Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1468

DATED 16th March

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording R.P. informing the Collr. of Vizagapatam that there is no objection to his undertaking the management of the Kitchens started and maintained by private charity.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
11 MAR 97
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Board of Revenue
Sir E. Ulla Governor
Sp 16/3

Order Office No: 1468 dy 16 Mar 1897

Recorded
8.94
16.3.97

1/12/97.

To the Board (Sett)
" Acctt General Dis. 25-3-97
Recd 19/3/97

RS
12-3-97

From The Board of Revenue (Revenue settlement, land records & Agriculture) Madras

No. 1783 Mis.

Dated 9th March 1897

Received 11th

Registered 11th

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Informing the Collector of Vizagapatam that there is no objection to his undertaking the management of the Kitchens started and maintained by private charity.

c. 12/3/97.
R. 16/3/97

11/3

(Sett. 24—2,000—29-10-96)

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 9th March 1897.

No. 1783 Miscellaneous.

READ ..... The following letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 26th February 1897, C No 741.

I have the honour to report that Rajah G. N. Gajapathi Rao C. I. E. recently informed me that he was desirous of opening kitchens to feed beggars, cripples and destitute persons at certain places in his Estates. He specified Vizagapatam, Anakapalle, Mangavaram, Payakaraopeta and Nakkapalle. He requested that I would give him such assistance in the management of these institutions as would prevent his charity from

from being abused and money wasted. While cordially approving his action, I informed him that I did not think that the management of private charitable institutions of the sort could be undertaken by Government servants, but promised to assist him in every possible way by means of inspection and informal supervision.

2. I have now, however, seen reason to think that if these charities are to be started, it will be for the benefit, not only of their originators but of the public and of every one concerned, that they should be managed on a proper system. I yesterday paid a visit to the poor house maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagaram at and Vizianagaram and what I saw there has confirmed me in the opinion of which I speak. The Maharajah's poor house is a permanent institution, and feeds daily, not only at times of scarcity but at all times, a large number of destitute persons, and supposed destitute persons. During the present bad season, the Maharajah's unlimited generosity has been extended so as to include all applicants, but the means of supervision, organisation and control at the Maharajah's disposal are not on a par with his liberality, and the consequence is that not only are a large number of people fed who do not really require it, but these also intercept much of the charity which should go to more deserving objects while I have no hesitation in saying that waste is rampant. It would be an ungracious act to criticize what is after all a purely private charitable institution, but I am bound to say that, as the thing is at present, it does quite as much harm as good by concentrating at Vizianagaram beggars, cripples and destitute and helpless paupers of all kinds who would be much better elsewhere, and by pauperising people who have no business to be dependent

dependent on it. In fact the state of affairs about the poor house is such that I am in serious doubt whether it will not be necessary to open a Government Kitchen at Vizianagaram to take the pressure off it.

3. I mention this to show my reason for supporting Rajah Gajapati Rao's request that the kitchens which he proposes to open may be managed by Government. What I have to propose is that Government should authorize me to open and manage those institutions exactly as if they were kitchens maintained by Government under Chapter III and appendix IV of the Famine Code, the only difference being that Rajah Gajapati Rao bears the expense. Whether so many kitchens as the Rajah proposes can yet usefully be opened, or whether the places proposed are the most suitable, I am unable to at present to say for certain, but I shall visit those places within the course of the next week and shall be ready to take action as soon as the orders of Government are received.

4. It is true that there are no relief works open in this District yet, and the code does not seem to contemplate the opening of kitchens previous to that of works, but the proposed kitchens, though worked by me, will not be Government institutions, they will be known as Rajah Gajapati Rao's Kitchens.

5 Besides, apart from the private nature of the proposed kitchens, I have recently begun to think that every possibly gratuitous relief in this form may be called for in this District before it is found possible to get people to come to relief works at the code scale of wages. The circumstances of the District are peculiar and distress, I think, is beginning to be felt by the "submerged tenth" — or hundredth-

hundredth consisting of habitual beggars, cripples, the friendless infirm and aged and such like, while the real labouring classes are still able to shift for themselves. Labour here is accustomed to relieve itself by emigration and has largely availed itself of this outlet this year, while for those who remain, there is up to now enough work of sorts to keep them from want. It is the people who cannot labour, and who never at any time do so, & who have no relations able to support them, who are now feeling the pinch. These are the people whom the Rajah's kitchens are calculated to get at, and in doing so they will be doing real good. I therefore request that the Board will move the Government to sanction my proposal at an early date.

6. Should the Government approve, I propose to ask the Rajah to place a certain sum of money at my disposal for each kitchen & shall then draw on him by bills exactly as against a Government Treasury, using the forms and accounts prescribed in the Famine Code.

Resolution.

The Board considers that there is no objection to the Collector undertaking the management on the lines laid down by the Famine Code, of the kitchens started and maintained by private charity. In his fortnightly reports however, he should carefully distinguish the persons so fed from those who may later on be fed at Government expense.

(True Copy and Extract)

R. V. Srinivasachar
Secretary.

To The Collector of Vizagapatam
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

Rec'd 10-3-97

When given for copying _____
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} 189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____ DATED _____
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	..	..	..	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT										
STATEMENT WITH DITTO										
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.										

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