

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 8
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 8/89
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் lcy

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(25)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D. துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	<u>2211</u>	அச்சகம் பலவகை
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[For General Distribution.]

2211

Circular No. 3 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.

Simla, the 21st May, 1888.

Revised rules for the grant of compensation for dearness of food.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma ^{Upper} Assam, and ^{Lower} Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Central Division.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.
The Superintendent of Works, Simla Imperial Circle.

The following is forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance.

By order,

G. H. D. WALKER,
Under Secretary.

No. 1618, dated Calcutta, 28th March 1888.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the under-mentioned papers regarding the grant of compensation for dearness of food in Civil Departments :—

Note by the Finance Committee, No. 8, dated the 7th March 1887.
Office Memorandum to the Foreign Department, No. 4591, dated the 25th August 1887.
Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 4940 I., dated the 18th November 1887.
Office Memorandum to the Home Department, No. 4593, dated the 25th August 1887.
Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 565, dated the 11th October 1887.
Office Memorandum to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 4590, dated the 25th August 1887.
Office Memorandum from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 526—113-4, dated the 4th October 1887.
Letters to the Government of Bombay, No. 3338, dated the 27th September 1886, and No. 4592, dated the 25th August 1887.
Letters from the Government of Bombay, No. 1660, dated the 2nd July 1887, and No. 3082, dated the 14th November 1887.
Letter to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 4594, dated the 25th August 1887.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 4606—251, dated the 9th September 1887.

By the orders in the Financial Department noted in the margin, the Government of India authorised the grant of grain compensation to certain classes of establishments in the Bombay Presidency, the Central India Agency, and the Central Provinces, at certain rates when prices of the staple food-grains rose beyond a certain level.

2. In Financial Resolution No. 1915, dated the 22nd March 1870, the Government of India fixed the following scale of compensation for dearness of food for Civil Establishments in the Central and North-Western Provinces, Ajmere-Merwara, and Rajputana :—

"When grain, the common staple food of the people of the district, is dearer than R 1 for 10 seers, all servants of Government on Civil Establishments whose pay does not exceed R 16 per mensem, or in the case of men required to keep a horse or camel, R 25 per mensem, may receive an extra allowance of R 1.8 per mensem, provided that the aggregate pay shall in no case be less than R 6.8 per mensem.

"When such grain is not dearer than R 1 for 10 seers, but is dearer than R 1 for 12 seers, the said servants shall receive an extra allowance of Re. 1 per mensem, provided that the aggregate pay shall in no case be less than R 6 per mensem."

3. In another Resolution No. 174, dated 30th April 1870, it was explained that these allowances were not to be always given as a matter of course, but at the discretion of the Local Governments and Administrations, and that the calculation was to be based on the price of the cheapest kind of grain commonly used as food by the people.

4. By order No. 3297, dated the 19th December 1876, the scale laid down in the Resolution of the 22nd March 1870 was extended to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Mysore and Coorg.

5. The grant of compensation on this scale was subsequently still further extended by Nos. 3984, 3592 and 222 B.F. (Foreign Department), dated respectively the 30th October 1877, 31st October 1879, and 4th April 1878. The orders noted in the margin to Berar, to the Survey Department, and to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department of the Hyderabad Agency.

6. In the Resolution of 22nd March 1870, it was declared that the scale sanctioned in the order No. 689, dated the 5th February 1864, would continue to apply to those members of the Civil Establishments in the Bombay Presidency whose pay had not been revised since 1863. The order No. 3793, dated the 10th December 1864, was at the same time allowed to remain in force in the Central India Agency.

7. It appears that the orders quoted in the 1st paragraph of this Resolution are no longer operative, and they should now be considered as cancelled. In future compensation for dearness of food may be given, when necessary, at the discretion and under the special orders of Local Governments and Administrations, and Heads of Imperial Departments, in accordance with the rule laid down in Financial Resolution No. 1915, dated the 22nd March 1870, and above quoted. The orders in each case should be strictly temporary and, unless specially renewed, should in no case be held to continue in force beyond the end of the financial year in which they were issued. For the Postal and Telegraph Departments in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, orders were issued in paragraph 3 of Financial Resolution No. 3297, dated 19th December 1876, requiring a reference to the Local Governments when it is proposed to grant compensation to servants in those Departments; these orders will continue to apply and will be extended to all other Imperial Departments; Heads of such Departments should not grant compensation save after reference to the Local Government of the Province in which the officials, to whom it is proposed to grant compensation, are serving.

In the cases of the Survey and Thagi and Dakaiti Departments, the special orders of the Surveyor General and the General Superintendent respectively will, in accordance with this rule, be required before the title to compensation can be admitted.

8. There are a few cases in which special orders regarding the grant of compensation exist; there does not appear to be any necessity for the continuance of these; the general orders mentioned above can be applied, when necessary. Such of these cases as require special notice are mentioned below.

The case of the Rajkot Saluting Battery, will come under the general rule, the orders of the Government of Bombay, instead of those of the Political Agent in Kathiawar, being required for the grant of compensation when considered payable under the general rules of 1870.

The Assistant Book-binder, High Court, Appellate Side, draws an allowance of R 1.4 a month as grain compensation; this is really compensation for the reduction of pay; the allowance will be continued to the present Book-binder on the understanding that it must cease on his retirement.

Hospital Assistants in Bombay and in the Muscat Political Agency at present receive grain compensation under Military rules; the allowance was given by the Government of Bombay on the ground that it had always been drawn, and that it was admissible to Medical Subordinates in military employ. As the allowance is not recognised in the orders reorganising the Subordinate Medical Service, the extension to men in civil employ of the rule in the Military Department, or its continuance after the reorganisation, is open to objection. Grain compensation is not allowed to Hospital Assistants in civil medical employ anywhere except in the places mentioned, and no special reason is found which would justify the grant in these places. The Governor General in Council accordingly directs that the allowances should now be discontinued.

9. It is observed that in some instances compensation has been allowed for dearness of food-grains which are not the "common staple food of the district." As explained in the Resolution of 30th April 1870, quoted in paragraph 3 above, compensation should be given only when the selling price of the cheapest grain of any kind commonly used by the people, that is, "the common staple food of the people of the district," exceeds certain rates. It is

important that the rule should be strictly observed in this respect, and the Account Department will be instructed to re-refer for the special orders of the Local Government, any allowance which is not sustainable on the exact basis of the rule of 22nd March 1870.

10. The orders in this Resolution do not affect the local allowances granted to clerical and other establishments in Baluchistan, nor the special allowance for compensation for dearness of food granted to the Police in Upper Burma.

Ordered, that this resolution be forwarded to the Foreign and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information and communication to the officers and Heads of Departments subordinate to those Departments; to the Home and Public Works Departments for issue of such further orders as may be required; to the other Departments of the Government of India; to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; and to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

Ordered also, that copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller of India Treasuries, and to all Comptrollers and Accountants General.

B.N. 1866 u 8 22nd June 88

Communicated to officers
of the Public Works Dept
for information

20/7.0.11

B.N. 1866 u 8 22-6-81

Ch. E. for 9
Consig Engrs for Rys
Supr Engrs
C. A. to Govt
Exr P. W. A

2211

16TH JULY 1889, No. 597, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 18th June 1889, No. 3040 :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 325, Revenue, dated 30th April 1889, forwarding the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in which it is proposed that the ruling in paragraph 9 of the Resolution of this department, No. 1648, dated the 28th March 1888, may be modified so as to admit of the grant of compensation for the dearness of provisions being regulated with reference to the prices not of the cheapest staple food-grain of the district, but of the cheapest staple food of the servants to whom it is intended to afford relief.

2. In reply, I am directed to explain that the basis of the rule which was laid down in 1870, and the strict observance of which is directed in the Resolution of 28th March 1888, is that if in any district the common food of the people has risen in price beyond a certain point, the fact indicates a general scarcity and pressure in the district causing such distress to Government servants there employed as to warrant an increase to their pay sufficient to mitigate the hardship caused by high prices. The change proposed by the Government of Madras would render admissible the grant of compensation before such general scarcity had occurred.

3. The Governor-General in Council does not consider that the necessity for thus extending the grant of compensation has been established, and therefore regrets that he is unable to accept the proposal, which would, moreover, complicate the rule and might lead to the result that in the same district and at the same time some Government servants of the class for whose relief the rule is intended would be in receipt of compensation for dearness of provisions while others were not.

ORDER—dated 16th July 1889, No. 597, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of the above letter, it is observed that as in this

Presidency all classes of Government servants are habitually rice-eaters, the difficulty anticipated by the Government of India cannot arise.

3. So far as the Ganjam district is concerned, the inquiries made by His Excellency the Governor during his late tour in that district showed beyond doubt that rice, not ragi, is the staple cultivation of the district and the staple food of the people, five-sixths of whom, including many of the very poorest, eat nothing but rice. The percentage of the acreage under rice to total cultivation is also 67, whereas the percentage as regards ragi is only 19. In these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor in

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16TH JULY 1889, No. 597, REVENUE.

Council is pleased to declare, in modification of previous orders, that rice shall be considered to be "the common staple food" of the people of the Ganjam district under paragraph 9 of the Resolution of Government of India, dated 28th March 1888, No. 1648.

(True Extract.)

Chatter
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public, &c., Departments.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Military Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

120 Copies.

2211

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Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

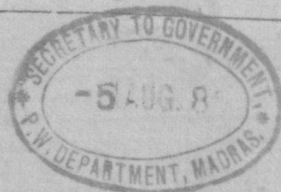
No. 1866w. 22. 8. 88.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th July 1889, No. 597.



JULY.

Famine Batta.

Rice declared to be the common staple food of the people of the Ganjam district for the purpose of regulating the grant of —.

With order

Communicated
to the Suptg. Genl I
Creek in continuation
of Oct. 1866 wd of 22^d June 1868.

Check
5-8-89

S. G. I. Circle
encl. w. a. 15/8
R. B.
replied to
15 May