(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 16

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் பிப் 1991

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	868	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	29-3-1893	198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

11th February 1893, No. 148, Revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 7th February 1893, No. 49 :—

Read—the following letter from H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Manamelkudi, 1st February 1893, No. 1-C. :—

I have the honour to submit my special season report for the fortnight ending 31st January 1893.

2. This report will deal chiefly with the Patukota taluk, and it may be well to mention that the area of the 101 Government villages in this taluk amounts to only 168 square miles out of a total area of 903 square miles. The Government villages are scattered all over the taluk from the extreme north to the extreme south, but are thickest in the northern and southern extremities.

3. Since 24th January I have been in the saddle daily from sunrise till noon and have seen a good deal of the south-east part of the Tanjore taluk, as well as of Patukota. The dry crops in the south-east of Tanjore and north part of Patukota are in a better condition than I expected. The dholl and ground-nut will both yield a fair outturn. The varagu crop is very short, both in straw and grain, but the area on which the crop is entirely lost is small. There is a good deal of manavari (rain-fed) paddy, most of which has withered before coming into ear, and under the rain-fed tanks from one-half to three-quarters of the crop is lost. In the tract I am speaking of there is sweet water from 15 to 30 feet below the surface, and the villagers are busily engaged in garden cultivation by means of small wells of the approved local fashion. These wells are mere holes, about one yard in diameter, sunk in a stiff soil. The number of wells is great—in some places there are 8 or 10 to the acre—and by their means excellent crops of maize, ragi, pumpkins, vegetables and tobacco are being grown in the enclosed fields around the village-sites. I cannot now give the area of this garden cultivation, but I think there must be about 3,000 acres.

4. Passing southwards from Patukota town to the coast, there is a great change for the worse. This part of the taluk is almost wholly inam. The soil is a vile mixture of sand, lime, salt, soda and potash. Well water is not obtainable or is brackish. The only crop grown is paddy under rain-fed tanks and the crop has almost entirely failed.

5. Along the 15 miles of coast from Sethu Bava chattram to Manamelkudi where I now am, the paddy crop was partially saved by the rain that fell at Christmas. Here again the land is almost all inam.

6. I visited this morning several Government villages five or six miles west of Manamelkudi. There is no dry cultivation. About half the paddy crop under the rain-fed tanks is wholly lost. There is everywhere a sufficient supply of straw for fodder, and there will be enough grain to support the local population, diminished as it is by emigration. Some remission will be unavoidable, but it probably will not exceed Rs. 25,000 for the whole taluk.

7. I have still the greater part of the taluk to inspect, and I trust that before the next fortnightly report is due I may be in a position to furnish more definite information. Speaking generally the Patukóta taluk would be a most unfavorable locality for opening relief works. South of Patukóta town drinking water is scarce and bad, and there are no facilities for supplying grain. Supervision would also be very difficult. I hear from the Engineer in charge of the Tank Restoration Party that he hopes to have estimates to the value of one lakh ready by the end of March.

8. I find that throngs of people from Ramnad are streaming northwards in search of work. They follow the line of chattrams along the coast where cooked food is served. At Manamelkudi chattram alone over 4,900 immigrants from Ramnad have been fed during the last two months on their road to the delta. The immigrants are now mostly travelling in companies of from 30 to 60, the men being followed by their wives and children. Some of the companies are taking their bandies, cattle, goats and fowls. One company of 60 Maravars, whom I have just spoken to, have with them 4 bandies, 20 bullocks and about 40 goats. They say they left their villages (Kovilankulam and Erumakulam) five days ago and that they are going to Negapatam "to carry rice sacks." Yesterday and to-day I have spoken to five or six gangs of this sort, and have met besides a large number of families and individuals, all of whom return the same answer, that there is no food in their country for man or beast, and that they are going north in search of food and work. The immigrants are chiefly Maravars and Idaiyars, but I have also met Pallars, Naikkars and Ravuthars. The men hope to get work as porters at Negapatam and the women hope to get work in pounding paddy. I asked some of the men why they did not emigrate to Ceylon or the Straits. The answer was "men can emigrate one by one, but what are we to do with our wives, children and cattle?"

9. They appear to be following the leader in a sort of exodus, and I cannot but regard the invasion as likely to cause serious difficulties. I have ascertained from the Executive Engineer of the Máyavaram-Mutupet Railway that he has not room for more than two or three hundred laborers, and when the harvest is over in another two or three weeks, Tanjore will have enough to do to support its own teeming population.

10. If this invasion from the south should make it necessary to open relief works, there are two works which appear to me especially suitable to begin with. One is the deepening of the river opposite the landing place at Negapatam. In many places the water is only a few inches deep and the inconvenience occasioned is most discreditable to so large and flourishing a port. Dredging by machinery is not likely to be practicable for want of a dredge, and the mud and sand must necessarily be removed by cooly labor. There is vacant land near where the coolies could be hutted without being a nuisance to the town; food and water are at hand; coolies are flocking to the town in search of work, and the Landing and Shipping Dues Committee have funds at their disposal which could hardly be better utilized. The second work is the deepening of the river opposite and below the Custom house at Muttupet. I have already urged the necessity of the work in a recent letter to Government which I have not with me in camp. I should be glad if Government see fit to direct the Department of Public Works to prepare the necessary estimates.

11. The immigrants have as yet been perfectly peaceable and well behaved, and I have not heard of their being in difficulties anywhere; but I would suggest the necessity of checking the invasion by finding, if possible, some work in Ramnád for those who require it. As far as I can see at present, the year may be tided over without extraordinary expenditure, but if the delta continues to be regarded as a place of refuge by large numbers of immigrants from the surrounding country, I do not feel at all assured that relief works on a large scale will not have to be opened.

Read—the following letter from H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Collector of Madura, dated Manamelkudi, 1st February 1893, No. 12-C.:—

I find that large companies of immigrants from the Ramnad zemindari are streaming northwards towards the delta along the coast road. The men are accompanied by their wives and children, and in many cases they are taking their bandies, bullocks, buffaloes, goats and fowls. In the last two days I have met half a dozen such companies numbering from 30 to 60 souls. They all say that they have been driven by famine from their villages and that they hear there is work at Negapatam. The companies I have spoken to were Maravars, Idaiyars, Kambalathars Naikkars and even Ravuthars. You are aware that the delta has already a teeming population, and though it has yielded a fair crop, any surplus is immediately exported and prices are as high in this district as elsewhere. I find that over 4,900 immigrants from Ramnad have been fed at the Manamelkudi chattram alone since 1st December 1892 on their way northwards, and this represents only a small fraction of the total number. These immigrants will, I fear, be unable to obtain work, and though I have heard no complaints of any misconduct, I cannot regard the invasion with satisfaction; and as they appear to be following the leader without knowing where they are going, I think you ought to make it known in Ramnad that prices are as high in the delta as elsewhere, and that there is no demand for labour. I leave it to your local knowledge and judgment to suggest to Government what steps (if any) should be taken to provide the Ramnad population with the means of subsistence.

Endorsement by E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, dated 3rd February 1893, No. 30-A.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Settlement, &c., in continuation of previous correspondence.

2. I beg again to urge the immediate starting of works on ordinary rates. If two lakhs be lent by Government for the purpose, I strongly advise that the amount be not entrusted to zemindari officials, but that a special officer be appointed from Public Works Department.

Resolution—dated 7th February 1893, No. 49.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The report of the Collector of Tanjore on the condition of the greater part of the upland portions of his district is re-assuring and it appears that it is only in the southern portion of the Patukota taluk that much serious loss of crop has occurred. There the Collector describes the soil as vile, well water scanty and brackish and the only crop grown, paddy, dependent on rain-fed tanks. Most of the area is inam, and, though near the coast, some of the crop was partially saved by the Christmas rains, a great deal of it is totally lost. The Collector has, however, not as yet inspected the whole taluk, and his further report will be awaited.

3. The Collector alludes to a large migration which is going on from Ramnad into Tanjore to people in search of work, who are taking with them their families, carts and cattle, and he views this migration with anxiety as he anticipates that after a week or two there will be a cessation of demand for labour in the delta. These emigrants appear to hope to find work at Negapatam.

4. The Collector of Madura, to whom Mr. Winterbotham had communicated the facts of this migration, urges the immediate starting of works in Ramnad to be paid for out of a loan to be advanced by Government to the Zemindar. The Board learns from the Zemindar that he has estimates ready for the repair of irrigation works to the amount of upwards of Rs. 98,000, and that he is prepared to expend that sum in giving work to his tenants on the zemindari if he be allowed to postpone payment till next fasli of an equivalent amount of his peishcush. He desires that the control of the expenditure in the zemindari shall be vested in an officer of the Public Works Department to be deputed to Ramnad.

The Board is prepared to recommend the postponement till next fasli of an amount of peishcush equal to the sum which the Zemindar may pay into the treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department to be expended on irrigation works, and it requests that the appointment of an active and energetic Public Works officer to be in charge of works in Ramnad may be made at an early date. It is not desirable that works on any large scale should be immediately commenced, and it is not yet clear that it is advisable to put any immediate check on emigration especially to Ceylon, but if the Tanjore district should be unable, as the Collector fears, to give continuous employment to the large numbers who are now entering the district from

Ramnad, a return tide of immigrants will set in towards Ramnad for whom it will almost certainly be essential to provide employment. It is desirable, therefore, that an officer should be on the spot prepared to give employment if such should be needed.

The Collector proposes to give work at ordinary rates, but in order to test the need for employment and to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary emigration to Ceylon and other parts, the Board thinks that the rates should be slightly reduced below ordinary rates.

Mr. Francis, the Head Assistant Collector of Ramnad, in his report for the fortnight ending 31st January, which the Collector forwarded to the Board for perusal and return pending the submission of the district report, took a more hopeful view than before of the condition of affairs in the zemindari. The emigation from the zemindari he regarded as a very happy feature and one which promised to remove much of the threatened difficulty. The emigrants he described as being in good condition and very cheerful, and he had found no signs of present distress needing immediate relief anywhere in the zemindari.

5. Pending the deputation by the Public Works Department of the officer alluded to in the preceding paragraph, the Board considers that the Collector should put in hand such Local Fund works as can be made available immediately in Ramnad.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

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

ORDER—dated 11th February 1893, No. 148, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

His Excellency in Council accepts the recommendation made in paragraph 4 of the Board's resolution, namely, that the payment of peishcush to an amount not exceeding one lakh of rupees, be postponed till next fasli, provided the money be paid into the Collector's Treasury to be laid out on the repair of irrigation works in the Ramnad zemindari.

2. The Chief Engineer will be requested, in the Public Works Department, to depute at once a competent officer to take charge of the relief works in the zemindari.

3. The Government considers that the wages to be paid to labourers who may be employed on these works should be regulated by the Famine Code.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" the Public Works Department.

Exd. G. A. Lewis.

85 Copies.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 11th February 1893, No. 148.

FEBRUARY.

Peishcush.

Accepting the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that the payment of — of the Ramnad zemindari, to an amount of one lakh of rupees, be postponed till next fasli, subject to the condition that the amount should be spent through the Government agency on the repairs of irrigation works in the zemindari.

18th February 1893, No. 440 W., Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

Read—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 11th February 1893, No. 148, Revenue.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), dated 7th February 1893, No. 49, Press.

Order—dated 11th February 1893, No. 148, Revenue.

His Excellency in Council accepts the recommendation made in para. 4 of the Board's resolution, namely, that the payment of peishcush to an amount not exceeding one lakh of rupees be postponed till next fasli, provided the money be paid into the Collector's treasury to be laid out upon the repair of irrigation works in the Ramnad zemindari.

2. The Chief Engineer will be requested in the Public Works Department to depute at once a competent officer to take charge of the relief works in the zemindari.

3. The Government considers that the wages to be paid to laborers who may be employed on these works should be regulated by the Famine Code.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Order—dated 18th February 1893, No. 440 W., Public Works.

The proposed relief works in the Ramnad zemindari will be constituted a temporary Public Works division of the 3rd class under the charge of Mr. C. A. Smith, Executive Engineer, who will correspond direct with the Chief Engineer on all matters requiring the orders of the latter or of Government.

2. Mr. Smith is vested with special powers to sanction all estimates for relief works in the division subject to the approval and countersignature of the Collector.

3. Mr. Smith will take steps to engage the necessary office and petty establishment. The Government is informed that the zemindari supervisor and overseers will be placed under Mr. Smith's orders. He will report if he finds further assistance of this kind necessary.

4. The Examiner will arrange for the necessary accounts establishment.

5. The head-quarters of the special temporary division will be Ramnad.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. T. WALCH,
Ag. Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To C. A. Smith, Esq.
,, the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.
,, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
,, the Revenue Department.

Exd. C. A. Munisawmy.
Spare Copies

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1893} Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated February, 18th.

Recd. Encs.

G.O., 18th Feb. 1893, No. 440 W.

FEBRUARY.

Famine Relief Works in Ramnad Zemindari

Orders relating to the formation of the proposed — into a temporary Public Works division under the charge of Mr. C. A. Smith, Executive Engineer.

No. 6 C.E.

Executive Engineer's Office
Ramnad Division
Dated Madura 20·2·93

5/868

From

C. A. Smith Esqr.
Executive Engineer Ramnad Division

To.

The Chief Engineer
Public Works Department.

Encl. nil.

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that under orders conveyed in G.O. No 440 W dt 18·2·93. I have sanctioned the following office and petty Establishment from the dates noted against each, but as the Collector of Madura has intimated to me that owing to the recent rains in Ramnad ~~that~~ he has wired to the Board of Revenue that any services may not be required I have the honor to request you will be good enough to instruct me as to the disposal of the services of these men when they will no longer be required in this Dn, and also to authorise the Examiner to pass their pay of ~~these men~~ from the dates of their joining to the dates up to which their services may be retained.

Clerks:	Dates of joining.	Pay p.m.
1. Narayanasawmy Pillai Hd. clerk	4th-3·93.	Rs 55
2. Balasundram Pillai 2nd "	15th-3·93	35
3. Meenatchisundaram Jr. "	20th-3·93.	25

Petty

Petty Estt.	Date of Emp.	Pay p.m.
1. Sundaram Pillai messenger	1. 3. 93 –	Rs 7.
2. Ibrahim Saib Lascar.	3. 3. 93 –	6.
3. Muttu Naicken .	3. 3. 93 –	6.
4. one messenger	1 – 3 – 93	Rs 7
5. one Lascar	3. – 3. 93	6.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient Servant.

A Smith
Executive Engineer

P. W. CURRENT No. 2738

From,

C. A. Smith Esq
Exec: Engineer
Spl. Ramnad Dn.

To,

The Chief Engineer, PWD

No. 440 wa/ 18-2-93

Dated 20 } March '93
Despd 20 }

Recd: 22.3.93

Encls. nil

No. 6 C.E

Ramnad Division Establishment — Office & petty

Requesting instructions as to the disposal of the — when their Services are no longer required and to authorize the Examiner to pass their Salary

—

7/868

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

READ the following:—

Letter from the Ex. Engineer Special Ramnad Dn. No. 6 C.E. d/20.3.93.

FOR ORDERS.

Apparently notices of discharge should at once be served on the Establishment, pending final orders as to whether the division is to be organised or not, and the Examiner should be authorised to pass the pay of the men until their discharge.

2. The question whether Mr. C. A. Smith's Establishment is to be paid from Provincial Funds or from the money ma

Yes — being temp.y estab.t the notice need be only One month?
Ulo
22 Mar

Certainly from the money made available by the Zamindar, I should say but this question had better be closed & RO

available by the
Zemindar, has not
been settled, and appears
to require orders.

FOR ORDERS.

22/3/93

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868 Wd/29th March 1893

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. G/868

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following

From the Ex. Engr Special Revenue Divn. No 6 C.S. 20-3-93

One month's notice of discharge should at once be served on the estabt. referred to by the Ex. Engineer, and the pay of the men will be passed to the end of that period, or until their services are no longer required, whichever may be later. If the services of any of the men have been obtained from permanent establishments will revert to their substantive appointments when no longer required in the Special division.

2. The question whether the cost of Mr C. A. Smith's establishment should be met from Provincial funds, or from the money made available by the Zemindar, will be considered in the Revenue Dept.

(Simmonds)

[illegible] 23/3/93

[illegible] 23.3.93

[illegible] 28/3.

No 868 W d/ 29 March 1893

S.a.W.
T. [illegible]
R.B. [illegible]
E.W.

for favour of [illegible]

To the Sr. Engr Special
Revenue Dn.
- Exr. Accounts
- Rev. Dept.
- S.E. VI Circle

S.D. 29/3

[illegible] 4/4/93