

Revenue (189) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 127

DATED 25th February
1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

5 Recording with reference to 598816-2-7
submitting letter from the Govt of Mysore reporting on the
effect of taking ~~provisions~~ 4/5th ragi & 1/5 "paddy"
as the basis of famine loss instead of ragi & rice
and observing that even if rice & ragi ^{were} taken
as the standard, the provision for "other items" will
be sufficient and that the Comt may in such
cases be authorised to give the actual money
value of the items.

BACK PAPERS.

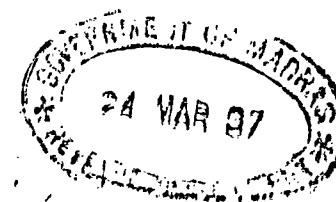
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cus 3763	1/27						

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



From
The Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land
Records & Agriculture)
No. 139

Order 80127
25-2-97

Dated 17th February 1897
Received
Registered
Enclosures
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Famine wage

Submitting to Government
with remarks, letter from the
Collector of Gajam reporting
on the effect of taking paddy
or fourfifth of ragi and
one fifth of paddy as the
basis of —

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 17TH FEB. 1897, No. 139.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chatrapur, 9th February 1897, Ref. No. 359-F. :—

Referring to paragraph 2 of B.P., dated 25th January 1897, No. 59, and paragraph 3 of B.P., dated 26th January 1897, No. 67, I have the honour to report as follows as to the effect of taking paddy, or four-fifths ragi and one-fifth paddy as the basis of a famine wage. I will take the case of the minimum wage of 70 tolas for males.

2. As the Board are aware, paddy loses one-third of its weight in being converted into cleaned rice. The 16 oz. of rice, therefore, included in the minimum wage represent 24 oz. or 60 tolas of paddy; if this be deducted from 70 tolas of paddy, the minimum wage, then only the price of 10 tolas of paddy is left to buy the other articles mentioned in section 120 of the Famine Code.

3. The price of paddy is not, I fear, very accurately reported in this district; it is generally sold only in large wholesale transactions. The price of rice is at present 10 seers the rupee, and we will not be far off the mark if we take the price of paddy as 15 seers of 80 tolas for the rupee. The husk is allowed as remuneration for the husking work. If paddy sells at 15 seers the rupee, i.e., 1,200 tolas for Re. 1, then 10 tolas of paddy is worth $\frac{1}{12} \times 10$ annas = $\frac{1}{12}$ annas or $\frac{1}{3}$ pie or $1\frac{1}{3}$ pie.

4. If the paddy and ragi be taken as the basis, then the total wage = $\frac{1}{3} \times 70$ tolas ragi + $\frac{1}{3} \times 70$ tolas paddy = 56 tolas ragi + 14 tolas paddy. But this wage includes $\frac{1}{3} \times 16$ oz. ragi flour + $\frac{1}{3} \times 16$ oz. rice = 32 tolas ragi flour + 8 tolas rice.

Now, ragi loses one-fifth of its weight when converted into flour, and paddy one-third of its weight when converted into rice. Converting, therefore, the flour and rice into ragi and paddy it equals 40 tolas of ragi + 12 tolas paddy. If this is subtracted from the total wage, the remainder is 16 tolas of ragi + 2 tolas paddy. Ragi sells here just now at 13 seers for the rupee, i.e., 1,040 tolas for 16 annas or 65 tolas for 1 anna. So 16 tolas of ragi are worth $\frac{1}{65}$ anna or 3 pies nearly.

		PIES.
(1) Pulse or dhal	...	1½ per oz.
(2) Salt	...	1 "
(3) Ghee	...	6 "
(4) Oil	...	3 "
(5) Vegetables	...	1 "

At these prices—		PIES.
2 oz. pulse	...	3
33 oz. salt	...	½
33 oz. ghee	...	2
50 oz. vegetables	...	½
Total	...	5½

The value of 2 tolas of paddy is $\frac{1}{3}$ pie. The money value of the portion of wage left for buying the other articles mentioned in section 120 is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies.

5. I give in the margin the price at which these articles are being at present sold in the Chatrapur bazaar. If wages are calculated on a paddy basis, it leaves $1\frac{1}{3}$ pie to meet this and if calculated on four-fifth ragi and one-fifth rice, it leaves $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies for the purpose.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March th.

Proceedings, 17th Feb. 1897, No. 139.

Famine wage.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, letter from the Collector of Ganjam reporting on the effect of taking paddy or four-fifth of ragi and one-fifth of paddy as the basis of —.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1462



From

The Board of Revenue

(Rev. Sett., L. R. & Agri.).

Madras

No. 139 Rev.

Dated 17 February 1897

Received 18-2-1897

Registered 18-2-1897

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government with remarks, letter from the Collector of Ganjam, reporting on the effect of taking paddy or $\frac{4}{5}$ of ragi and $\frac{1}{5}$ paddy as the basis of a famine wage

To Order

~~the Board of Revenue~~

~~records~~

Please see G.O's 5-1-97 and in which Govt refused to adopt the recommendation of the Board that husked rice and not paddy should be taken for calculating the value of relief wages.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
59/97			
7/97			
10	357	21-5-93	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 17 February 1897.

No. 139 Rev.

READ the following letter from the Collector of
Ganjam, dated 9 February 1897 R.C. 359 :-
7

Referring to para 2 of Board's Proceedings
No 59 dated 25 January 1897 and para 3 of
Board's Proceedings No. 67 dated 26 January 1897,
I have the honor to report as follows as to the
effect of taking paddy, or $\frac{4}{5}$ ragi and $\frac{1}{5}$ paddy
as the basis of a famine wage. I will take the
Case of the minimum wage of 70 tolas for males.

2 As the Board is aware, paddy loses $\frac{1}{3}$ of
its weight in being converted into cleaned rice.
The 16 oz of rice, therefore, included in the
minimum wage represent 24 oz or 60 tolas of
paddy; if this be deducted from 70 tolas of paddy,
the minimum wage, then only the price of 10 tolas
of paddy is left to buy the other articles mentioned
in

in Section 120 of the Famine Code.

3 The price of paddy is not, I fear, very accurately reported in this district; it is generally sold only in large wholesale transactions. N.B. Stringent orders about the accuracy of price of paddy in Sers of 80 tolas have been issued.

The price of rice is at present 10 Sers the rupee, and we will not be far off the mark if we take the price of paddy as 15 Sers of 80 tolas for the rupee. The husk is allowed as remuneration for the husking work. If paddy sells at 15 Sers the rupee is 1200 tolas for 1R, then 10 tolas of paddy is worth $\frac{16}{1200} \times 10$ annas = $\frac{16}{120}$ annas or $\frac{8}{5}$ pie or $1\frac{3}{5}$ pie.

4 If the paddy and ragi be taken as the basis, then the total wage = $\frac{4}{5} \times 70$ tolas ragi + $\frac{1}{5} \times 70$ tolas paddy = 56 tolas ragi + 14 tolas paddy. But this wage includes $\frac{4}{5} \times 16$ oz ragi flour + $\frac{1}{5} \times 16$ oz rice = 32 tolas ragi flour + 8 tolas rice.

Now, ragi loses $\frac{1}{5}$ of its weight when converted into flour, and paddy $\frac{1}{3}$ of its weight when converted into rice. Converting therefore the flour and rice into ragi and paddy, it equals 40 tolas of ragi + 12 tolas paddy. If this is subtracted from the total wage, the

Vide para 43 of Mr. Horsfall's report upon the Famine of 1889. p. 112.

2K the remainder or 16 tolas of ragi + 2 tolas paddy. Ragi sells here just now at 13 Sers for the rupee i.e. 1040 tolas for 16 annas or 65 tolas for 1 anna. So 16 tolas of ragi are worth $\frac{16}{65}$ anna or 3 pies nearly.

The value of 2 tolas of paddy is = $\frac{6}{25}$ pie. The money value of the portion of wage left for buying the other articles mentioned in Section 120 is nearly $3\frac{6}{25}$ pie.

5 I give in the margin the price at which

(1) Pulse or Chale	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pie	per 80 tolas	these articles are being
(2) Salt	-	1 pie	do.	at present sold in the
(3) Ghee	-	6 pie	do.	Chhatrapur bazaar;
(4) Oil	-	3 pie	do.	
(5) Vegetables	-	1 pie	do.	

at these prices

2 oz pulse costs	-	3 pie
33 - Salt	-	$\frac{1}{3}$ pie
33 - Ghee	-	2 pie
50 - Vegetables	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ pie

Total = $5\frac{5}{6}$ pie.

and $\frac{1}{5}$ rice, it leaves $3\frac{6}{25}$ pie for the purpose.

Resolution

Submitted for the Consideration of

6.00
6.50
1.00
15.00

if wages are calculated on a paddy basis it leaves $1\frac{3}{5}$ pie to meet this, and if calculated on $\frac{4}{5}$ ragi

in of Government with reference to Board's
Proceedings 20.59 of '97.

So 2 The Calculations made by the Collector
Y^{rs} regarding the loss of weight in converting
an razi into flour require modification in
the reference to the data recorded in G. B. 20.

357 Revenue dated 1st May 1893, from which
an allowance of 10% was shown to be
sufficient. Making this allowance, the cost of
the maximum and minimum grain rations,
at the market prices quoted by the collector,
would be:—

	margin available lbs		Raddy $\frac{1}{5}$ pie	Rags $\frac{4}{5}$ pie	Total	value of full grain equivalent margin available pils	
f	6.2	maximum 24 oz rice or flour	2.9	9.8	12.7	18.9	6.2 1 for man
f	6.4		2.4	8.2	10.6	17.0	6.4 2 for a woman
r	4.0	minimum 16 oz rice	1.9	6.6	8.5	12.5	4.0
	4.2	or flour	1.7	5.7	7.4	11.6	4.2

1 The margin would, in neither case, suffice
2 to cover the cost of the "other items" included
3 in the ration, still less to provide for the
4 purchase of fuel. The cost of these other
5 items

3A
items, at the rates given by the Collected
would be for a man - maximum 13.5 pice
minimum $5\frac{5}{6}$ pice. The case of the B
or C class worker cannot be clearly
demonstrated owing to the absence of
any information as to the amounts of the
"other items" allowed in the rations for
these classes in determining the grain
equivalent.

(True copy and Extract)

R. B. Minwaska
Secretary

To
Secretary
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
The Collector of Ganjam
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner
" - the Collector of Vizagapatam

Good
17/457

C No. 11462.

From

Dated

189

FOR ORDERS.

The Collector's letter appears to be in reply to a call from the Board as to what the effect of taking paddy and ragi, instead of rice + ragi, for calculating relief wages in Gajjam will be. The Govt has, however, not reconsidered its original decision in the matter and has authorized the Board to adopt rice instead of paddy and has addressed the Govt of India on the point. But the calculations in Board's Process ~~shows~~ ~~the~~ ~~Collector~~ tend to show that even if rice be taken as the standard the margin left ~~for~~ after procuring ~~food~~ rice or ragi required for food is altogether insufficient to procure "the other items" mentioned in Section 120 of the Code:

G.O. 127
25-2-97

Para 3 of No.
67826-197.
H.O. B.

Para 2 of the current
H.O. B.

a. 20/2/97.
R. 25/2/97.

	Rice one-fif	Ragi four-fif	Total	value of full grain wage	margin proportionable for other items	
	fics 2	fics 3	fics 4	fics 5	fics 6	
for 1 man	2.9	9.8	12.7	20.6	7.8	A
for 1 woman	2.4	8.2	10.6	17.7	5.9	
for 1 man	1.9	6.6	8.5	13.7	5.2	B
for 1 woman	1.7	5.7	7.4	12.7	4.3	

The cost of the other items ~~being~~^{is} according to the Collector's rules ^{the 1st} ~~case~~ ^{case A} and 5.8 pias in the second, the available margins being those shown in column 6 above.

4 For orders as to whether the Board's attention may be drawn to clauses 3 & 4 of

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read C. No. 12462.

410

Value listed as
not - 1-2-97

24/2/97

G. O (Prov) No 124 dy 25th Feb 1917
Recorded with reference
to G. O 98 dy 16-2-97
2. It would seem from the
figures in the statement at
para 2 of the B. P. that the
margin available, even when
the wages are calculated on the
basis of rice and ragi, will be
insufficient to procure the
"other items" mentioned. If this
is really the case the collector
~~may be authorized to calculate~~

may be authorized to calculate
wages on the money value of
each item of the ration (clause
2 of section 120). The Govt,
however, ~~thinks~~ ^{fears} that the cost
of ^{these} 'other items' ~~is~~ given in
para 5 of the collector's letter and
the Board
adapted by is calculated at
unduly high rates
~~and is accordingly~~

List from orders
RS
25-2-97

60/6

To Mr P. C. (Lett) Desd 1-3-97
To Mr L. M. Desd
To Mr D. M.
To Mr G. L. Desd
To Mr A. G.

Checked
26/2/97

P. G. The money value of other
items in the case of A class men
is 13 1/2 paise. This will buy nearly
70 totas of paddy; but each labourer
is entitled only to 45 totas.

24/2/97

22/2/97

A. G.
24/2/97

1/20/2/97

whether
on 120 and they he
waived to put them in
e wherever they think this
necessary

RS In this case the main
19-2-97 function is not as to
whether wheat is included from the
the latter is not. The difference
in the wage arises, as can be
seen at once from the table
at the end of para 2 of the
note, from the difference in
the money cost of the other
items; in this case from the
money value of such other items
when converted into paddy being
much above the quantity
of paddy allowed for them in
the calculation of the wage in
the 120. It is the case provided
for in the clause being "In
cases when it is in the 120 of the
code. and thus the I think
be pointed out. I much doubt
the Govt's view however.

Government { 1897 } of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 127, 25th February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Famine wage.

Board's Proceedings submitting letter from the Collector of Ganjam reporting on the effect of taking four-fifths ragi and one-fifth *paddy* as the basis of —, recorded with remarks.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 17th February 1897, No. 139 :—

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Ganjám, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 9th February 1897, R. C. No. 359-F. :—

Referring to paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings, No. 59, dated 25th January 1897, and paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 67, dated 26th January 1897, I have the honour to report as follows as to the effect of taking paddy, or four-fifths ragi and one-fifth paddy as the basis of a famine wage. I will take the case of the minimum wage of 70 tolas for males.

2. As the Board is aware, paddy loses one-third of its weight in being converted into cleaned rice. The 16 oz. of rice, therefore, included in the minimum wage represent 24 oz. or 60 tolas of paddy; if this be deducted from 70 tolas of paddy, the minimum wage, then only the price of 10 tolas of paddy is left to buy the other articles mentioned in section 120 of the Famine Code.

3. The price of paddy is not, I fear, very accurately reported in this district; it is generally sold only in large wholesale transactions. The price of rice is at present 10 seers the rupee, and we will not be far off the mark if we take the price of paddy as 15 seers of 80 tolas for the rupee. The husk is allowed as remuneration for the husking work. If paddy sells at 15 seers the rupee, i.e., 1,200 tolas for 1 Re. then 10 tolas of paddy is worth $\frac{1}{12} \times 10$ annas = $\frac{1}{12}$ annas or $\frac{1}{12}$ pies or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies.

4. If paddy and ragi be taken as the basis, then the total wage = $\frac{1}{4} \times 70$ tolas ragi + $\frac{1}{4} \times 70$ tolas paddy = 56 tolas ragi + 14 tolas paddy. But this wage includes $\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ oz. ragi flour + $\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ oz. rice = 32 tolas ragi flour + 8 tolas rice. Now, ragi loses one-fifth of its weight when converted into flour, and paddy one-third of its weight when converted into rice. Converting, therefore, the flour and rice into ragi and paddy, it equals 40 tolas of ragi + 12 tolas paddy; if this is subtracted from the total wage, the remainder is 16 tolas of ragi + 2 tolas paddy. Ragi sells here just now at 13 seers for the rupee, i.e., 1,040 tolas for 16 annas or 65 tolas for 1 anna. So 16 tolas of ragi are worth $\frac{1}{65}$ anna or 3 pies nearly.

Vide paragraph 43 of Mr. Horsfall's report upon the famine of 1889. The value of 2 tolas of paddy is = $\frac{2}{12}$ pie. The money value of the portion of wage left for buying the other articles mentioned in section 120 is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies.

(1) Pulse or Dhol	1½ pies per oz.
(2) Salt	1 pie do.
(3) Ghee	6 pies do.
(4) Oil	3 „ do.
(5) Vegetables	1 pie do.
At these prices—	
2 oz. pulse costs	3 pies.
33 oz. salt	3 pies.
33 „ ghee	2 pies.
50 „ vegetables costs	1 pie.
Total	5½ pies.

5. I give in the margin the price at which these articles are being at present sold in the Chatrapur bazaar; if wages are calculated on a paddy basis—it leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies to meet this, and if calculated on four-fifth ragi and one-fifth rice, it leaves $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies for the purpose.

Resolution—dated 17th February 1897, No. 139.

Submitted for the consideration of Government, with reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 59 of 1897.

2. The calculations made by the Collector regarding the loss of weight in converting ragi into flour require modification in reference to the data recorded in G.O., No. 357, Revenue, dated 1st May 1893, from which an allowance of 10 per cent. was shown to be sufficient. Making this allowance, the cost of the maximum and minimum grain rations, at the market prices quoted by the Collector, would be—

	Paddy $\frac{1}{4}$ pie.	Ragi $\frac{1}{4}$ pie.	Total.	Value of full grain equivalent.	Margin available pies.	Remarks.
Maximum 24 oz. rice or flour	2.9	9.8	12.7	18.9	6.2	1 for a man.
Minimum 16 oz. rice or flour	2.4	8.2	10.6	17.0	6.4	2 for a woman.
	1.9	6.6	8.5	12.5	4.0	
	1.7	5.7	7.4	11.6	4.2	

The margin would, in neither case, suffice to cover the cost of the "other items" included in the ration, still less to provide for the purchase of fuel. The cost of these other items, at the rates given by the Collector, would be for a man—maximum 13.5 pies, minimum 5½ pies. The case of the B or C class worker cannot be clearly demonstrated owing to the absence of any information as to the amounts of the "other items" allowed in the rations for these classes in determining the grain equivalent.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

„ the Collector of Ganjám.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

„ Collector of Vizagapatam.

ORDER—No. 127, Revenue, dated 25th February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded with reference to G.O.,
No. 98, dated 16th February 1897.

2. It would seem from the figures in the statement at paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings that the margin available, even when wages are calculated on the basis of rice and ragi, will be insufficient to procure the "other items" mentioned. If this is really the case, the Collector may be authorized to calculate wages on the money value of each item of the ration (clause 4 of section 120). The Government, however, fears that the cost of these items given in paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter and adopted by the Board is calculated at unduly high rates.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).

„ the Local and Municipal Department.

„ the Public Works Department.

„ the Financial Department.

„ the Accountant-General, Madras.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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READ AGAIN G.O. No.
189

DATED

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

E.B. -

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