



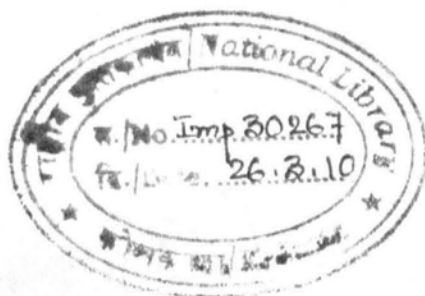
ABSTRACT FAMINE CODE

FOR

NATIVE STATES.

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The following abstract of paragraphs, chiefly relating to the Departments concerned may be found useful:—

DURBAR.—Paras. 5, 6, 11, 19, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 69, 72, 86, 87.

POLITICAL AGENT.—Paras. 5, 11, 13, 14.

CENTRAL OFFICER OR FAMINE SECRETARY.—Paras. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27, 29, 68, 87.

NAZIMS AND TEHSILDARS OR DISTRICT OFFICERS.—Paras. 1, 2, 7, 18, 41, 48, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICER OR SPECIAL DURBAR OFFICER.—Paras. 9, 10, 12, 18 to 23, 25, 26, 28 to 49, 51, 52, 54, 57, 73, 77, 78, 80 to 84.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Paras. 13 to 17, 22 to 24, 29, 48 to 56.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL OFFICER.—Paras. 22, 49 to 56.

PUTWARIES OR VILLAGE OFFICERS.—Paras. 60 to 71, 74, 75.

FEMALE NURSES.—Paras. 23.

POLICE.—Para. 87.

ABSTRACT OF FAMINE CODE FOR NATIVE STATES.

District Officer to report periodically the condition of the crops, the cattle, and the people.

The report to be submitted at close of the rains and after spring harvests.

Central Officer at the Capital to receive these reports.

Duties of Central Officer in anticipation of Famine. Statements to be submitted by him.

Suggested that copy of this Statement be forwarded through the Political Agent for the information of the Government of India.

When famine is apprehended an official to be appointed to exercise control, to be called Famine Secretary.

Every Nazim or Tehsildar to be responsible for control of arrangements in his districts.

1. When the State is divided for administrative purpose into areas or tracts there should be some recognized officer in each of these divisions, one of whose duties it should be, even in ordinary times, to report periodically, say once a month, the condition of the crops, the cattle, and the people.

2. Such report should be submitted in as full detail as possible at the close of the rains and after the gathering of the spring harvests.

3. Some Durbar Officer at "the Capital" should be appointed to receive the reports thus sent in. He will be in this note termed the Central Officer.

4. Whenever, from the periodical reports, there is reason to apprehend that scarcity is imminent in any part of the State, the Central Officer should draw up a statement setting forth :—

- (a) The grounds of his belief ;
- (b) The area and population likely to be affected ;
- (c) The character of communications in the affected area ;
- (d) The condition of the grain stocks ;
- (e) Sources from which supplies of food may be obtained ;
- (f) Proposed measures of relief ;
- (g) An estimate of any extra expenditure likely to be incurred, and the local sources from which it can be met ;
- (h) Any other matters necessary for the due information of the Durbar.

5. A copy of the above statement may (with the permission of the Durbar, &c.) be forwarded to the Resident or Political Agent, who will transmit it with his remarks for the information of the Government of India. During the continuance of scarcity, the Government of India will be glad to receive periodical reports of a similar kind once a month when scarcity is not severe, and once a week when it is.

It will be the duty of the Resident or Political Agent so far as lies in his power to secure the punctual submission to him of such reports.

6. When the scarcity is serious, it will be advisable to declare some high official as responsible for the control of arrangements. He may be either the Central Officer above mentioned, or some superior official, to be called in this note the Famine Secretary.

7. It will be convenient if every Territorial Division of any importance in the State and corresponding in status to the District of a British India Province, has one official in it made responsible for the control of arrangements in time of famine. He may be called for the purposes of this note the Nazim or Tehsildar.

DUTIES OF CENTRAL OFFICER.

Duties of Central Officer when famine is apprehended. Early report on areas liable to famine and numbers likely to require employment on relief works.

Public works Officer to prepare and maintain annually a programme of relief works.

Conditions required in relief works.

If assistance from Imperial Government is desired Political Agent to be informed.

When famine is apprehended Central Officer to arrange for employment of those who are unable to leave their homes. Nature of work suggested. Object to be obtained. Prevention of population wandering about in want.

8. It will be of assistance if the Durbar will direct the Central Officer to draw up and communicate to the Resident and the Government of India a Statement of those areas within the State which are most

The above Statement should be drawn up at as early a date as convenient, after the receipt of this draft note.

liable to famine and a rough forecast of the maximum number of persons within each, likely to require employment on relief works in a year of famine.

9. In communication with the Central Officer it will be desirable that the officer responsible for the Public Works Department of the State should prepare and maintain, with necessary modifications each year, a programme of relief works. The works in the programme shall be ordinarily sufficient to provide employment for a period of six months, to the maximum number of persons who may be likely to need relief, in accordance with the information furnished by the Central Officer.

10. The works should be of permanent utility or such as commend themselves to the Durbar. They should be large enough to justify the supervision of Durbar Officials, and they should be so distributed that some portion of each work may be situated in or near each administrative division of a District or State liable to famine.

11. The Resident or Political Agent should be informed if it is likely that in the event of famine the assistance of the Imperial Public Works Department will be required in the supply of Engineers, plant, &c. The programme should state the nature and extent of probable assistance.

12. When famine is apprehended, the Central Officer should draw up a supplementary programme of works to employ those whom it may be deemed inexpedient to draft to works at a distance from their homes, or to afford employment to those needing it before scarcity has deepened into famine, or before professional agency works are ready, or towards the end of a period of famine, when it is expedient to bring back the labourers to the vicinity of their homes. Such works would be tank improvements, clearing channels, preparing land under irrigation canals to receive irrigation, eradicating prickly pear, preparing metal, collecting kunker, gravelling roads, digging fields, and other similar works; the formalities in regard to the framing of detailed estimates may be more safely relaxed than in the case of professional agency works. One of the chief objects of thus having ready before famine breaks out a list of large Public works upon which workmen may be employed and again of supplementing these with minor works near villages, where scarcity is apprehended, is to prevent the population of a State from wandering

about in misery through other States or British territory. It is much better that the able-bodied should be made to work and the feeble fed in their villages than to let them go out to die abroad.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Medical Officer to be appointed.

Duties of Medical Officer. Personal inspection and report. Advice as to strengthening of medical staff beforehand. Attention to water supply and sanitation.

Duties of Medical Officer in famine time responsible for the public health. Sanitation of relief works and camps, poor-houses and hospitals. Adequacy of food ration.

Medical staff subordinate to the Medical Officer.

Duties of Principal Medical Officer.

13. Some one Medical Officer in the State, who may be called the Principal Medical Officer, and will generally be the Residency or Agency Surgeon should be made responsible for the following duties.—

14. He should as soon as possible, personally inspect any locality where any symptoms of abnormal suffering are observable, and report to the Resident or Political Agent thereon, and advise the latter and the Central Officer as to strengthening the medical force at places where pressure is likely to be felt. He will specially direct his attention to the water supply, the lowness of wells and tanks, and other sanitary conditions of the tract affected.

15. In time of actual famine he will consider himself in charge of relief measures in their sanitary aspect. He will watch the general management the size, position, and control of relief works in connection with the public health, the sanitary regulations, and medical supervision of camps and relief works, hospitals and poor-houses. He will also take measures, in consultation with the Central Officer, for testing the adequacy of the ration for the gratuitously relieved, and the wage for labourers.

16. The whole medical staff employed in famine relief will be in subordination to the Principal Medical Officer.

17. The Principal Medical Officer will issue instructions in regard to hospital diets and use of extra food or drink for the various classes of patients, and will obtain from the medical subordinates and tabulate, month by month, for the information of the Central Officer, a return of the sick, of in-patients and out-patients, treated in poor-houses, relief works, and hospitals attached thereto, showing the number admitted, treated, and the mortality, and the chief causes thereof. If it is likely that any increase to the medical staff will be required from the Government of India, intimation should be sent as early as possible.

RELIEF WORKS

Relief works of two kinds,
(a.) Professional.
(b.) Civil.

Relief works. Professional, to be under a special officer. Suggestions as to his responsibility for receiving, classifying and control.

18. Will be either

(a) Professional agency works under the direct supervision of the Durbar of the State.

(b) Civil agency works under the control of the Nazim or Tehsildar.

19. On a large professional agency work it will be convenient that a Special Durbar Officer should be appointed to receive applicants; to relieve them till admitted to work; to classify them according to

physique, and draft them on to the work. He should be otherwise generally responsible for the condition of the working gangs outside their work.

Relief works. Professional system of classification.

1. Coolies and skilled labourers.
2. Able-bodied, healthy persons other than those in class (1).
3. All others not included in 1 and 2, yet able to work.
4. Aged and others temporarily incapable.
5. Labourers of classes 1. 2. & 3., who are not fit for hospital yet unable to do full work.
6. Convalescents from hospitals or poor-houses.

20. On professional agency works the labourers will be classified as follows :—

- (1.) Coolies, skilled labourers, and those who are accustomed to manual labour of the kind demanded, and who have not suffered from famine.
- (2.) All able-bodied and healthy persons, not impaired by age or infirmity, who are not accustomed to this kind of work but who are capable of doing 75 per cent. of the task commonly performed by the labourers of class 1, at the sort of work in question.
- (3.) All others who though not fit for classes 1 and 2, are yet able to do 50 per cent. of a full day's work.
- (4.) The aged, decrepit and others, whose incapacity is not a temporary one due to famine. These are not liable to be transferred to a higher class, as they are not capable of improvement in strength.
- (5.) Labourers of classes 1 to 3 temporarily, in the opinion of the Principal Medical Officer, incapacitated through slight illness from performing their usual work, yet not fit for hospital.
- (6.) Convalescents from hospitals or poor-houses, and all others whose powers have been much reduced by want or illness.

Relief works. Rules for the employment of 1. 2. and 3., noted in para. 20, also of labourers in classes 4 and 5.

21. Labourers of classes 1 to 3 will, as a rule, be employed on task work. The task for those of class 1 will be a full day's ordinary work ; for class 2, 75 per cent., and for class 3, 50 per cent. of that amount.

Labourers of class 4 and of class 5, if able, will perform light labour fitted to their strength and capacity. To them neither piece nor task work will be assigned.

Relief works. Medical inspection of labourers and advice of medical officer regarding their class and employment.

22. The special gangs will be under immediate medical inspection, the labourers being carefully watched from day to day by the Medical Officer in charge. He will be responsible for recommending the transfer to a higher class, of those who have sufficiently improved in health and strength. These gangs will be gently employed in the open air near their huts, in order that such improvement may be attained. At the discretion of the Principal Medical Officer any labourer of this class may be exempted from work and permitted to remain in his hut. The Special Durbar Officer will provide them with cooking pots and fuel when necessary.

Relief works. Children under 7 not permitted to work, to be under charge

23. Children under seven years of age shall under no circumstances be permitted to work.

of women, and to be sheltered and cared for.

They shall be liberally treated. They shall be collected and put in charge of female nurses while the parents are employed on the work, and shall be fed twice a day, receiving the ration laid down in the scale of wages and rations for children under seven in poor-houses. Shelter from sun and rain shall be provided for them, and about thirty put under one woman selected for her special fitness. The shelter shall be at such a distance that the children of mothers belonging to the gangs cannot interfere with the work.

Regarding care of sickly children and nursing mothers.

24. Reduced children and nursing mothers with sickly infants will, as a rule, be transferred to a poor-house. When left on the works these special cases will be separated, and in addition to their ration will receive every morning at the hospital, in the presence of the Principal Medical Officer, such medical comforts as he may consider advisable. Cleanliness will be especially attended to, and clothing supplied when necessary.

All persons applying for work should be employed.

25. All persons, applying for employment or drafted on to the works by a relief officer, the police, or village officers, will be received.

Relief centres to be conspicuous where new comers may resort and after inspection be drafted off.

26. It is important that persons who desire to be employed should know where to apply for admission to the works, and should not be subject to delays and uncertainty. A place will be fixed (which may be marked by a flag) to which all new comers will resort, and this place will be visited twice a day, morning and evening, by the Durbar Official if any, or if there be none, by the Engineer Officer in charge, or a subordinate deputed for the purpose, who should examine the physical condition of the applicants, class them accordingly, and draft them on to the work.

EXECUTION OF WORKS.

Relief works—Selection of, by Central Officer.

27. The duty of selecting works for execution in times of famine from the programme prepared will devolve on the Central Officer.

Relief works. Duties of Engineer officer in starting them. Communicating with District officer. Providing staff tools, huts, and bazar.

28. When a relief work is ordered to be opened, the Public Works Officer in charge will, in the first place, inform the Nazim or Tehsildar how long it will be absolutely necessary to take in making preparations. He will proceed at once to make the necessary arrangements for carrying it out, getting together the requisite staff and tools, and preparing hutting materials for such proportion of the expected number of labourers as the Nazim or Tehsildar may direct. He will also provide accommodation for the bazar.

Relief works. Central Officer to inform principal medical officer. The latter to advise regarding site for camps, water supply, hospitals, etc.

29. Notice will be given of the anticipated opening of any work by the Central Officer to the Principal Medical Officers who will visit the locality, or depute a Medical Officer to do so, and will advise as regards the site for the camps, provision for the water supply, size of the hospitals and the like.

Relief works. Huts, nature of, to be made by the people. Residency in them compulsory unless ordered otherwise.

30. The huts should be made as cheaply as possible. As a general rule, the earthen walls and raised floors will be the work on which the labourers should be employed on first arrival.

Residence in the huts will be compulsory, unless the rule is relaxed for special reasons by the Officer in charge.

Relief works—wages on, to be fixed with reference to the price of grain as per section 84.

31. The wages payable to the different classes of labourers will be adjusted from time to time by the Officer in charge of the work with reference to the prices of grains in the bazar to which the labourers resort, and in accordance with the scales laid down in para. 84, pages 12 and 13.

Relief works. Labourers, rules regarding payment of.

32. Labourers on task work shall in the beginning be paid daily, and after a time twice a week ; those on piece work being paid on the completion of the piece. All others shall be paid daily.

Relief works. Payments in cash recommended when possible—exceptional cases.

33. It is well that all payments should be made in cash so long as grain is procurable in the bazar provided for the labourers, or in the adjoining markets, as experience has shewn that it is much easier to control the distribution of a cash than a grain wage. When the local supply however fails, or the local dealers refuse to sell except at prices unduly raised, grain wages may, with the sanction of the District Officer, be introduced.

Relief works. Nominal registers of labourers.

34. Nominal registers of labourers of classes 1 to 3 on task work and of classes 4 and 5, and non-working children will be drawn up, shewing the name, caste, and village of each. The labourers will be paid individually.

Relief works. Size of gangs, and responsibility regarding them.

35. The labourers will be divided into gangs of about 50 each, under a gangsmen ; men, women, and children will be associated in due proportion as far as possible. The gang will be further broken up into task parties, where task work is exacted. Four to six gangs will be under one writer who will keep up the nominal roll, and who will be held responsible for ascertaining the reason why any labourer is absent.

Relief works. Rules regarding task work. Infliction of fines, and limit of fine permitted.

36. Care shall be taken to explain beforehand to each task party what its allotted task is. Fines will be inflicted for short work when the Officer in charge is satisfied that the deficiency is due to wilfulness and not weakness. He shall exercise patience and discretion and shall warn the labourers before putting the penalty in force. No labourer shall be fined so as to reduce his wages below the minimum fixed in Section 84 B. page 13.

Relief works. Fines how to be carried out in cases of wilful refusal to work.

37. If, however, there is continued and deliberate refusal to do the allotted task, in the hope of forcing the authorities to relax discipline, the fining may be carried out more severely, down to the proportionate payment for work actually done. The fining will be extended to the gangsmen, and even to the writer when the Officer in charge considers that they are to blame.

Relief works. Fines to be entered in weekly report.

38. In all cases the number of persons fined, with the amount, shall be entered in the weekly report.

Relief works. Full wages, when they may be considered admissible.

39. Full wages will be paid for days occupied wholly or in part, in classifying and hutting labourers, and on all days when from rain or other causes the full task cannot be performed.

Relief works. New arrivals, rules regarding payment of.

40. All *bona fide* applicants who arrive at the work without any written order from a relief officer shall receive a half day's pay in the morning and their full wages in the evening. If they arrive in the evening they will receive a full day's wage and go to work next morning.

Relief works. Payment of drafts by District Officer while on the road.

41. If they are drafted by relief officers and others to the work, they will receive, on starting, pay at the rate of one day's maximum wage for twelve miles. The last day's pay will be given them, on arrival, by the Engineer officer in charge of the work.

Relief works. Day of rest every seventh day.

42. It will be convenient to allow one day in every seven to be a day of rest. Labourers on piece work will be allowed to work on the day of rest, but the establishment is not to be called on either to measure work or to make payments on that day.

Relief works. Labourers how to be paid for rest day.

43. Labourers on task work and on daily wage will not be allowed to work on the day of rest, but on the evening before will receive the minimum relief wage for the rest day.

Relief works. Leave tickets.

44. The Special Durbar Officer on a relief work may grant tickets of leave for a few days to labourers, so that they may visit their homes without interference on the part of relief officers and others. He will guard against any abuse of this provision which may tend to cause a falling off in condition.

Relief works. Engineer officer to give due notice of stoppage of any work.

45. The Engineer in charge of a work will give timely intimation to the Nazim or Tehsildar of the date on which such work will probably close, and of any sickness or other occurrence which renders it advisable to stop admissions.

Relief work. Progress Return to be submitted by the Engineer officer, facts requiring notice.

46. The Engineer in charge of a relief work shall make a progress return for each week, which he will submit to his professional superior, at the same time sending a copy to the District officer. He shall notice any fact bearing on the sufficiency or insufficiency of the scale of wages or payments for piece work, and shall give any other information which it is expedient to communicate to his superiors. These facts shall be succinctly embodied in a memorandum accompanying the progress return.

Relief works. Book to be kept by the Engineer officer for remarks of Inspecting Officers.

47. He will keep a book for the remarks of inspecting officers regarding the working gangs. In a separate column he will record any explanation he may wish to make, and the action taken by him.

Relief works. Diaries to be kept by the Special Durbar Officer and Medical Officer and submitted, points to be noted.

48. The Special Durbar Officer and the Medical Officer will keep diaries, transcripts of which will be weekly sent to the District Officer and the Nazim or Tehsildar for transmission, in the former case to the Central and in the latter to the Principal Medical Officer. These officers will deal with the diaries in the manner laid down in Secs. 9 and 14. The Special Durbar Officer shall especially notice the ruling price of staple grains

in the market and the state of supply so far as it can be ascertained; the physical condition of the people employed on the works; of those seeking relief, and of the neighbouring population. He will also report any refusal to work, and the action thereon. If there is no Special Durbar Officer, these points will be noticed by the Engineer in charge in his report.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS ON RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works. Medical arrangements, duties of medical officers.

49. A Medical Officer, or a subordinate competent for independent charge, will be attached to every professional agency work. It will be his duty to frequently inspect the various gangs of labourers and to attend to simple cases of injury during his daily inspections. He will promptly report the cases of any labourers who, in his judgment, are physically unfitted for the work on which they are employed, to the Special Durbar Officer, who will take measures to have such persons transferred to lighter work or put on gratuitous relief. He will daily inspect the Camp conservancy arrangements, latrines and sources of water supply, and keep the Special Durbar Officer informed of the defects he may observe.

Relief works. Rules regarding hospitals and treatment of people.

50. There will be one or more hospitals attached to every professional agency work. These will be under the Medical Officer of the work, assisted by such subordinates as the Principal Medical Officer may consider requisite. Cases of serious illness or injury among the labourers will be admitted to hospital. Special wards will be set apart for reception of contagious diseases. Care should be taken to offend as little as possible the caste prejudices of the people.

Relief works. Medical officer responsible for issue of food, supply of cots, mats, blankets, &c.

51. The Medical Officer will superintend the issue of food to the patients, and will be responsible that each person gets the diet prescribed for him. In communication with the Durbar Officer he will arrange for a proper supply of cots, mats, blankets, and clothing for the hospital.

Relief works. Medical Officer to keep nominal register of sick report to Engineer Officer and Principal medical officer.

52. He will keep a nominal register of sick, received as in-patients, and submit once a week to the Engineer in charge of the work, and duplicate copies to the Principal Medical Officer, a return shewing the numbers remaining from the previous week, admitted, died, and remaining in hospitals with the diseases and causes of death.

Relief works. Medical officer to keep daily record of expenditure on food, extra articles of diet, &c.

53. He will keep a record of daily expenditure on food and extra articles of diet or stimulants, and submit the same as required to the Officer in charge of the work.

Relief works. Medical officer to make special report at once in case of Cholera or Small-pox, etc.

54. He will immediately report the out-break of Cholera or Small-pox on the works to the Officer, in charge, the Special Civil Officer and the District Medical Officer. The Durbar Officer will immediately inform the Principal Medical Officer.

Relief works. Medical officer to keep record of all orders received and official correspondence and in cases of doubt refer to District medical officer.

Relief works, medical officer to keep hospital visitors' book.

55. He will keep a record of all orders he may receive from superior authority, and all official correspondence connected with his duties. In cases of doubt and difficulty he will refer to the District Medical Officer.

56. A Hospital visitors' book will be kept by the Medical Officer. This book will be called for by the District Medical Officer in the course of his inspection, and the subjects of complaint or comment will be fully investigated by him.

CIVIL AGENCY WORKS.

Civil Agency Relief Works to be under control of Nazim or Tehsildar or Public works officers if desired.

Civil Agency Relief Works. As regards organization and management the same rules to apply as far as possible as provided for Professional Agency Relief works.

57. These works will be under the control of the Nazim or Tehsildar. Should any part of the Public Works Staff of a District not be required to supervise professional Agency works, it may, at the request of the District Officer, be employed under his orders to carry out civil agency works.

58. The constitution of the supervising and paying staff, the organization of the labour, the composition of the gangs, treatment of non-working children and other matters of a kindred nature, depend much on local circumstances and the character of the works, and must be left to the discretion of the local officers. The rules provided for the management of professional agency works should be observed as far as possible.

VILLAGE INSPECTION.

Village Inspection—objects of.

- (1.) To provide work for all who are able and willing.
- (2.) To send to Poor-house those unfit to work but able to move.
- (3.) To arrange for distribution of food to others.

Village Relief. System to be adopted.

Village relief. Inspection and report and points to be attended to.

59. The objects of village inspection are,

- (1.) That all persons in the village in need of employment and able and willing to work should know where work is to be found and should be helped to get it.
- (2.) That people unfit for work, but able to move, should be sent to a Poor-house.
- (3.) That people unfit for work and unable to move should be fed in the village except those who can be safely and conveniently transferred to a Poor-house.

60. In every village an officer (such as the Putwari or other village officer) must be appointed to inspect the village daily. He will be under the orders and control of the Nazim or Tehsildar, who if possible should themselves visit the village periodically. Where the Nazim or Tehsildar is prevented by his other duties from visiting any village in person, he should depute one of his subordinates for the purpose.

61. The main duty of the officers will be (1) to ascertain and report the extent of distress in each village, (2) to draft starving labourers to relief

Village relief. Arrangements for supply of grain or money.

Village relief. Village officers responsible for quantity and quality of grain distributed.

Village relief. Private charitable aid.

Village relief. Gratuitous relief not approved.

Village relief. Gratuitous relief to whom admissible.

Village relief. Gratuitous relief, daily register to be kept.

Village relief. Village officers to keep diaries points to be noted, and to whom submitted.

works or to poor-houses, and (3) to relieve those who are unfit for work.

62. Special rules will be made in each state for the supply of grain or money with which to purchase grain for the purpose of village relief. It will probably be convenient to make special arrangements with some respectable grain dealer of the neighbourhood.

63. The village officers will be bound to ascertain that the quantity and quality of grain distributed are as they should be.

64. The private charity of wealthy villagers may properly be employed on supplying grain for the relief of the poor who are unable to work.

65. Gratuitous relief should be confined within the narrowest limits. It is much better to make men earn what they eat than keep them in idleness.

66. The following classes may, however, if they have no friends to support them, be assisted through the agency of the village officers by a grain dole.

- (1.) Idiots and lunatics ;
- (2.) The blind, lepers and cripples ;
- (3.) The aged and infirm ;
- (4.) And those whose attendance on the sick or on infants in their own homes is absolutely necessary.

67. A daily register will be kept by the village officer of the persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.

68. The village officers should keep weekly diaries to be forwarded to the Nazim or Tehsildar, who will pass orders on them and then send them to the Central Officer. They will show the number of persons drafted to relief works and poor-houses, the number of persons gratuitously relieved, and the general condition of the population in their beat, the weather or crop prospects, &c., with a statement of funds disbursed.

POOR-HOUSES.

Poor Houses—Object of, and points on which care is necessary.

Poor-houses. What classes admissible.

69. Poor-houses are intended for the gratuitous distribution of cooked food and such raiment as is absolutely necessary for purposes of decency. The utmost vigilance should be exercised to see that the store of food does not fall short, that it is properly cooked and distributed, and that no fraud or mistake is allowed by which the ration can be reduced below the authorised quantity.

70. This form of relief is to be given to destitute wanderers who have no homes, or who have cut themselves adrift from their homes, and who are unfit for employment on works, or who will not work. Excepting those who are considered fit for employment on relief works, and those who may be sent back to their homes and placed on the village register, all persons received into a

Poor-houses. Conditions as to site for.

poor-house should be kept there compulsorily until the famine is at an end.

Poor-houses. Maximum number of persons to be accommodated.

71. The sites elected should, if possible, be on sandy or gravelly soil within easy reach of the Kusbah, that is the Nazim's or Tehsildar's head quarters ; they should be near a high way and be accessible to carts. An ample supply of water for drinking and bathing purposes should be secured ; there should be facilities for drainage, and the immediate neighbourhood of villages should be avoided.

Poor-houses. Not to be considered as hospitals.

72. In many localities there may be a difficulty in procuring materials for the construction of buildings beyond certain dimensions, as the area available as a site may be limited, and as the general management and discipline of a poor-house cannot be efficiently carried out. Where the number of inmates is excessive, it is to be understood that as a general rule the maximum number to be accommodated in one poor-house is twelve hundred persons.

73. Poor-houses are not hospitals, and a small civil agency work should therefore be attached to every poor-house.

OTHER MEASURES OF RELIEF.

Other measures of Relief for purdah nashin women.

74. In the case of respectable women who by national custom are unable to appear in public, endeavours must be made to gather all the necessary information from those residents in the village or its vicinity, who have personal knowledge of the circumstances of the families concerned.

List and Tickets authorising weekly ration and system of distribution.

75. When the list has been drawn up containing the names of the women and children entitled to relief, tickets should be issued authorising them to receive weekly the ration prescribed, and in return for the relief given they may be required to perform some suitable work, such as spinning cotton or winding silk ; and having regard to their state of seclusion, such arrangements should be made in communication with the ticket-holders as will insure the dole reaching the persons for whom it is intended.

Care necessary to limit the indulgence of gratuitous relief.

76. Persons of this class who possess able-bodied male relations (not in receipt of relief) should not be admitted to gratuitous relief unless the District Officer is satisfied that special circumstances warrant such indulgence, and care must be taken to prevent such relations throwing on the State the burden of supporting those who are entitled to look to them for help.

How persons of respectable position, reduced to starvation, should be treated. List to be sent daily to the District authorities.

77. So far as may be, consideration shall be shewn to persons of respectable position and family who are reduced to starvation. Such persons shall not be forced to labour on the works, but shall, whenever possible, be employed as overseers of

Artizans to be employed as far as possible in their own trades.

Orphans and destitute children, treatment of.

Measures to protect cattle—open reserves or Provide Tanks desirable.

gangs, supervisors, accountants or clerks on the works. If no suitable work can be found for them, they may be admitted by order of the Circle Inspector to gratuitous relief. A list of all such persons so admitted shall be sent daily to the District authority.

78. Artisans who require relief shall be employed as far as possible in their own trades on the Professional or Civil agency works and in localities where the members of any particular trade or calling are numerous. Preference may be given to works which will provide employment for men of such trade or calling.

79. A temporary orphanage shall be established at the head quarters of the district, to which shall be sent, on the closing of a Poor-house or children's kitchen, any children who are left without relations, or whose relations are unknown, or, if known, cannot be compelled to support them.

80. Any measures which can be taken for protecting cattle, and throwing open forests and reserves or by providing tanks, should be adopted.

WAGES AND RATIONS.

Wages and rations. Principal to be recognized.

Wages and Rations. Less on Civil Agency Works.

Wages and Rations. Full wage when to begin and minimum wage when advisable.

81. The principle should be recognized that an able-bodied labourer doing full work should get a full wage.

82. On civil agency works less wage may be given.

83. Labourers by Sec. 19 are classified according to their physical capacity, and the task prescribed in that section is proportioned thereto. Whether a labourer is called on to do 100 per cent or 75 per cent or even only 50 per cent of an ordinary day's work, he is, if he does that task, entitled to the full wage. On a smaller wage he would inevitably fall off in condition. The maximum wage will therefore be accorded to classes 1. 2. & 3 of Sec. 19. This wage shall also be given to the special gangs (class 5 of Sec. 19), but on different grounds. In their case special treatment is necessary, and a liberal wage is granted in order that they may recover from the effects of privation and may improve in health and strength. On the other hand, where the object is only to keep labourers alive, and when no improvement can be hoped for, the minimum wage is only permissible, and so this wage will be paid to class 2.

Wages and Rations. Maximum and minimum scales for labourers.

84. The following scales are prescribed :—

A.—MAXIMUM WAGE FOR LABOURERS.

The value of

Men	2½ lbs. of grain.
Women	2 „ do.
Children (1) ..	1½ „ do.
Children (2) ..	1¼ „ do.

B.—MINIMUM WAGE.

The value of

Men	1½ lbs. of grain.
Women	1¼ „ „ do.
Children (1) ..	¾ „ „ do.
Children (2) ..	1 „ „ do.

Children under 7 will receive cooked food as laid down in Sec. 22

Wages and Rations. Poor-house scale of rations.

85. POOR HOUSE RATION.

	Men.	Women.	CHILDREN.	
			Over 7.	Under 7.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Grain	16	14	10	5
Dal	2	2	1½	1
Salt	½	¾	¼	½
Ghi or oil ...	½	¾	½	½
Condements and vegetables ...	½	½	¼	¼

ACCOUNTS.

Each State to draw up its own rules for accounts.

86. Each State should have rules drawn up for keeping accounts suitable to itself.

POLICE APPENDIX.

Duties of Police Superintendent. Special reports. Precautionary measures. Extra duties at relief works. Poor-houses. Escort of treasure Patrols. Protection of markets and all grain in store or in transit. Disposal of the dead.

87. It will be the duty of the Police Department to apply for such additional officers, superior and subordinate, as may be required for special duty in famine districts, and to obtain sanction to enlist from time to time such extra force as may be necessary to meet all requirements.

It will be the duty of superintendents to keep the Nazim informed of all signs of approaching distress that may come to their notice and at once to send special reports of any increase of crime that may be attributed to a general rise in prices or a scarcity of food. They will also immediately report any tendency of the people to wander, and any great immigration or migration of people into or from any parts of their district. When famine is imminent, they will consult the Nazim as to what extra force is likely to be required for duty at relief works and poor-houses; for the escort of treasure required for the payment of labourers; for duty at Railway stations and general duty on the line of rail; and after such consultation, will take the necessary steps to obtain sanction to enlist the extra number of men required.

They will organize a system of patrol to visit the lanes and bye-ways of towns and villages and the main roads, in order to stop public begging,

(14)

and to bring distressed wanderers to the nearest relief work or poor-houses ; or, if unable to go so far, to the Police Patel of the nearest village, in view to relief being given to them.

In time of famine, the Police will take extra precautions to protect markets and all places where grain is stored. Extra patrols will also be sent out on all lines of communication so as to give general confidence to the importers of grain.

It will be the duty of the Police to see that persons found dead by the road side are properly buried or burnt by the village authorities and to report all such deaths to such superior authority as the Nazim may direct.

(14) End.



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