M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1330 Press

B.P. No. Mis.

Book No: 174-175

Dated 16-10-1874 196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 114. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd October 1874, No. 2,859:—

Read the following letter from J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 25th September 1874, No. 499:—

In reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 12th June last, communicating G. O., dated 8th idem, No. 704, I have the honor to submit the papers noted in the margin, from which it will be observed that the ryots affected by the late storm in the Trinomalay Taluq are 4,489 (of whom sixty-four are not puttadars) in 336 villages, and the aggregate loss is estimated at Rupees 4,55,857-8-0 (*vide* Statement A).

Copy of the Deputy-Collector's letter, No. 345, dated 29th August 1874; its enclosures, Statements A and B.
Copy of the Deputy-Collector's letter, No. 368, dated 15th September 1874.

2. Sri Baliah thinks that relief need not be given to all the ryots affected, and that it should be confined only to the twelve individuals in the seven villages entered in Statement B to the extent of one-half of their putta beriz, amounting to Rupees 178-10-9, as they are reported to be so badly circumstanced as to have found it difficult to proceed with their cultivation owing to the loss of their cattle.

3. The information collected seems to have been gathered in great detail; but I am by no means satisfied that on that account it is more reliable. Natives have a love of exaggerating their personal losses, especially if they find an official enquiry is being made about them, and, though no doubt great numbers of sheep and cattle were destroyed, it is difficult to believe that so many were destroyed as represented.

4. Assuming, however, that the statement accurately represents the losses incurred, it is unlikely that Government will pay 4½ lakhs of Rupees to make them good, and I am myself opposed to compensation in money being given to any of the losers. It would be an act of generosity on the part of Government, for which the recipients would, I think, be unprepared, and which they might misinterpret, while it would establish a precedent of a most awkward and embarrassing nature. If it should turn out at the ensuing settlement of the fasli that, owing to their loss of cattle, the villagers of the villages to whom Sri Baliah proposes to give money-compensation were unable to plough their lands and left them waste, then I think remission of the assessment of those lands might be given, as a special case, even if the lands be only punjah; but if the harvest turn out very good and no application for remission on account of the loss of their cattle is put forward, I would venture respectfully to suggest that beyond the expression of the sympathy of the Government already recorded, nothing more will be required.

5. I propose to conduct the settlement of Trinomalay myself this fasli, and shall then be able to look into this matter myself.

Enclosure No. 1.

From C. SRI BALIAH, Deputy-Collector, General Duties, to J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, dated Trickalore, 29th August 1874, No. 345.

In reply to your letter, No. 512, dated 27th June 1874, I have the honor to submit a statement (A) showing the villages in which cattle-deaths occurred during the storm in May 1874, the

number of deaths in cattle, ploughing and otherwise, and in sheep, and the estimated value of the loss in each village.

The original returns submitted for the villages are forwarded in a separate packet as vouchers and the numbers given to them are entered in the Statement in the column of remarks to admit of easy reference. I have, therefore, not shown in the Statement A the loss of each *individual ryot*, as by so doing the return would become a very bulky one; the ryots affected are 4,489 in 336 villages, and the aggregate loss is Rupees 4,55,857-8-0.

2. The information was obtained through the Revenue Inspectors and the Deputy-Tahsildar and in a few instances by the Tahsildar himself direct from the Curnams; and as all possible secrecy was kept up as to the object of the inquiries, as I had already intimated to you demi-officially I am inclined to believe that the returns are far from being exaggerated.

3. The returns (vouchers) have been carefully sifted in my Office, and the result is that only twelve ryots in seven villages have found it difficult to proceed with their cultivation owing to the loss of their cattle. A statement (B) of their beriz and their loss is enclosed, and you will observe that the loss is heaviest in the case of the Ryot No. 7 in the village of Kottakolam. Five others in the same village (*vide* Voucher No. 154) have lost cattle valued at more than 1,000 Rupees, the value in one instance being nearly Rupees 5,000, the total loss in the village was Rupees 21,419.

	Voucher No.
Puliambut	157
Karingalipady	158
Manil-kal	159
Elangoonny	160
Velialamputty	162
Kalladavy	163
Karicolamputty	164
Nippathooray	165
Kottamadu	168

4. In the villages marginally noted almost all the ryots have been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy; they, however, manage to proceed with their cultivation by receiving loans of money, and, where they are possessed of a little means, by buying fresh bullocks.

5. Almost all the ryots that have suffered are Puttadars, the nonputta ryots being only 64, or 1·45 per cent. of the entire number.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From the same officer, dated Trichalore, 15th September 1874, No. 368.

IN reply to your letter, No. 992, dated 11th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, in my opinion, relief need not be given to all the ryots included in List A submitted with my letter, No. 354, dated 29th ultimo. I would recommend it only to those entered in the List B, and limit it to 50 per cent. of their putta beriz (Rupees 357-5-6) where they cultivate the lands otherwise, the entire beriz should be remitted at the next Jamabandy.

2. A ready-money payment beforehand might, however, enable the ryots to buy bullocks and commence cultivation, which would be more profitable to them than the remission of assessment; and if this is considered more expedient and sanctioned, I will arrange to make the payments myself so as to give room to no frauds. I would, in that case, limit the measure of relief to the actual *loss* (Rupees 357-5-6).

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Collector.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 3 and 4.—Statements.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to G. O., dated 8th June 1874, No. 704.

2. The Board fully agree with Mr. Garstin's views, and think it will be best to leave the matter in his hands, feeling sure that he will deal liberally with those cases in which real distress is apparent.

No. 175. ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1874, No. 1,330.

Miscellaneous.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed in paragraph 2 of the foregoing Proceedings.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of {1874} Madras

REVENUE.

To

The Board of Revenue.

Dated October 16th.

Recd. Endd.

G. O., 16th October 1874. No. 1,330.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 174-175.

Loss of Cattle by late Storm in Trin[illegible] Taluk, South Arcot District.—With reference to Revenue Board's Proceedings as to the relief to be afforded to ryots for —, concurring with [illegible] as to advisability of the matter being [illegible] in the Collector's hands.

1330

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2135 & 3479

From the Board of Revenue,
Dated 12 June & 2 October 1874.

FOR ORDERS.

It has never been under-
Stood or Expected that
the State should make
good losses of this nature
& to Establish such a
precedent is surely of
very questionable Expediency to the

In the civil case advanced for the reference of blasting cattle may be allowed.

L.C.J.

15/10

It has been recently laid down that Govt is responsible that loss of human life & natural calamity shall be prevented at any cost & the State - but not that persons be assured by Govt.

I am not prepared

to interfere - Slow in most cases to upset & provoke delay in case the cause of disaster - Not clear the duty alone - and upon for the Labuan & Bank precedent

15/10 GBT

I am inclined to adopt the suggestion made in the paragraph which I have marked & hand to the Attorney Gen.

14/10

FOR ORDERS.

5230
1330

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 2nd October 1874.

No 2859 :-

No 499

Read the following letter with enclosures

From,

J. H. Garstin Esquire
Collector of South Arcot

To,

J. Groze Esquire
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir,

In reply to the Board's Proceedings dated 12th June last communicating G. O. dated 8th Idem No 704 I have the honor to submit the papers noted in the margin from which it will be observed that the ryots affected by the late storm in the Trinomaly Taluq are 4489 (of whom

Copies of the Deputy Collector's letter No 345 dated 29th August 1874
Its enclosures:-
Statement A.
Statement B.
Do No 368 dated 15th September 1874.

whom 64 are not Pattadars) in 336
villages and the aggregate loss is
estimated at Rupees 4558-7-= as vide
Statement A.

2. In Baliah Reddy's case that
relief need not be given to all the
ryots affected and that it should
be confined only to the 12 individuals
in the 7 villages entered in Statement B
to the extent of one half of their
Patta Rents amounting to Rupees
178-10-7 as they are reported to be
so badly circumstanced as to have
found it difficult to proceed with
their cultivation owing to the loss of
their cattle

3. The information collected
seems to have been gathered in
great detail but I am by no means
satisfied that on that account
it is more reliable. Natives have
a love of exaggerating their personal
losses especially if they find that
official enquiries are being made
about them and though we doubt great
numbers of sheep and cattle were
destroyed I find it difficult to believe
that so many were destroyed as
represented.

4. Assuming however that the
statement accurately represents the
losses incurred it is unlikely that
Government will pay 4½ lakhs of
Rupees to make them good and
I am myself opposed to compensation
in money being given to any of the
losers. It would be an act of generosity
on the part of Government for which
the recipients would, I think, be
unprepared and which they might
misinterpret while it would establish a

a precedent of a most awkward
and embarrassing nature. If it
should turn out at the ensuing
settlement of the Fasli that owing
to the loss of cattle the villagers
of the villages to which Sri Balaji
proposes to give money compensation
were unable to plough their lands
and left them waste then I
think remission of the assessment
of those lands might be given
as a special case, even if the lands
lie only fair land but if the harvests
turn out very good and no ap-
plication for remission on
account of the loss of their cattle
is put forward I would venture
respectfully to suggest that
beyond the expression of the sympathy
of

of the Government already recorded
nothing more will be required
I propose to conduct the
settlement (Mr. Macaulay) of
this Taluk and shall myself
look into this matter myself.

South Arcot Collr's Office
Cuddalore
25th September 1874.

(Sd.) J. H. Garstin
Collector

No. 345

Trichinopoly
29th August 1874.

From,

The Deputy Collector
on General Duties of
South Arcot.

To,

J. H. Garstin Esquire
Collector of South Arcot

Sir,

In reply to your letter
No. 612 dated 27th June 1874, I have
the honor to submit a Statement A,
showing the villages in which cattle
deaths

deaths occurred during the storm in May 1874 the number of deaths in cattle ploughing and otherwise and the number of sheep and goats estimated value of the loss in each village.

The original returns submitted for the villages are forwarded in a separate packet as vouchers and the numbers given to them and entered in the Statement A in the column of remarks to admit of easy reference. I have therefore not shown in the Statement A the losses of each individual ryot so doing the return would become a very bulky one. The ryots affected are 4489 in 336 villages and the aggregate loss is Rupees 4,55,857-8-0.

2. The information was obtained through the Circle Inspectors and the Deputy Tahsildar and in a few instances by the Tahsildar himself direct from the Curnams: and as all possible secrecy was kept up as to the object of the enquiries as I had already intimated to you Demi-officially - I am inclined to believe that the returns are far from being exaggerated.

3. The returns (vouchers) have been carefully sifted in my Office and the result is that only 12 ryots in 7 villages have found it difficult to proceed with their cultivation owing to the loss of their cattle. A Statement B of their Rent

[illegible] their loss is enclosed, and you will observe that the loss is heaviest in the case of Ryot No 7 in the village of Vallakolam who alone has lost cattle valued at more than 1000 Rupees the value in one instance being nearly 1 Cupee 5000. The total loss in the village was Rupees 2419 — — —.

4. In the villages marginally noted, almost all the ryots have been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy they will never manage to proceed with their cultivation by receiving loans of money and where they are possessed of a little means by buying fresh bullocks.

	Voucher No.
Puliambut	157
Karingalipady	158
Manikkal	159
Elangoonny	160
Vellalampully	162
Kalladary	163
Karicolampully	164
Nippathoray	165
Kollamadu	168

5. Almost all the ryots that have

have suffered are Puttadars, the non Putta ryots being only 64 or 1.45 per cent. of the entire number.

I have &c
(Sd.) C. Srinivasa
Deputy Collector

True copy
(signed) J. H. Garatin
Collector

No. 368 Trichinopoly 15th September 1876

From

The Deputy Collector
General Duties
South Arcot

To

J. H. Garatin Esquire
Collector of South Arcot

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 992 dated 11th Instant, I have the honor to inform you that, in my opinion, relief need not be given to all the ryots included in list A submitted with

Upon my letter No. 354 dated 29th Ultimo I would recommend to only to those entered in the list B. and limit it to 50 per cent of their Fulla Peruz (Rupees 357-5-6) where they cultivate the lands otherwise the entire Peruz should be remitted at the next Jamabundy.

2. A ready money payment beforehand might however enable the ryots to buy bullocks and commence cultivation which would be more profitable to them than the rejection of assessment and if this is considered more expedient and sanctioned I will arrange to make the payments myself so as to give room to no frauds I would in that case limit the measure of relief to the actual loss (Rupees 357-5-6).

I have &c
(Sd.) C. Sreebaliah
Deputy Collector

True Copy
(Sd.) J. H. Garstin
Collector

Submitted to Government with reference to G. O. 8th June 1874 No. 704

The Board fully agree with Mr. Garstin's views and think it will be best to leave the matter in his hands feeling sure that he will deal liberally with those cases in which real distress is apparent.

True copies & Extract

J. Gode.
Secretary

To,
The Acting Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with 2 original statements

C. Murphy.
C. D. M. Narasimacharry

No. 3479

Rev: 1874 Dept.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 2nd October 1874.
Despd. do. — " —
Recd. 3rd — " —

en 2. Odd

No. 1330 - 16 October 1874

Submitting to Govt. with remarks letter from Collector of South Arcot reporting on the loss of cattle sustained by the ryots by the late storm in the Trinomalay Talug.

With Rdr. [illegible]

No. 1330

R. E. Thuq. in C. concurs in the views expressed in paragraph 2 of the foregoing Proceedings.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1874 No. 73-74

[illegible] 16/10/74

174-175