctioning relief to the weavers at Kosgi in the Bellary district and sent to me for my information. From the task therein given, I find that a time of four days (two for a man and two for a woman) is given for a female cloth of 14 or 15 cubits in length and 38 or 40 inches in breadth. Thus the dimensions are $15 \times 2\frac{2}{3}$ cubits = $33\frac{1}{3}$ square cubits and the time given is four days for dhattees or miniature cheerés (female cloths) of $11 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ cubits = $19\frac{1}{2}$ square cubits, three days are allowed. Both these kinds are said to be more difficult than the ordinary panchas (male cloths)—*vide* last sentence of clause 4 of paragraph 9 of the Tahsildar's report embodied in the B.P.

15. The time allowed for the two kinds seems to me to be inconsistent with one another where four days are allowed for a cheeré of $33\frac{1}{3}$ square cubits, three days for a cheeré of $19\frac{1}{2}$ square cubits are quite disproportionate—again it is said in paragraph 10 of the Tahsildar's report that it may be possible to reduce the number of days allowed.

16. I now venture to compare this task with the Adóni one. From paragraph 8 *supra*, you will observe that the time given there for an ordinary white cloth composed of twist No. 20, whose dimensions are only 27 square cubits, five days are allowed, while for a cloth of more difficult texture and of larger dimensions ($33\frac{1}{3}$ square cubits) only four days are allowed at Kosgi in the same division, and even this time is said to be liable to be reduced. Thus it is clear that the Adóni task is too liberal and requires, in my humble opinion, early revision, and that we are not wrong in our task, which is no doubt rigid, but it is as rigid as it should be.

Endorsement by C. M. MULLALY, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, dated 5th January 1897, Dis. No. 16-Eng.

Forwarded to the Board with reference to paragraph 3 of B.P., No. 372-A (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 30th November 1896.

2. The difficulty of fixing a proper task for weavers is very great, but the facts mentioned by the Head-quarter Deputy Collector go to show that the Kurnool task is not unduly severe. Of necessity the task must be somewhat rigid to ensure its working automatically.

Resolution—dated 22nd January 1897, No. 46.

The letters read above contain replies to B.P., No. 372-A, dated 30th November 1896, in which it was remarked that the differences in the tasks, quantities of materials, &c., prescribed for the weavers' relief operations at Adóni and Kurnool, pointed to the necessity for very careful inquiry, which the Collectors were requested to make. Since the issue of the above Proceedings, the tasks assigned at Kurnool have been reduced with reference to the result of actual experiments; nevertheless, compared even with these reduced tasks, those prescribed at Adóni are very light. Thus, while at Kurnool, one man and one woman are required to weave 69 square feet of carpet a day, and the weavers themselves offer to weave at the rate of 46 square feet; at Adóni the task for one man and one woman is only 27 square feet. The twist used in the former place is much coarser and possibly can therefore be more quickly woven than that in use at Adóni, but even this does not satisfactorily account for the large difference in the tasks assigned, while the experiments made at Kurnool in carpet-weaving tend to show that the task based on them is not an unreasonable one. It must, however, be remarked that a holiday once a week, which is provided for in the Kurnool scheme, is quite unnecessary. Unlike the labourers on relief works, the weavers are employed at their homes on work that is most congenial to them and can work as many hours and days as they please, so that their earnings are not limited to the necessities of subsistence. The Board therefore sees no reason to allow them any wage for a day of rest.

2. It is admitted that even at Adóni it is possible for a single able-bodied man to weave a carpet slightly larger than the Kurnool carpets in about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and a full day of 10 hours is nevertheless allowed for the work, on the ground that all weavers are not able-bodied, that petty interruptions, caused by the thread snapping, the frame getting loose and the like, are frequent, and that the C class wage calculated on the price of yellow cholam is insufficient; the services of a woman, too, who assists "in preparing the woof and making it into reels" are not required for a full day, and yet a full day's wage is allowed for one, as the weaver must have somebody to look after his household and to cook food for him, while he is engaged in weaving. It will be pointed out to the Collector that considerations such as these ought not to weigh in fixing the task and are disregarded in determining the tasks on relief works. The task, in order that it may be real a test of the need for relief, should be regulated with reference solely to the capacity of an average weaver working 10 hours a day. The members of his family who are unable to work should be relieved at kitchens, rather than by lowering the task and increasing the wages of the weaver.

3. As regards the task for weaving *panchal*, it is observed that the Kurnool scheme gives it as almost the same as in the Salem rules, although the experiments made showed that that task was too high. It will be observed that the Salem scheme was never put into actual operation there. The results of the experiments that are being made at Adóni will be awaited.

4. In paragraphs 14 to 16 of his letter contained in the second paper read above, the Deputy Collector of Kurnool draws attention to the higher task for weaving female cloths prescribed for Kosgi (B.P., No. 394 of 1896) as compared with that imposed at Adóni. Probably this is due to the fact that it is proposed to pay the weavers at the former place extra charges for certain minor operations in connection with the work, which are not allowed to the Adóni weavers. The Collector of Bellary will, however, be requested to notice the point in his report on the experiments in weaving *panchal*. It is advisable that all operations that can be tasked should be paid for at Code rates of wages, and not in lump sums. In this connection the attention of Collectors will be drawn to the Memorandum printed in B.P., No. 474 of 1896 (p. 12).

5. The Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool will also report what provision has been made in their respective schemes for the dyeing of the yarn used for carpets and coloured cloths; whether coloured yarn is supplied to the weavers, or white yarn with the necessary dyes is issued and the cost of dyeing paid for separately.

6. The Collector of Bellary is requested to see that the quantities of materials used in weaving are reported in recognized standard weights, such as the imperial seer or the tola or pound, and that, when the local weights are quoted, their equivalents in standard weights are also given at the same time.

7. When the inquiries in progress are complete, revised task tables should be submitted.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Bellary.
" " of Kurnool.

Copy to the Collectors of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Ganjam.
" " Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—No. 77, Revenue, dated 6th February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

From the Board's Proceedings read above, the Government concludes that a revised task table is as necessary in Cuddapah as in the two districts of Bellary and Kurnool.

2. In paragraph 2 of its Proceedings read above, the Board states that the task must be regulated with reference to the capacity of the average weaver working ten hours a day. In paragraph 8 of its Proceedings, No. 474, dated 31st December 1896, however, it stated that the task was set on the extremely easy basis of an eight-hour day. It should be reported whether the time allowed for weaving in Cuddapah should not be revised.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).

Exd. Shaik Karim.

25 Copies.

First copy sent to Press:

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

PAYERS NOT FILED UP BRING MEANT FOR TESTATE
IN ORIGINAL

N.P.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED.

Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.