

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 15-715-

DATED 5-6-97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Sanations of Native States - Maintenance charges:
Resolving in modification of G.O. No. 163 of 1897
that native states which have established proper
sanitation systems and maintain therein British
subjects, free of charge, will not be held liable for
the maintenance of such of their subjects as may be
deemed as civil sanations in accordance with the
residential.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department..	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cn	2389						
C no	2561						

Government (1897) of Madras.
PUBLIC.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 715, 5th June 1897.

JUNE.

Lunatics of Native States—Maintenance Charges.

Resolving, in modification of G.O., Mra. No. 163 of 1897, that Native States which have established proper lunatic asylums and maintain therein British subjects, free of charge, will not be held liable for the maintenance of such of their subjects as may be confined as civil lunatics in asylums in the Madras Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., Mis. No. 163, Public, dated 18th February 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting the Residents at Hyderabad and in Travancore to re-address the Durbars concerned, in the light of the remarks made, regarding the maintenance charges of certain civil pauper lunatics, being subjects of those States, confined in the Lunatic Asylum, Vizagapatam, and stating that steps will be taken in the Political Department for issue of general orders to avoid misconception in future.

READ—also the following papers:—

From Lieutenant-Colonel D. ROBERTSON, Resident in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Ootacamund, 27th April 1897, Camp No. 6.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 169, Political, dated 16th ultimo, forwarding copy of the Proceedings marginally quoted regarding which I am asked to make the necessary intimation to the Mysore Durbar.

2. A lunatic asylum is maintained in the Native City of Bangalore for the reception of lunatics belonging to the Mysore State, and, so far as can be seen from the correspondence in this office, no case has arisen in recent years (other than those of lunatics sent from the Civil and Military Station) in which it has been necessary to send a Mysore subject to an asylum in the Madras Presidency. At any rate no demand has been made upon the State for maintenance charges on this account. Before, therefore, communicating the decision of the Madras Government to the Durbar, I shall be glad to be informed whether a reciprocal obligation to meet the maintenance charges of British subjects belonging to the Madras Presidency, confined in the Mysore State asylum, would be admitted by the Madras Government.

From F. A. NICHOLSON, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp, Peermaad, 24th April 1897, Ref. on C. No. 1122.

Referring to G.O., Mis. No. 163, Public, dated 18th February 1897, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter, No. 2223-G.—933, dated 11th instant, from the Diwan of Travancore.

2. A large number of paupers and others find their way from British India into Travancore, and out of them not a few are half-witted or lunatic. There are in the Trivandrum Lunatic Asylum 96 inmates, of whom 9 are natives of British India; all being civil lunatics, and these have up to date been treated and maintained without question by the Travancore Sircar. Probably on a census of lunatics in Madras asylums, it would be found that natives of Travancore are less numerous than natives of British India in Travancore asylums.

3. I therefore recommend, as a matter of comity and expediency, that the principle of reciprocity be accepted, and that the claims for Travancore lunatics in Madras asylums be dropped.

ENCLOSURE.

From M.R.Ry. S. SHUNGRASOBYER, Diwan of Travancore, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 11th April 1897, No. 2223-G.—933.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Ref. on C. No. 848, dated 27th ultimo.

2. His Highness' Government had no idea that, so far as the liability of this State went there was any difference between a Travancore criminal and civil lunatic confined in a British asylum. A lunatic, whether he is a criminal or no criminal, has to be secured all the same for purposes of public protection and order. This, however, is a point which more or less merges in the larger question of reciprocity which naturally arises from the present demand. There are at this moment 9 lunatics, all civil, in the Lunatic Asylum at Trivandrum, who are natives of the Madras Presidency, as per memorandum appended. In case Travancore is to pay for the maintenance of the lunatic at Vizagapatam for the reason of his being a native of this country, you will, I am sure, admit the fairness of a reciprocal treatment in the case of the British subjects who have been detained in the lunatic asylum here. It is far from the wish of His Highness' Government to urge any claim in this respect. But as the case under reference turns on the principle of reciprocity, I have ventured to bring it forward in the hope that the question may be viewed in all its bearings and a proper understanding come to.

3. I request you will be good enough to lay the matter before the Madras Government for reconsideration in the light of what I have submitted above.

List of foreigners who are inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Trivandram.

Names.	Sex.	Caste.	Residence.
1. Appavoo	Male ..		Ramanadapuram.
2. Harichendren	Do. ..	Ochen ..	Tinnevely.
3. Alagammah	Female ..	Retty ..	Trichinopoly.
4. Letchumana Iyen	Male ..	Brahmin ..	Tenkasi.
5. S. Nilakanda Iyen	Do. ..	Do. ..	Tinnevely.
6. Harihara Iyen	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
7. Munka Row	Do. ..		Nagpur.
8. Narayanaloo	Do. ..		Nellore.
9. Krishnamoorthy	Do. ..	Chetty ..	Srivilliputtur.

ORDER—No. 715, Public, dated 5th June 1897.

From the letters read above it appears that both in Mysore and in Travancore the cost of maintaining civil insanes who are British subjects is met by the Native States concerned. Under these circumstances, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to accept the reciprocal obligation to maintain, free of cost, subjects of those States confined in asylums in this Presidency.

2. In accordance with this decision the Government resolves, in modification of G.O., Mis. No. 163, Public, dated 18th February 1897, that Native States which have established proper lunatic asylums and maintain therein British subjects, free of charge, will not be held liable for the maintenance of such of their subjects as may be confined as civil lunatics in asylums in the Madras Presidency.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Department.
" Judicial Department.
" Surgeon-General.

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	D ^g e.
R 131-2	24.4.97		3.5.92
16879	16.3.97	sc	836
163/4	18.2.97	kei	279
1247/8	1.3.8.96	mi	1182
✓ 708	4.10.4.96		323
271	4.8.2.96		227
2039	2.10.95	adst	687
975/6	10.5.95	mi	1346
123	18.1.95		2095
73	14.1.93		230

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date
	1578	Publicad	7-10-82
	789		26-7-82
	292		9-2-78
	1688-89		20-8-81
	1057		1-5-80
	1085		8-7-67
	1231-2		31-7-67

Judicial
Political (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



From

F. A. Nicholson Esquire
Ag Resident in Travancore
Cochin.

Refone No. 1122.

Order

Dated 24th April 1897.

Received 3
Registered 4 } 97

Enclosures 1.

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SUBJECT.

Re British Indian
lunatics in the Travancore
Asylum.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

1,000-8-5-97.

C. No. 1686, 4/703

(1) H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(2) THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

Maintenance charges of Civil Lunatics

FOR ORDERS.

* Flagged A

Where a native state maintains a proper Lunatic Asylum, reciprocity would be the simplest course & save much trouble. When it does not maintain a proper Lunatic Asylum,

* G.O. 168 Poll of 16th March/97

I think the charge for civil lunatics must be maintained. Criminal lunatics are on a different footing, because we can't by law run! - get rid of them must. Keep them - There may be some finer distinction but none seems to me.

27/5/97

Y. L. L. L.

27/5/97

Reference is solicited to G.O.

No. 133 Public dated 15th February, 1897 by which it was ordered that all Native States within or contiguous to this Presidency should be "informed of their liability to meet the maintenance charges of any of their subjects who may at any time be confined as Civil lunatics in the asylums in this Presidency under section XIV of Act VI of 1858." This was communicated in the Political Department to all Political Officers concerned to make the necessary intimation to their respective Durbars. Residents in Mysore and at Hyderabad were also addressed.

The currents under disposal are communications on the subject from the Residents in Travancore and in Mysore. The former forwards a letter from the Dewan of Travancore in which he argues that, as a lunatic, whether criminal or non-criminal, has to be secured for the protection of the public, His Highness' Government had no idea that so far as the liability of that state went there was any difference between a Travancore

core criminal and civil lunatic in a British asylum. But, he says, the point more or less merges in the larger question of reciprocity which arises from the present demand of this Government. The Dewan points out that there are nine civil lunatics in the asylum at Trivandrum who are natives of British India and suggests that in case Travancore is to pay for the maintenance of the lunatic at Viragapatam the fairness of reciprocal treatment in the case of the British subjects who have been detained in the lunatic asylum at Trevandrum should also be admitted by this Government.

The Resident in forwarding the letter states that these nine civil lunatics referred to by the Diwan, although natives of British India, have been treated and maintained up to date without question by the Travancore Sirkar, and that on a census of lunatics in Madras Asylums it would probably be found that natives of Travancore are less numerous than natives of British India in Travancore Asylums. He therefore recommends that the principle of reciprocity be accepted as a matter of comity and expediency and that the claims on account of Travancore lunatics in Madras Asylums be dropped.

The Resident in Mysore says that a lunatic asylum is maintained in the native City of Bangalore for the reception of lunatics belonging to the

* *Vide Statement at N.*

** The Resident would seem to refer to cases where lunatics are sent from Mysore into British India. The cases now under consideration are those of lunatics found in British India, and confined under orders of the local Magistrate.

Mysore State, that so far as can be seen from the correspondence in his office no case has arisen in recent years (other than those of lunatics sent from the Civil and Military Station) in which it has been necessary to send a Mysore subject to an asylum in the Madras Presidency, ^{and} that at any rate no demand has been made upon the state for maintenance charges on that account. He therefore enquires whether a reciprocal obligation to meet the maintenance charges of British subjects belonging to the Madras Presidency confined in the Mysore State Asylum would be recognised by this Government. This he does on his own responsibility before submitting to the Durbar the views of this Government in G.O. No. 113 Political, dated 13th March 1897.

18/4/97. The arguments of the Dewan of Travancore are, ^{submitted} ~~stated~~, strong. It is about this one way out of this difficulty would be to accept the principle of reciprocity as far as regards states which maintain lunatic asylums, i.e. to allow the maintenance of British subjects in these states to be set off against the maintenance of natives of those states in British asylums, this will however, be a practical proposition under the G.O. in question (No 163)

M. dated 18.2.97. There see

10-3-97

The note on this return is the reverse of the
page flagged A.1. The proposal that
there shall be reciprocal appears to
be a fresh one and it is submitted
that it may be accepted.

22/5/97.

[G.
24.]
for S. 20-1-97.

Public DEPARTMENT. 3

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 18/4/97

1897, No. 163 (h)

Again G.O., dated

1897, No.

Current No. 1686

of 1897, dated 27/4, from The Resident in Mysore &
" " 1703 " 1897, " 24/4, " Travencore
" " " 1897, " " " "

ORDER. W. 715 of 5th June 97

From the letters read above
appears that both in Mysore
and in Travencore the cost of
maintaining civil prisons which
are British subjects is met
by the native state concerned.
Under these circumstances H.E.
the G. in Council is pleased to
accept the reciprocal obligation
to maintain free of cost and
subjects of those states and
be confined in England
in this Press.

In accordance with this
decision the Government resolve
in a modification of G.O. no 163
P.O. d. 18/4/97 that, with
except native states which have
been notified.

the Department.

free of charge,
The British subjects who
not be held liable for the
Lancashire of each of their
subjects as they are informed
as civil liberties in
columns in the Press
Press?

(for orders)

AK.
2/6/97. 5.6.97.

The Resident in Bangalore
through the P. & S. Dept.

Pol. Dept. 1
Jud. Dept. 1
Lyn. Pub. 3
29/6/97

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