

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1725

DATED 31st March
97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording fortnightly movements
of the Ganjam Dist. for the period ending
31st Jan. 1897

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

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

Leave alone 6/13.
This was detained
as there was some
doubt as to whether
it was said he
was notified. PH

Madras

Recorded

2. orders have already issued under Cross 107 & ^{the} No. 102.

that village which should be administered Code. The test applied was different, - to move

With regard to **Dated** 5th February 1887.

When necessary in the shape of grain. 67 Received 14-2-27

dtd. (L.C. $\frac{6}{3-3-2}$) : 1
 B.P. 100
 Received
 Registered

3-2-77) *M. J. Smith* *not present* **Registered** 4-2-77

unpleasant
infectious folk **Enclosures**

to go to kitchen. They are wanted **Spare copies** *used.*

Spare copies

For the B^d settlement by Parish. A grain roll should be given. As the Board has the Board has asked for me No

244 707 *the 10 griffins the* **SUBJECT**

James L. Smith
8-3-97

To the Honorable Secy. of the Navy

RS

Rs. 15-2-97 11/11/97 3-47 Submitted

15-2-97 *Submitted* *Submitted*

G. A. Jones No. 1725 and 31 March 1877 - went, with remainder

the Canian dish

Recorded 24.4.47 of the Ganjam district

period ending 31st 12/19

28
14-3-97

14-3-97 Assn. Brosco and report on the f

c. 16/2/97. 11/30/87/87. off the two tests with

Board (Self) 11/1/87

Board (Self) Dec. 8-4-97 Division.

G O.	No.	Department.	Date.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

$\frac{D}{4}$ 2,000-25-7-94.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1342.

Fortnightly narrative for Ganyin for
the period ending 31st January

From

Dated

189

FOR ORDERS.

I don't think any general
order should be issued. These
doses may become neces-
sary, but particular
places, but they are
too attractive

22/3/97

with reference to H. E.'s note
that respectable people cannot
be persuaded to go to kitchens
and that grain doles should be
given

2. Grain doles were authorized
in Ganjam in G.O. $\frac{67}{3-2-97}$, but
the Board has since telegraphed
to the Collector to stop grain dols
as gratuitous relief affords no real
differences as compared with money grants,
and to confine gratuitous relief
to the distribution of cooked
food at kitchens. Reference
is also solicited to the ^{office} notes and
H.M.'s notes put up herewith, and
orders are requested. Grain dols
are not now given in Ganjam.

Para 4 of BP $\frac{169}{26-2-97}$

My opinion is that in certain cases grain does must begin in the villages, unless we are prepared for a heavy mortality bill. The only thing is to guard against extravagance by the most careful inspection. I should say at least one European officer of active habits was required for every Taluk where gratuitous relief is at all common. I don't see why we should not employ some young military officers on this sort of work, as we did before & as they are now doing in the N.W.F.P.

22/3/97

11/2/57

FOR ORDERS.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 5TH FEB. 1897, No. 102.

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

READ—the following Fortnightly narrative of the district of Ganjam for the fortnight ending 31st January 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply.—

District rainfall.	Actual rainfall.		Expected rainfall.	
	INCHES.		INCHES.	
In the fortnight	...	...	...	...
Up to the fortnight from April	...	...	...	...
			32.47	43.67

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—There was rain at the following stations during the fortnight:—

	INCH.
Russellkonda	...
Suradā	...
	04
	05

Water supply for drinking purposes is becoming scarce in places and steps are being taken to provide water. Rivers and river channels have no water. No water for irrigation purposes is available.

Berhampore Division.—Rainfall *nil*. Water-supply for irrigation is exhausted. In a few villages tobacco, chillies, sugar-cane and betel are being watered by wells. The Senior Assistant Collector, Mr. Rice, reports that he noticed several patches of ragi seed beds. Green gram, which is generally largely cultivated on wet lands after the paddy crop is cut, is only sown in a few places this year.

Drinking water is very scarce in most of the villages not commanded by the canal.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—There has been no rain during the fortnight, and there is no water for irrigation purposes. In a very few cases water is baled out from pits and wells and river beds to irrigate sugar-cane and ragi seed beds. Water-supply for drinking purposes is also getting scarce in almost all villages, excepting those few which are commanded by the Rushikulya canal.

Chicacole Division.—Rainfall *nil*. River channels are flowing. Water for drinking purposes is getting scarce especially in Tekkali taluk.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops—Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—Ragi is raised in some places with the aid of pickotas; castor-oil plants and green gram plants are in a moderate condition in places. Sugar-cane is fair. Harvesting of red gram is over. Horse-gram is poor.

Berhampur Division.—There are no agricultural operations except the watering of a few scattered seed beds and garden produce and the transplation of the young plants here and there. Sugar-cane is thriving. Green gram is very poor. The only standing crops are those under private wells, and these are doing fairly well.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—Thrashing of paddy has been completed. The standing crops are sugar-cane, castor-oil-seeds, yams, red gram, &c., but their condition is poor. In some places ragi is being cultivated to a greater extent than in ordinary years.

Chicacole Division.—Green gram and gingelly are being sown on land adjacent to channels. Crops under wells fair. Ragi is being transplanted to a small extent in villages dependent on channels. Green gram, gingelly and castor-oil plants are in good condition.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—Fodder is sufficient, but pasture is rare. Condition of cattle is generally good. The Deputy Collector reports that cattle are dying of rinderpest in places. The death-rate of cattle in Bodogodo, where it was prevalent, is reported to be on the decrease.

Berhampur Division.—Mr. Rice reports that he has not noticed any deterioration in the cattle. Supply of fodder is still sufficient, but pasture is getting scarce. The country is dried up and brown as it is in May. The chief difficulty is the watering of the cattle. Some villagers have to go long distances.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—Pasture scarce, but fodder can be had freely. The condition of cattle is good.

Chicacole Division.—Cattle are still generally in good condition and no cattle disease has been reported. Fodder is still available and the price of paddy straw is not excessive. Pasture is scarce.

General remarks on above subjects.—The district presents, at present, the appearance which it ordinarily wears in the end of May. There are only a few isolated patches of cultivation to be seen.

As regards the difficulty about drinking water, the District Board is making as liberal allotments as possible out of its balance. Water can be found nearly everywhere near the surface, and were it not that the Uriya village is the laziest and most helpless creature in existence, there should be no difficulty over this matter. Taluk officers have been ordered to insist on the villagers helping themselves in this matter.

The condition of cattle remains fairly good for this district. The paddy crops that failed yielded straw, and as long as this lasts they will keep in fair condition. A few showers to bring up the grass again would be very useful.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND STATE OF MARKETS.

Prices of principal food-grains in principal markets in seers of 80 tolas per rupee for the period ending 23rd January 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	
1. Russellkonda	11-50	10-50	13-93	13-59	Prices have risen appreciably. I, however, doubt whether the increase in the price of ragi is real. It was found in at least one reporting station, the price of ragi was given in seers which contain 80 tolas of rice, but only 68 to 72 tolas ragi. Stringent orders to correct this mistake were issued. In Berhampur, where a very large increase is shown, the Tahsildar has informed me that prices in bazaar measures have not increased.
2. Suradā	10-10	9-00	14-40	12-80	
3. Aska	10-18	10-16	14-29	14-29	
4. Purushottapur	12-03	12-00	16-00	15-00	
5. Chatrapur	10-00	10-00	16-00	15-00	
6. Berhampur	10-00	10-00	17-00	13-20	
7. Ichchhāpuram	9-50	9-00	16-00	14-40	
8. Sompēta	10-12	9-95	15-11	15-13	
9. Parlākīmedi	10-50	9-75	19-50	18-00	
10. Tekkali	10-00	10-00	19-00	19-00	
11. Narasannapet	10-50	10-50	16-90	16-25	
12. Chicacole	9-73	9-73	15-83	15-02	
Average	10-34	10-05	16-16	15-14	

Activity of Trade.—Supplies are available at the rates quoted in the various marts, but it is reported that the trade is generally dull.

Exports and imports of food-grains by rail are as follows:—

	Exports	Imports	Mds.
	...	...	5,235
	...	...	5,504

Three thousand one hundred and forty-eight cwts. of rice valued at Rs. 15,869 were exported to Colombo by sea. No imports by sea.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—Nil.

(2) *In villages.*—Generally good for the present. The Senior Assistant Collector, Mr. Rice, reports that the state of the people in the villages he has seen shows, as a general rule, no signs of acute distress. They do not care to come to work for famine wages and they have shown no desire of going to Cuttack, where there is a great demand for labour.

Sickness and mortality—Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Poorer classes are beginning to feel want of employment. Weavers at places want employment more than any body else at present. Fevers prevalent in some parts. Small-pox has broken out sharply in the Aska taluk. It exists slightly in parts of Goomsur and Suradā. Twenty-eight deaths from small-pox have been reported from Aska. Cholera is prevalent in places. Cholera deaths 15.

Berhampur Division.—No deaths from starvation are reported. Cholera and small-pox are both prevalent in places. Cholera deaths 35.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—No deaths from starvation are reported. There is small-pox and cholera here and there. Cholera deaths 20.

Chicacole Division.—No cases of deaths from want of food have been reported. Small-pox is prevalent in places. Cholera deaths 53.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN JAILS, GANJAM DISTRICT.

Stations.	In the fortnight ending 31st January 1897.	Average of the numbers of the corresponding periods of the three previous years.	Remarks.
Chicacole	1	1-00	Reports from Suradā, Balliguda, Tekkali, Narasannapet, Udayagiri, Ramagiri Sub-jails and Berhampur District Jail have not been received.
Purushottapur	5	4-00	
Ichchhāpuram	81	31-00	
Chatrapur	22	-60	
Parlākīmedi	62	34-60	
Russellkonda	5	5-66	
Sompēta	4	12-33	
Aska	2	85-00	
	182	174-19	

During the fortnight 1,386 free emigrants including children have emigrated from the district to ports in British Burma.

The coolies are undoubtedly beginning to feel the pinch of distress, but they are as yet determined not to come on our relief works. Apparently it is not so much the low wage as the task which deters them. They refuse, on all sorts of apparently absurd grounds, to go to Cuttack, where any quantity of labour on a liberal wage is available. The famines of 1866 and 1889 have had a woeful effect in pauperizing the population here. What they expect and want is gratuitous relief in their own villages.

Measures of relief—Gratuitous relief.

Taluka.	Number relieved.		Number of villages in which relief was given.	
	In villages.			
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Berhampur	7	..	5	..
Sompeta	..	12	..	..
Ganjām	32	16	11	6
Purnshottapur	25	..	2	..
Surada	5	..	1	..
Total ..	69	28	19	6

* Information regarding the number of villages is not known.

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work, but the Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that some good and well-to-do gentlemen of Aska, including Mr. Minchin, have lately begun to feed 20 to 30 old and helpless beggars a day by turns.

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

The Deputy Collector, Goomsur, visited 15 villages, the Senior Assistant Collector 42 villages, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 60 villages and the Principal Assistant Collector 10 villages in their divisions.

During the fortnight I visited the Principal Assistant Collector's division in connection with the opening of test works. The result of the experiment has been separately reported to the Board.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

Taluk.	Repair and Construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells.																
	Applications accepted.			Loans disbursed.			Applications pending.			Applications accepted.			Loans disbursed.			Applications pending.			Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.															
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21															
Berhampur division	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	29	3,785	..	..	..	30	8,885	Rs.	..	..															
Total.																																			
Cattle and seed-grain.																																			
Total.																																			
Purchase of fodder.																																			
Applications accepted.						Loans disbursed.						Applications pending.						Applications accepted.						Loans disbursed.						Applications pending.					
Taluk.	Number.	Amount.	23	24	25	26	27	Amount.	Number.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	200	1	200	Rs.	107	8,693	Rs.	1	200	Rs.	107	8,693													
Berhampur division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..													

The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that some applications have been received for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and are under enquiry. The Principal Assistant Collector states that 38 applications for Rs. 1537 have been received under the Land Improvement Loans Act and 11 applications for Rs. 590 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and that all of them are under enquiry. They have been requested to give necessary particulars in their appropriate columns in future.

READ—also 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 Berhampore, 31st January 1897, Ref. No. 335-F.:

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Principal Assistant Collector's letter, R. C. No. 59-F. of 1897, dated 25th instant, reporting on the result of the re-opening of the test works at Bendi and Borubhadra of Tekkali division for the information of the Board. Arrangements are being made to open some ordinary works on reduced rates. If it is found desirable, the works can, later on, be worked as test works.

ENCLOSURE.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated 25th January 1897, R. C. No. 59-F.

I have the honour to report on the result of my experiment in the re-opening of test works at Bendi and Borubhadra, which proved abortive in each case.

2. The work at Bendi consisted of stone-breaking for the Local Fund Department. Notice that the work would be opened had been duly tom-tomed in all the adjacent villages. On the morning of Thursday 21st, which was the appointed day, a considerable number of coolies appeared; but on the nature of the task and the rate of famine wages being explained, the majority of them declined to work.

3. Work was commenced by 58 persons, made up as follows:—

10 men.	21 women.
5 boys at three-quarter rate.	8 girls at three-quarter rate.
8 boys at half rate.	6 girls at half rate.
Total ...	58

Of the men, seven absconded after a few minutes' work, leaving 51 in the gang, of whom only three were men. These were all able-bodied and grouped in A class, but the proportion of women and children was unduly large. The number of units was 81.

4. Work was struck for the interval at 12 o'clock and on returning to their village close by, the coolies did not wish to return to work and were only persuaded to do so with difficulty. They came half-hour late. At the close of the day's work, only 117 cubic feet of metal had been broken as against an A task of 324 cubic feet and even a C task of 162 feet. The metal was somewhat hard and the coolies unaccustomed to the work. As this work was considerably short of the C standard, I allowed them the minimum wages calculated on the basis of 19 seers ragi (the Tekkali market rate) to the rupee. This gave 8 pies each for men and women alike and worked out as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
24 at 8 pies	1	2	0
13 at 6 pies	0	6	6
14 at 4 pies	0	3	8
	1	13	2

5. On the morning of the 2nd day (22nd), no one appeared for work and the various village heads told me that no one would come at famine wages. The work was accordingly stopped. I find that the actual cost of breaking the metal, 117 cubic feet at Rs. 1-13-2 was about As. 6-4 per cubic yard, as against the ordinary Local Fund contract price of As. 5-6. The metal was, however, harder and more finely broken than that usually supplied.

I find that the total sum disbursed would purchase about 33 seers of ragi at the market rate and allowing for the meals ordinarily consumed in the division—

3 men at 75 seer	2-25
21 women at 7 seer	14-7
13 children at 5 seer	6-5
14 „ at 33 seer	5-72
	29-17

The total amount would just serve for one meal for those employed with a small margin for salt and tamarind.

6. On the 23rd evening I proceeded to Borubhadra where it was intended to start work in the Garibulagedda, a Department of Public Works project. The reported price of ragi at Tekkali having, after actual weighing, been reported erroneous, price of class A labour was raised to As. 1-3 for a man and As. 1-2 for a woman. As the work was earthwork and more acceptable, I thought that coolies might turn up for the work. Sunday was occupied in visiting the adjoining villages and notifying the matter, in selecting kitchen-site and sinking a drinking-water well. This morning, however, though some few coolies turned up, they one and all declined to work at famine wages, but were quite ready to take up piece work in gangs at less than the ordinary rates.

7. I feel convinced that coolies will not come in to test works unless or until, owing to a great enhancement in the market price of ragi, their famine wage is increased. As a large number are intending to emigrate to Bhanang in Cuttack where a large supply of labour is immediately required at high rates, I think that the execution of ordinary works, at slightly reduced rates, will suffice to keep all the local labour employed until the close of the current official year. The ordinary rate for earthwork is 1 anna per cubic yard or Rs. 2-5-0 per 1,000 cubic feet. Contractor's profits are estimated at 25 per cent. The coolies are willing to take up work at Rs. 1-12-0 per 1,000 cubic feet, the cost of relief work at present rates being Rs. 1-4-0 per 1,000 cubic feet. By granting work direct to village gangs on these terms without the intervention of contractors, work will be given to all and it will be unnecessary to maintain any extra staff and to erect kitchens on the work site for the infant children, dependants of the coolies who are unable to work or to look after themselves.

8. I understand from the Sub-divisional Officer that there is Rs. 4,000 available for expenditure on the Garibulagedda project alone within the current official year and this will give employment to nearly 700 coolies for two months at the above rates.

RESOLUTION—dated 5th February 1897, No. 102.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The general condition of the Ganjam district exhibits no change, but it is significant that thus early in the season the country already presents the aspect which it ordinarily wears at the end of May—dried up and brown with only a few patches of cultivation. The drinking-water supplies are very low, and considerable difficulty is found in inducing the people to take steps for their improvement. Pasture there is scarcely any of, but fodder is still available and the cattle remain in fairly good condition.

3. Prices continue to rise and were dearer on the 30th January than the rates quoted by the Collector, which appear to be those for January 23rd. On the 30th, the average price of rice was 10-0 seers and that of ragi 14-7 seers per rupee as against 10-2 and 15-6 seers on the 16th. Part of this rise, so far as it concerns ragi, is reported to be due probably to incorrect conversion from local measures into seers of weight. Trade is said to be generally dull, but the imports and exports by rail were fairly large, viz.:—

Fortnight ending	By rail.		By sea.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
15th December 1896	MDS. 6,923	MDS. 3,389	CWT. 6,118	CWT. 114
28th "	13,300	2,114	Nil.	Nil.
15th January 1897	6,344	3,720	120	Nil.
31st "	6,235	5,504	3,148	Nil.

Thus the general course of trade is still from the district, though, so far as the rail-borne trade is concerned, it appears to have turned. This feature in the period under reference may, however, have been due to the demand for export by sea.

4. The people are reported to be generally in good condition and averse from accepting any relief on works which are tasked; the memory of the last famine having demoralised them so far as to lead them to ask for gratuitous relief. The people are

reported to be indisposed even to go to Cuttack where employment at remunerative rates is available, but emigration to Assam, Cachar and Burma appears to be active. From the report of the Senior Assistant Collector quoted to the effect that he has not observed as yet any "signs of acute distress," it would appear that that officer does not fully appreciate the necessity that "relief should be tendered promptly and before the people have begun to lose strength from want of food, and that the needful steps should be taken to induce all destitute persons able to work to come to the places where employment is offered them as early as possible"—(Famine Commission Report). The people must be taken in hand before they become "physically and morally depressed," and the labour to be exacted should be "a task fixed according to the capabilities of the labourers."

5. This latter consideration does not appear to have been fully attended to in opening the work at Bendi on January 21st. The persons applying for employment were classed as professional labourers (class A); the task demanded was that given in the standard task table of the Famine Code, the applicability of which to the condition of the people at the time, and to the circumstances of the locality, does not appear to have been considered, whilst it is clear that the metal broken was harder and was more finely broken than usual. Finally, it is clear that the price of grain by which the wage offered was fixed was incorrectly determined, and the minimum wage paid was sufficient to enable the people who came to the work to purchase only just enough grain for one meal with the smallest of margins.

6. Considering the deplorable state of pauperism to which, the Collector states, the administration of relief in previous famines has reduced the people, these facts are greatly to be regretted, and in themselves suffice to explain the failure of the test work opened at Borubhadra on January 25th. It appears to the Board probable that the rumour of the fate of the persons who applied at Bendi on the 21st may have gone abroad, which, under the circumstances, may lead to necessity for granting gratuitous relief on a large scale. The Board observes that the Collector has already commenced to grant gratuitous relief in villages, and in this connection his attention will be drawn to section 64 of the Famine Code under which gratuitous relief should be restricted to the offer of cooked food at kitchens unless otherwise directed by Government. The grant of money doles should cease for the present, pending the receipt of the orders of Government on B.P., dated 25th January 1897, No. 58.

7. Orders were issued in B.P., dated 26th January 1897, No. 75, regarding the grant of relief to weavers in Ganjam.

(True Copies and Extract.)

P. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjam.

Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatam.
" " Sanitary Commissioner.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed February 12th.

Proceedings, 5th Feb. 1897, No. 102.

Fortnightly Narrative.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Ganjam district for the period ending 31st January 1897, and report on the failure of two test works in Tekkali division.

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

There were two points mentioned
in the Hon: Mr Bliss's letter
to the Hon: Mr. Grose.

(i) acquisition of lands in Madras
in connection with Periyar minor
channels

(ii) Number on gratuitous
relief in Ganjam

The note below refers to (ii).
The other point will be dealt
with by the D.S.

RS
1/2/97



Revenue Secretariat,

8th March 1897.

My dear Mr. Grose.

The Govt observes that the
number of persons on gratuitous
relief is increasing very rapidly
in Ganjam, and amounted in
the W. R. 27th February to 109
p.c of the number on marks,
while in the Deccan districts
the proportion was only 7 or 8
to 100. This shows that there
is apparently much wasteful-
ness and fraud in connection
with the system of grain doles
and I am directed to draw
your attention to the matter
in view to early steps being

Dated

189 .

FOR ORDERS.

The Hon: Mr Bliss's remark
that ~~there~~ the number on gratui-
is large
tious relief in Ganjam, relatively

the number on marks.

The subjoined statement
shows the numbers on marks
and on gratuitous relief in
Ganjam with ~~the~~ the corresponding
numbers in the Deccan districts

Deccan districts			
No. on marks	No. on gratuitous relief	P.C. of column 2 to column 1	
36291	2915	8	
42169	3151	7	
46916	3272	7	

regards the higher per-
centage on gratuitous relief
in Ganjam the explanation
available in the office is
given in the following

marked at places flagged
A, B & C. It appears that

+ W. R. 1/2/97
meas

Rumpion.
 H. 17. 17.

१० प्रश्न (१) - २०

90 4400E 3.2.93

statement at 4 p.m. and
flogged $\frac{1}{2}$.

I see the proportion is increasing
very rapidly. The ^{Famous} ~~Cotton~~ ^{Census} ~~atlas~~
and he draws to this F.O.

Dr. ^{5/21}
11/6/17.
Submitted
AS
8-3-97

289287.

Rumson.

11/27/17

१० प्रश्न-२०

40 2100E 3.2.97

3. In the Deccan districts gratuitous relief is given only in the form of cooked food, and naturally even among those who may be ^{really} ~~really~~ deserving of gratuitous ~~in need of the form of~~ relief none but those belonging to the lowest castes and those in absolute need of food accept cooked food

Here the association
I found in connection with.
New England.
Propert.

statement at place and
logged of.

marked for action Feb 22.

I see the proportion is increasing
very rapidly. The ^{Farmers' Council} ~~College~~ ^{attention}
and he draws to this F.O.

26-2-97

5/2/97

Br. 1/2

11/6/21/22.

submitted
as

RS
8-3-97

it has been decided that people who have caste objections should not be forced to have cooked food but should be relieved by grain doles ~~where~~ to which there is no objection even among the higher classes. This is why the number on gratuitous relief in Rayanur is relatively greater than in the Deccan districts. In the famine ~~of 1886~~ ^{of 1889} the numbers gratuitously relieved reached the maximum of $\frac{93561}{93724}$ while those on works were considerably less & do not appear to have exceeded $\frac{27000 \text{ or } 22000}{10000}$; gratuitous relief was not then under Government control. The Board has drawn the attention of the Collector to this fact and has directed that he should now exercise a most severe control.

287287

No.

From

Dated

189 .

FOR ORDERS.

On the note for orders
see page below

With reference to the Hon: Mr. Groves note directing that the Commr's attention should be drawn D.O. to the fact that the numbers on gratuitous relief in Ganjam are increasing very rapidly relatively to the numbers on works.

From my memo
12/21/97

The last weekly session report shows that there has been a very great fall in the numbers on gratuitous relief, and in the last fortnightly narrative the Collector says that grain debts have been stopped and that destitute infirm will in future be relieved at Kitchens. Orders are solicited as to whether, in these circumstances, it is necessary to address the Commr as directed

As it is not necessary now
that the numbers have fallen
from 1391 to 361

11/3/97

C. 10/3/97
R. 12/2/97

RS
9-3-97

12/21/97

FOR ORDERS.

When given for copying _____
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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

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