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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1276	Press
~~B.P. No.~~		Mis.
Dated	30. 3 - 1877	197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Famine Relief.

No. 919. Read the following Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated 21st March 1877.

Read the following letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce (Emigration), dated Calcutta, 21st March 1877.

I AM directed to acknowledge the letter of the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated the 3rd instant, in which it is proposed that in view to benefiting British India, and at the same time affording relief to the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency, immediate emigration of laborers from those districts to British Burma should be given to the emigration authorities of that country, on the condition of advances.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, has sanctioned the proposal, and, subject to the condition that the emigrants are to be exclusively selected from the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency, immediate emigration of laborers from those districts to British Burma should be given to the emigration authorities of that country, on the condition of advances.

3. A copy of this correspondence of Madras, with whom you are authorized to enter into direct communication, with a view to arrangements being made for the emigration without delay.

Enclosure.

From Major C. W. STREET, Madras Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated 21st March 1877.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to the Government of India, whether, in view of the prevalence of vermin, an impulse could not be given, by special arrangements, for a more extended emigration of laborers from the distressed tracts to British India, partly as a measure of relief from the famine, and partly in promotion of the settlement in this province.

2. The British Burma Labor Law, for regulating the transport of native laborers to this country, was passed in 1873, and came into force in January of that year. Many preliminaries, however, had to be arranged before the law could be put into operation; and the following details have now been settled. The Chief Commissioner (Madras) and the Government of India, has, under the provisions of the Act, appointed an Emigration Agent at the port of Cocanada, the most favorable, under the circumstances, as a port of embarkation. Similarly, a Medical Inspector of Emigrants has been appointed at the same place; and the detailed rules required to be prepared by the Chief Commissioner, under Section 87 of the Act, for the general security, protection, and well-being of the emigrants after their arrival in this province, have been published. It is necessary to await the sanction of the Madras Government, as regards the preparation of the rules required by Section 86; and the attention of His Grace in Council has been called to the urgency of the matter. As soon as the rules are notified, the measures necessary to give effect to the law will be completed.

ent of the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated the 3rd instant, in which it is proposed that in view to benefiting British India, and at the same time affording relief to the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency, immediate emigration of laborers from those districts to British Burma should be given to the emigration authorities of that country, on the condition of advances.

YEN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce (Emigration), dated Calcutta, 21st March 1877.

If your Secretary's letter, No. 363-1, is received, I am to say that in view to benefiting British India, and at the same time affording relief to the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency, immediate emigration of laborers from those districts to British Burma should be given to the emigration authorities of that country, on the condition of advances.

3. A copy of this correspondence of Madras, with whom you are authorized to enter into direct communication, with a view to arrangements being made for the emigration without delay.

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for the consideration of the Government of India, whether, in view of the prevalence of vermin, an impulse could not be given, by special arrangements, for a more extended emigration of laborers from the distressed tracts to British India, partly as a measure of relief from the famine, and partly in promotion of the settlement in this province.

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3. It is impossible to say, beforehand, emigration to Burma. Possibly, the spec-
stimulate emigration from the distressed dis-
there is a large number of laborers who co-
busy season of the rice operations; and lat-
ports has brought from 600 to 900 Madras c-
is without any intervention of Act III of 18-
own arrangements with contractors for the
great mass of such laborers who annually v-
gains of high labor rates prevalent in Rang-
work is passed. The object of legisla-
system of emigration. In the hands of,
abuses; and the coolies probably in all
perhaps, anticipated that, under formal
employment at high wages, the people
taking up land, promote the cultivatio-
result of this has yet to be seen. As long
system, it will not cease to compete with it
and, as hitherto, there have been no large c-
workmen for the limited season of the rice,
much will be gained by the Act as regard-
absence of special measures to promote
the high wages which they receive as mil-
that work ceases.

4. It seems to the Chief Commissioner considering the practicability of giving the Act gives us the power of carrying out agricultural purposes, and in every branch works are to be continued, either by the application has been sent in), or for the estimates will shortly be submitted), a contract for the full period of the three years to be of advantage for the completion of the people wishing to settle as agriculturists, in Henzada, Bassein, and Thonkwa district in most districts of the province, under license.

5. It would appear from the papers & famine, receiving relief at the Government that the relief measures in Madras and sterling. It can be in a very small way at such wide proportions, by offering work & aid in these respects would depend upon favor the scheme, and promote it by a step that in their present calamity the Madras to emigrate, and that the Government of expenditure imposed on it by the famine commissioner would be prepared to receive 20,000 occupation, or lands upon which they could referred to receive early sanction, it would and reduce the expenditure which would be

ment, Revenue Department;
1877.

that the Act will succeed in promoting
of the Madras Presidency may, of itself,
this year; but ordinarily it may be noticed,
Madras to British Burma during the
vessel which has arrived from the Madras
to obtain employment in the mills. This
igrants are volunteers, who make their
here; and experience shows that the
to their homes, enriched with the
the season in which the mills are at
The object was primarily to regulate this
tors, it was thought to be open to many
not come by their full rights. It was also,
s and a well-organised system for regular
induced to settle in the country, and, by
stes, and thus benefit the province. The
is no legal prohibition against the contractor
ment arrangements under the Act of 1876;
of labor in Burma, beyond those who need
s, the Chief Commissioner has doubts whether
ttlement of emigrants in this province, in the
The coolies from Madras will still come for
but they will probably return to Madras.

present opportunity is a favorable one for permanent character to the emigration which the Ye need population here in every district for the Public Works Department. If the large railway of the Prome line to the frontier (for which the Government has already appropriated money) and of the new line to Toungoo (for which the Government has also appropriated money) of laborers might be engaged at once, under the law allows. Similar dispositions would be made for the new line to Toungoo. Investments which are still in progress, while, for the most part, the land is not yet fully and readily available behind the embankments in the new line to Toungoo, are ready to be occupied and cleared of five years' exemption from payment of any

There are now a million of people suffering from the
disease in the Madras Presidency. It is estimated
it will involve an outlay of six and a half millions.
British Burma can help to alleviate distress of
this province; and even the measure of its
extent to which the Government of India would
contribute for the purpose. Assuming, however,
that the population would show a greater willingness
to divert a portion of the large unavoidable
expenditure of this project, the Chief Commis-
sioner within the next three months, and find them-
selves. If either of the large railway works before
the State the immediate employment of the emigrants
necessary to maintain them on their first arrival.

6. Mr. Rivers Thompson is aware that, similar nature was approved and carried on emigration. He is of opinion, however, that general outcome of those arrangements was of but probably, to the famine-stricken districts from which the scheme was favorably entertained now, we shall succeed. In the first place, the Bengalee has not the same way as the Madrassee. The latter is always in the way from Madras in this province are already at home feeling and a greater readiness to accept of the change in habits, language, &c.

measure of 1874, the Chief Commissioner had the Continent of India. The provisions in this respect operation at any port in the Madras Presidency embarked. So, on debarkation, the dépôt was for immediate use, while the opening of the railway to transport of immigrants with their families to maintain the cost of carrying them.

7. It will be, of course, in the cost of carrying and presenting themselves. The emigrants, coming to the mine, prevails, to establish homes in a new colony in themselves for one year at least after their arrival, and sanctioned before the measure was adopted. The subject which were made in 1874, it was ascertained that 150 would be required for each family, — 1500 for them in this province. The calculation was made

	Rs.
The construction of a house	20
One pair of bullocks	80
Thirty baskets of paddy, for consumption	30
Salt and condiments	5
Ploughs and other agricultural implements	15
Total	150

The cost of rice would be cheaper now than then, feasible; but probably it would involve an outlay above constituted, to give effect to the measure, directly to the permanency of settlement, if the perhaps, taking the figure of 20,000 as the total more than one-fourth of these would be accompanied the preliminary expenses would be considerable. Upon these calculations, the expenses to be to a sum of nineteen lakhs of rupees, viz., 5,000 1,200,000.

8. As on the previous occasion, an emigrant supervised by the officer in charge of the department entry would be kept of each family or individual who get settled in different districts, the Deputy Commissioner corresponding register of the settlers in his district advanced to them, and the repayments on account of rate of repayment, which could not be enforced till Rupees 3 per month in liquidation of the debt to Government.

nt, Revenue Department, 3
7.

nine in Bengal in 1874, a scheme of a
partial success, under a system of State
special facilities and drawbacks, the
British Burma, with a corresponding relief,
emigrants came; and that, if any similar
operations under better securities for
gamated with the people here in the same
ater demand as a laborer, and the people
to impart to every new comer a stronger
ie Bengalee emigrant ever experienced,
igion. Again, in giving effect to the
of a law to regulate emigration from the
e now ready at hand, and can be put in
u which laborers could be most easily
s in Rangoon are complete and ready for
e will facilitate most advantageously the
jers in the interior.

the project that the greatest difficulties
in part of the country in which severe
ill not be in a position to settle or main-
tain some system of advances would have
attempted. In the inquiry upon this
I generally accepted that an advance of
£1, and say two young children,—to start
follows:—

some other details a reduction might be less than Rupees 140 for each family, as it would be of immense advantage, as tending to be sent over with their families; but who would be induced to emigrate, not their families, and in the case of single persons, perhaps not exceeding Rupees 80 per head in the way of advances would amount to $10 = 700,000$, and $15,000 \times 80 =$ Rupees

account would have to be established, the head-quarters depôt, in which a separate grant received in the province. As these officers of each district would maintain a list of the lands assigned to them, the moneys for such advances as gradually adjusted. The end of the first year, would be fixed at present.

9. The almost daily representative culties which embarrass every branch of pressure from similar causes felt in bringing the subject thus prominently to a hope of its favorable reception. As rupees in an undertaking of the nature end in failure, even financially; and which is counted by millions for the a measure to Madras, when it would be extravagant. Already, with the prospective arrangements, for some time in cotton refineries, and extending the cultivation any project for the importation of labor would introduce these industries with the one war which has hindered his nature, and it can be overcome in any proposal under consideration involves would and, through them, of the revenues, o

Copy of the correspondence
information

No. 920.

ORDER THERE

Miscellaneous.

To the Board of Revenue.

Accountant General

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Int. Revenue Department.
377.

to the Chief Commissioner on the and the province from the want of labor, and the of the public service, must be his excuse for the Excellency in Council, and expressing of so it may be termed, of nineteen lakhs of and not, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, and Government is involved in an expenditure of the assignment of £190,000 as a relief probably at the same time, does not seem the railway, an impulse has been given making earth-oil mines, establishing sugar in various parts of the Pegu division; and country would be hailed by the gentlemen who ion. The scarcity of population is practically allocation of capital to all enterprises of this on the large initiative outlay which the provided by the rapid development of the resources, ma.

and the Government of Madras for

er.)

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

March 1877, No. 1,276.

RECORDED, pending further communication from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
(tract.)

Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

12/15/94

British Burma.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—No. 368-1.

(Immigration).

FROM

MAJOR C. W. STREET, M.B.C.,

SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

BRITISH BURMA,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,

Dated Rangoon, 3rd March 1877.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, whether, in view of the prevalence of very wide-spread famine in the Presidency of Madras, an impulse could not be given, by special arrangements, for a more extended emigration of labourers from the distressed tracts to British Burma, partly as a measure of relief from the famine, and partly in promotion of the settlement of population in this province.

2. The British Burma Labour Law, for regulating the transport of native labourers to this country, was passed in 1876, and came into force in January of that year. Many preliminaries, however, had to be arranged before the law could come into operation; and the following details have now been settled. The Chief Commissioner, after reference to the local Government (Madras), and the Government of India, has, under section 1, appointed an Emigration Agent at the port of Coconada, the most favourable, under ordinary circumstances, as a port of embarkation. Similarly, a Medical Inspector of Emigrants has been appointed at the same place; and the detailed rules required to be prepared by the Chief Commissioner, under section 87 of the Act, for the general security, protection, and well-being of immigrants after their arrival in this province, have been published. It is necessary to await the action of the Major and the attention of His Grace in Council has been called to the urgency of the matter. As soon as these rules are notified, the measures necessary to give effect to the law will be completed.

3. It is impossible to say, beforehand, to what extent the Act will succeed in promoting emigration to Burma. Possibly, the special condition of the Madras Presidency may, of itself, stimulate emigration from the distressed districts during this year; but ordinarily it may be noticed, there is a large number of labourers who come over from Madras to British Burma during the busy season of the rice operations; and lately, every vessel which has arrived from the Madras ports has brought from 600 to 900 Madras coolies, eager to obtain employment in the mills. This is without any intervention of Act III. of 1876. The emigrants are volunteers, who make their own arrangements with contractors for the labour market here; and experience shows that the great mass of such labourers who annually visit Burma return to their homes, enriched with the gains of high labour rates prevalent in Rangoon; as soon as the season in which the mills are at work is passed. The object of legislation on the subject was, primarily, to regulate this system of emigration. In the hands of contractors, it was thought to be open to many abuses; and the coolies, probably in all cases did not come by their full rights. It was also, perhaps, anticipated that, under formal contracts and a well-organized

(4)

application of capital to all enterprizes of this nature, and if it can be overcome, in any measure, even the large initiative outlay which the proposal under consideration involves would be soon repaid by the rapid development of the resources, and, through them, of the revenues, of British Burma.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Sgt. C. W. Street. MAJOR,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

703
Reg. No.

REV. (1877) DEPT.

(Immigration.)

From

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BURMA.

D. 3rd Mar.

1877.

(No. 368-1.
Enclosures,
Spare copies.)

R.

D. No.

Progs.

L. No.

No.

Sn 71844

Immigration to British Burma.

To Revenue Secretary, No. 368-1, dated 3rd March 1877.

Submits, for the consideration of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner's suggestion as to whether, in view of the famine now prevailing in the Madras Presidency, special arrangements might not be made for a more extended emigration of labourers from the districts affected to British Burma.

FROM

G. H.

Office

No. 444-

ATTEN, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Department of Revenue, Agriculture

and Commerce.

To

The Chief Commissioner of
British Burma.

Calcutta, dated the 21st March 1877.

Emigration

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 368-1 dated the 3rd instant, in which it is proposed that in view to benefitting British Burma and at the same time affording relief to the famine stricken districts of the Madras Presidency — immediate encouragement should be given to the Emigration of labourers from those districts to British Burma by introducing a system of advances.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council approves

the proposal, and, condition that the emigrants exclusively selected for stricken districts, have allotment of nineteen to meet the expenses in making advance in question. —

3. A copy of his correspondence has been forwarded to the Government of Madras, with authority to enter into direct communication with a view to arrangements being made for commencing the emigration without delay. —

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Sd/- W. Batten
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

it to the conditions are to be —

the famine and the the rupees be incurred to the emigrants

his correspondence to the Government in you are — direct communication being the emigration

No 45-

12-75
8

Copy of correspondence forwarded to the Government for information.

Copy of correspondence forwarded to the Government for information.

By order,

Chas. M. Galt

Secretary to the Govt of India

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Rev. T. D.

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Dec 12-73

Q 30 March 77 No. 1276-

Z. No. 1844

the Govt of India, Rev: H. E. Secy

Dated 21. March 1877

FOR ORDERS.

It seems to me late to
begin - and his don't
deportation is decided.

the people. We must I con-
- Give credit action
of some measure which
forward.

I don't think
 anything

29.3.77

Authors must look away
from America. & I am not
sure that he should be
right in actively promoting
immigration. Our present
distress is not from our
population. L.P. —

