

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1932

DATED 8th April '97

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Recording with remark, Memorandum, Legislative Dept.
regarding certain questions to be asked at the next meeting
of the Legislative Council by Hon. C. Jambulinga
Mudaliar.*

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

Memorandum
From

The Legislative Department

Order nisi No. 1932 of 8th April 97.

Recorded, the mem.

any action having been taken

No. 779

Dated 1st April 1897

Received 1st

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Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Regarding certain questions to be asked at the next meeting of the Legislative Council by Hon. C. Jambulinga Mudaliar.

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BACK PAPERS.

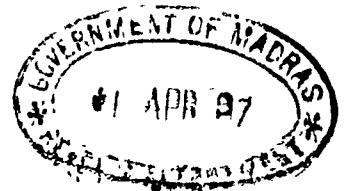
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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

VERY URGENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.



MEMORANDUM. 779

The accompanying copy of ⁺ question which will probably be put at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 9th instant is forwarded to the Revenue Department for favour of the preparation of a note containing a draft answer and such other information as may be required.

It is requested that the note may be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned before 5th inst on Monday the 5th instant

+ Hon. Tambuligam Madalyn's questions 1 to 10.

To the Revenue Department
with 4 P.C. questions

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1 April 1897.)

[Signature]
Secretary to the Council.

VERY URGENT.

GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICES FOR THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL ON FRIDAY,
THE 9TH DAY OF APRIL 1897.

(1) *Additional Member.*

The Secretary reports that the Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE GOUGH ARBUTHNOT takes his seat as Additional Member of Council.

(2) *Financial Statement.*

The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E., explains the annual financial statement for 1897-98.

(3) *Questions.*

With the permission of His Excellency the President—

The Hon'ble C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR asks the following questions:—

I. In reference to the following questions asked by me at the last two Meetings of the Council, which the Government was not then in a position to answer, has it since obtained the necessary information and, if so, will it be pleased to answer them and lay the papers of the several inquiries on the table:—

(1) Question No. XXXII on the agenda paper for the Meeting of the Council on the 9th December 1896—

[“XXXII. Will the Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been called to the conduct of Mr. Vaughan, Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, during the trial of the calendar case, No. 65 of 1896, on his file?

Whether it is a fact that Mr. Vaughan limited by time the right of the accused to cross-examine the witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution?

Whether it is a fact that he refused to record material parts of the proceeding before him, and that in the case of one important witness, the Revd. Mr. Chamberlain, he made no record at all of his cross-examination beyond a few symbols such as—○:○—which he, Mr. Vaughan, interpreted to the District Magistrate to mean that nothing material was elicited in cross-examination?

Whether Mr. Vaughan's account of what had taken place before him in the course of the trial was found by the District Magistrate on investigation to be inaccurate?

Whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate has recorded his opinion that the action of Mr. Vaughan in court and his action in giving him (District Magistrate) an inaccurate version are 'serious matters'?”]

(2) Question No. II on the agenda paper for the Meeting of the Council on the 9th February 1897—

["II. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Mr. Thornton, I.C.S., while Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem in August 1896, directed the Tahsildar of Dharmapuri by wire to send up to him one Sampangi, a peon attached to the office of the Deputy Tahsildar and Second-class Magistrate of Pennagaram, without stating the purpose in the telegram, and, on the peon's appearance before him, asked him if he took to his master, the said Deputy Tahsildar, a bribe of Rs. 100 entrusted to him by one Baoodeen Sahib, and on the man's persistent denial he was informed on the spot that he was a prisoner charged with the abetment of the said bribery under section 164, Indian Penal Code, and remanded to jail?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that it was some time before the Magistrate discovered that an offence under section 164, Indian Penal Code, is a bailable one, and that, on this discovery, Mr. Thornton ordered the peon to find two sureties of Rs. 500 each, besides his own recognizance of Rs. 500?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that this peon was then over 40 miles by ordinary road from his native place of Pennagaram; that, being suddenly ordered to appear before Mr. Thornton without being previously informed why, he was unable to find the required security on the spot?
- (d) What is the length of time during which he was kept in custody for want of security?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that this man has been subsequently discharged by Mr. Thornton himself for want of evidence?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that Mr. Thornton sent round a notice to be proclaimed by beat of tom-tom in Pennagaram and in several other places within the jurisdiction of the said Deputy Tahsildar and Second-class Magistrate that persons having complaints to make against that officer might come and prefer them to him?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that he had ordered about 150 village officers to appear before him and questioned them all whether or not they had given bribes and supplies to the said Deputy Tahsildar and Second-class Magistrate?

If the Government has no information on the subject, will it be pleased to direct an inquiry into these matters and place the papers relating to the same on the table?"

(3) Clause (c) of question No. IV on the agenda paper for the Meeting of the Council on the 9th February 1897—

["IV. * (a) Whether it is a fact that Mr. K. Krishnan Nair, B.A., B.C.E., whose term of office as member of the Calicut Taluk Board expired last year, was asked if he was willing to be re-appointed and had given his consent?"

- (b) Whether it is a fact that four or five others who also vacated office in the taluk board along with him have been re-appointed?
- (c) What are the circumstances under which this gentleman was excluded?"

(4) Question No. VI on the agenda paper for the Meeting of the Council on the 9th February 1897—

["VI. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that there is an order of the District Magistrate of Salem impressing upon the Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates of the district that it is part of their duty to wait upon the Superintendent of Police when he goes to their divisions?

* Note.—Clauses (a) and (b), also have been printed to render clause (c) intelligible.

- (b) Whether the statement made in the *Madras Standard* of the 8th May 1896 that the following circular of the District Magistrate of Malabar appeared in the *Malabar District Gazette* of 18th March 1892 is true?

'The Sub-Magistrates are informed that it is part of their duty to wait on the Superintendent of Police when he arrives at their head-quarters and to give all information and assistance in their power.'

- (c) Whether similar orders of District Magistrates are in force in other districts and whether there are directions issued by the District Magistrates as to the way in which the Subordinate Magistracy ought to address Superintendents of Police as if these latter officers were their (Subordinate Magistrates) official superiors?
- (d) Whether in view of the feeling that widely prevails that such orders and circulars were intended to bring the Magistracy into subordination to the Police, the Government would direct the withdrawal thereof?
- (e) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a series of articles on the vagaries of the Mufussal Police that appeared in the *Madras Standard* in its issues of the 30th and 31st December 1896 and 3rd January 1897?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Head Assistant Magistrate of Penukonda has stated, 'at present the Police Inspectors are not only allowed with impunity but are encouraged to bring up the gravest possible charges against the Subordinate Magistrates though there is not an atom of truth or probability in them.' Whether the Government is aware that there is a growing feeling of alarm and anxiety that what the Head Assistant Magistrate of Penukonda has said is true of the Police throughout the Presidency?"

(5) Question No. X on the agenda paper for the Meeting of the Council on the 9th February 1897—

["X. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Mr. E. H. O. Sewell, Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Ranipectai Circle, North Arcot district, while on a shooting excursion on the 19th December last, ordered one Abdul Khader, a Salt and Abkari peon under his orders, to swim to a tree in the middle of a tank and pick up for him from its branches a bird he had shot?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that this peon met his death while carrying out this order?
- (c) What were the full circumstances which brought about his death?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that Abdul Khader was an indifferent swimmer and that he stuck to the tree long and cried for help before he died?
- (e) Who were the other persons that were with Mr. Sewell? How far is the tank from the nearest village and what was the help which Mr. Sewell rendered or endeavoured to render to Abdul Khader when it was found he was unable to swim back and struggling for life?
- (f) When and what was the information which Mr. Sewell sent of this occurrence to the Magistrate?
- (g) Whether any Magistrate held any inquiry touching the death of this man?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that no post-mortem examination was held?
- (i) Whether this man was also in the enjoyment of a military pension? Whether Mr. Sewell has made any provision for the widow and son of this peon? If not, whether the Government would direct him to make a suitable provision for them?

(i) What notice has the Government taken of the conduct of Mr. Sewell in connection herewith?"]

II. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table papers showing the conditions on which the South Indian Railway Company manages the railway for the Government?

III. (a) In the light of the facts obtained in the trial of the recent Negapatam riots case and of the observations made by Mr. Hamnett, I.C.S., in his judgment, is the Government in a position to say what were the causes of the riots and what steps does it propose to take to remedy the grievances complained of by the railway workmen and employés at Negapatam?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider whether, under the circumstances of the case, it is necessary at this late day to continue further prosecutions for participation in the said riots?

IV. (a) What was the amount of the South Indian Railway Fine Fund when the railway became the property of Government and what is its present amount?

(b) Is this fund Government property? If so, by whom has it been administered since it became its property and for what purposes?

(c) Is it a fact that nearly the whole of this fund has been made up by fines imposed upon the Indian subordinates of the Railway Company?

(d) Is it a fact that, out of this fund, recreation-rooms, at a cost of over Rs. 75,000, are being constructed for the benefit of the officers of the company, to the exclusion of its Indian officers?

(e) Is it a fact that out of this fund a large sum is proposed to be spent in securing a good bungalow at Ootacamund or Coonoor for the benefit of the European employés of the company? If so, what is the sum proposed to be so spent? Will it please lay on the table papers connected with the proposal. In view of the distress in this Presidency and the present financial condition of the Government, will it be pleased to cancel the proposal?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to consider the undesirability of allowing the European officers of this railway, who impose and collect the fines from their Indian subordinates, to utilize the fund for their exclusive benefit and of entrusting the entire management of this fund to Government officers and for purposes connected with the general administration of the railway without regard to race distinctions?

V. Is the Government aware that the third-class reserved compartments for women in the South Indian Railway are narrower than the other third-class compartments of the same railway, and that, owing to this fact and to the nature and position of the closets therein, such compartments are uncomfortable and insanitary?

VI. Is it a fact that there are no Indians employed in this railway who have received a University education?

Will the Government be pleased to take the question of reorganizing the whole system of management of this railway so as to invite to its service men who have received higher education in this country and so as to reduce the cost of the management?

VII. (a) Has a proposal been submitted to the Government to absorb the Taluk Board of Sivaganga into the Taluk Board of Ramnad in the Madura district, and if so, what are the grounds on which the Government is invited to sanction the proposal?

(b) Is the Government aware that the feeling throughout the Sivaganga Zamindary is against this amalgamation and that large public meetings are being held in several places of the zamindary protesting against the proposal?

(c) Has the Government received memorials praying that this proposal be not sanctioned?

(d) In view to this feeling and to the large areas of the Taluk Boards of Sivaganga and Ramnad, will the Government be pleased to disallow the proposal?

VIII. In reference to the answer to my question No. IV, clause (f), asked at the last meeting of the council, whether the Government would consider the desirability of appointing two-thirds of the members of the Taluk Boards by election under the provisions of the Madras Act V of 1884, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Under what circumstances the said provisions were introduced in the Act by this Government.

(b) What are the grounds on which the Government hesitates to give effect to these provisions?

(c) Whether it will carry out the objects of these provisions by making rules for election thereunder and introducing them tentatively at least in such Taluk Boards as the Government might be pleased to select?

IX. (a) Whether it is a fact that the Madras Government had recently submitted to the Government of India a scheme for the reorganisation of the Revenue Survey Department.

(b) Whether the Government of India sent the scheme back to the Madras Government in view to its submitting a revised scheme?

(c) What was the scheme submitted by this Government? Is it a fact that the Government proposed to place each district in charge of a graded European Officer?

(d) Whether the Government of India in sending it back suggested that the object of the Government might be attained by increasing the staff of Deputy Collectors and placing one Survey Deputy Collector in charge of each district? And on what grounds did the Government of India base its recommendation?

(e) Has the Government accepted the recommendation of the Government of India? If not, what were the grounds for refusing to accept it?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the correspondence relating to the subject?

X. Has the Government submitted a revised scheme for such reorganisation, and if the matter has been disposed of, will it place the papers on the table?

Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the necessity for any reorganisation of the Madras Revenue Survey Department?

(b) whether the reorganisation would increase the cost of the administration of the department, and if so, by how much a year?

(c) what would be the difference in the cost between the schemes recommended by the Government of India and proposed by this Government?

XI. Is it a fact that areas closed to grazing in reserved forest lands by the side of railways are excessive in comparison with such closed areas in other reserved forest lands, and are very inadequate to meet the requirements of the ryots? If so, what are the special reasons for adopting this policy near a railway?

Will the Government be pleased to call for a statement showing in each district the total extent of the reserved forest lands on either side of the Madras Railway, the extent in such lands closed to grazing, and the number of cattle, sheep and goats at the end of the last official year, of the villages depending for grazing purposes on such reserved forest lands?

XII. Is it a fact that the Government order of 1890, directing in the case of agricultural cattle, the levy of grazing fees at half the rates sanctioned for cattle of other kind, has been recently modified and that a uniform rate, amounting to three-fourths of the full rate originally sanctioned, has been substituted? If so, under what circumstances? Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of restoring the old order relating to agricultural cattle?

Is it a fact that notwithstanding this recent order of Government, grazing fees are still charged in some districts at the old full rates for all cattle and not at three-fourths, and if so, in what districts, and under what circumstances?

XIII. In regard to the concession, allowed to the ryots, of cutting wood for agricultural implements free of charge from the "unclassified" trees in unreserved forest lands, will the Government be pleased to abolish the distinction between "classified" and "unclassified" trees, in so far as unreserved lands are concerned, in view of the fact that the ryot is hardly able to distinguish the one kind from the other, that the distinction varies from time to time, and wood sufficient in quantity and suitable for agricultural implements are not always and everywhere to be had from the "unclassified" trees in unreserved lands?

XIV. Is the Government aware of the extreme hardship to which agricultural ryots and others are frequently subjected in prosecutions under the Madras Forest Act for being in possession of "forest produce", in consequence of the vast majority of the magistracy feeling themselves bound under, what they consider, authoritative interpretations of section 56 of the Act as to presumptions, calling upon the accused persons at the very outset of the case to prove their innocence when absolutely no proof has been adduced that the "forest produce" they are in possession of has been "found in or brought from a forest" within the meaning of the Act?

In view of this hardship, and in view of the fact that such a use of the section exposes the rural population to frequent extortions, will the Government be pleased to have the section repealed?

If, for purposes of revenue, the Government deems the retention in the Act of some such provision necessary, will the Government be pleased to have the Act amended so that proceedings may be taken under it solely with a view to recover "forest produce" when such a presumption might be applied, while criminal prosecutions for forest offences might be conducted upon principles applicable to criminal trials generally.

In view of the fact that the provisions of the section are merely enabling, will the Government point out to the magistracy, in the meanwhile, the undesirability of acting on it at least in cases punishable with imprisonment?

XV. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many hours Mr. R. A. Nelson, Principal of the Law College, Madras, is, according to his contract, bound to devote for delivering lectures in the college—(1) in the week, (2) during the spring term, (3) during the autumn term, respectively?

(b) Whether during the years 1895 and 1896 he delivered lectures in the classes for the full contract time, and if not, what are the reasons?

(c) Whether, if the Government has no information on the subject, it will call for it and place the papers on the table?

XVI. (a) Whether it is a fact that natives of India are not allowed to compete for appointments in the Military Assistant Surgeons branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Command, and if so, on what grounds are they excluded?

Is it a fact that the higher commissioned ranks are open to them?

(b) What educational qualifications are required of candidates for the above appointments?

(c) Is it a fact that the regulations made by the Government require the Hospital Assistant (Military) pupils to pass the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary examination or the Matriculation examination and that the candidates for the higher branch of the service, namely, the Military Assistant Surgeons, who should be Europeans or Eurasians, need not be passed men? If so, what is the reason of this distinction? Will it abolish this distinction? Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of admitting Indians to the latter appointments?

XVII. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of placing the Indian Assistants to the Professors of the Madras Medical College on a better footing with regard to pay and status?

XVIII. How many Civil Surgeons' places are there in this Presidency? Has any such ever been *permanently* held by an uncovenanted civil officer?

Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of permanently reserving the Civil Surgeons' places to the officers of the Uncovenanted Medical Service?

XIX. (a) Is it a fact that in 1894 the Government impressed upon the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras that the improvement and increase of "indigenous medical men" called for immediate attention?

(b) Did the Surgeon-General accordingly address the Government on the subject by his letter, dated 13th October 1894, No. 541?

(c) Has the Government considered his letter, and if so, what steps has it taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Surgeon-General made in the letter? Will it please place on the table the Government Order passed on this letter?

The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD SHARIF KHAN BAHADUR:—

XX. (a) Is not Malabar the largest Muhammadan populated district in the Presidency, and the population of Muhammadans to Hindus about half?

(b) Considering these facts, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which all the high offices in the district have for years past been filled by persons of other communities than Muhammadans?

XXI. (a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table G.O., No. 243, Marine, dated 8th April 1896—subject 'light houses'?

(b) Has the Government sanctioned a scheme framed by Mr. F. W. Ashpitel, Executive Engineer, Light House Division, and the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association excluding all natives from holding higher appointments in Light House establishments and reserving them for Eurasians and Anglo-Indians?

XXII. Considering that the work of some of the District Munsifs' Courts in the Presidency has abnormally increased, does the Government or High Court contemplate making a proper distribution of work for these Courts? If so, when is it likely to come on?

XXIII. (a) Is it true that at the last Matriculation Examination not a single candidate from the Government Madrasa secured a pass?

(b) Is it true that the results of the Madrasa were invariably unsatisfactory during Mr. Bower's incumbency?

(c) Is it also true that its results were always satisfactory at the time when the late Mr. Joyes was the headmaster 20 years ago?

(d) If, as the Government said at the last meeting, the bad results of the Madrasa were due to the apathy of the students, how is it that many Muhammadan students have passed out from other institutions and also from the Madrasa under Mr. Joyes' tuition?

XXIV. (a) Is the pay of the Sanskrit Professor of the Presidency College Rs. 500?

(b) Cannot the pay and status of the Arabic and Persian Munshi, who now only draws Rs. 80, be improved?

XXV. (a) Were the appointments and promotions of Police Inspectors confined to districts before each district having a local staff of its own?

(b) Is the service now made general, and if so, what are the reasons for the change?

(c) Will it not be desirable to adopt a similar procedure as regards Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars for the same reasons?

XXVI. Will the Government be pleased to transfer the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to Black Town as the work there is of a more important and complicated nature than in Egmore, the former being the business centre of mercantile and naval firms and of various influential communities?

XXVII. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a correspondence reported in the *Muhammadan*, dated 28th December 1896, under the heading "Our Sub-Collector and his heroic deeds," and are the facts stated therein true?

(b) Is it a fact that Mr. A. Chunder Dutt, the Sub-Collector of Coimbatore, struck his Muhammadan head clerk in the face, because the latter unwittingly touched his hand while handing over some official papers? If so, what notice was taken of such conduct by the District Collector when the matter was reported to him?

XXVIII. With reference to a letter from a correspondent in Vellore published in the *Muhammadan Advocate of India* of January 1897, will the Government be pleased to state under what circumstances the mosque in the Vellore Fort has been closed against Muhammadans and used as a store-room, and whether it could not now be made available for its legitimate use?

XXIX. Bearing in view the information elicited at the last meeting of the council regarding the appointments of Vernacular Translators to Government, will the Government be pleased to confer the Hindustani Translatorship on a qualified Muhammadan, seeing that all other similar appointments are held by native gentlemen?

XXX. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what necessity exists for the office of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, being maintained separately at much expense to Government instead of being amalgamated with the Accountant-General's or Collector's office, Madras?

(b) Is the Government aware that for a long time past this office has been in unfavourable evidence before the public as regards the conduct of some of its subordinates which resulted in police enquiries being held?

(c) If, in the opinion of the Government, the office must continue separately as heretofore, will the Government be pleased to so reorganize the establishment as to remove the cause for present grievance in the community and further nominate an officer as Paymaster who can depend on his own judgment and see things for himself?

XXXI. (a) Has the Government sanctioned the acquisition of land for a hostel for the Kumbakonam College?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances which necessitated the land being obtained under the Act instead of by private transaction?

(c) Considering that the construction of a building for the Madrasa has been delayed for the past five or six years for want of a site, cannot a similar procedure be adopted under the Act to secure a proper site for it?

XXXII. (a) Has the Educational department experienced any difficulty in getting a sufficient number of students for the Agricultural and Teachers' Colleges?

(b) Considering that these institutions are at present located in an outlying place, will the Government be pleased to remove them to a central quarter in Madras so as to be easily accessible to the large head-quarter population?

(c) Cannot agricultural experiments be usefully made in the People's Park, seeing that it is in the heart of the town and daily resorted to by a large number of visitors?

(d) Will there be any objection to make agriculture an optional subject for the B.A. degree and amalgamate the Agricultural College with the Presidency College?

XXXIII. Considering the great inconvenience caused to parties by the location of the District Court at Chingleput, which is not a central station, will the Government be pleased to remove it to Saidapet, which is the head-quarters of the Collector of the district, and make use of the Agricultural College building for the Court, in case of the amalgamation of the college with the Presidency College being decided upon?

The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR:—

Famine.

XXXIV. (a) What is the average amount per head earned by famine-workers in each of the districts where relief works are in progress in the months of January, February and March 1897?

(b) Are such amounts sufficient according to medical opinion to sustain the workers in a state of health and efficiency?

XXXV. Will the Government be pleased to order the reduction of the tasks wherever the quantity prescribed at present is too high to enable the famine-workers to earn amounts sufficient for their maintenance in health and strength?

XXXVI. (a) Is the Government aware that there are a large number of weavers in the Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks of the Cuddapah district who are in urgent need of employment and deserve to be relieved under the scheme for the relief of weavers?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to start, at an early date, the scheme for weavers' relief in the aforementioned taluks, as in the Jammalamadugu taluk?

XXXVII. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that some forest reserves were ordered to be opened for free grazing of cattle in the affected tracts of the Presidency at the commencement of the distress, and that all such reserves have been closed for free grazing after the rains of November 1896?

(b) Whether in the affected tracts of the Presidency the rains in November have not been too scanty to improve the prospects therein.

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order, at an early date, the re-opening of suitable forest reserves in all the affected districts for free grazing with a view to save the cattle, as required in rule No. 139 of the Madras Famine Code?

XXXVIII. In view to the great hardship caused by the unfavourable season to the people of the Deccan and the Northern districts, will the Government be pleased to order all facilities to be afforded by the Forest-officers to people seeking forest produce, utilizable as human food, in forest reserves, as required in rule No. 141, Chapter X of the Madras Famine Code?

XXXIX. Will the Government be pleased to grant dry remissions in all cases of total failure of crops and in cases where the yield has admittedly been middling or poor, in consideration of the general distress in the affected districts?

XL. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if orders have been issued by the Government or the Board of Revenue to make a fieldwar inspection in the affected tracts, to ascertain the extent of failure of crops therein?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts of the affected area a complete fieldwar inspection has already been made, and in what districts such steps have not been undertaken?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to grant remissions tractwar instead of fieldwar in districts where fieldwar ajmoish has not been already made, in view to the facts that the superior officers of the Revenue Department, such as Tahsildars and Divisional officers, have from time to time ascertained the condition of crops from general inspections during their tours and that it is generally impossible to undertake such inspection now?

XLI. (a) Whether it is a fact that no allowance is made for vegetables, butter-milk, and oil in the rations allowed to children of relief-workers fed at relief-kitchens?

(b) Whether, according to medical opinion, such provision is necessary for maintaining the children in proper health?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders on the subject?

XLII. Will the Government be pleased to pass orders to open and so locate relief works in the different districts of the affected tracts, as to afford labour to people, without being compelled to travel a longer distance than three miles at the utmost from their homes?

XLIII. (a) In what districts of the affected area, and to what extent, have the Government brought into operation the measures for the grant of gratuitous relief to the destitute poor who are unable to work, provided for in Chapter VI of the Madras Famine Code?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when it intends to start such measures in affected districts where they have not yet been introduced.

Primary Education.

XLIV. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any, and if so, how many, Local Fund primary schools have been closed in each of the Deccan districts during the years 1895 and 1896, and to what extent the allotments for result grants have been curtailed in the said districts in the said years.

(b) Has not the utmost margin of Local Fund revenues available for expenditure on primary education, consistently with the demands of other services, been reached in the said districts.

(c) In view to the great need and vast scope that exist in the backward districts of the Deccan to extend primary education, will the Government be pleased to order the payment of grants for the 3rd standard from Provincial revenues, thereby releasing the funds available from Local Fund revenues, for development of primary education up to the 2nd standard only.

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR :—

XLV. (a) Is it true that Government has sanctioned a rule made by the Madras Law College to the effect that students desirous of attending lectures on subjects prescribed for the F.L. Examination will be admitted to the Law College only after they pass the English and Science branches of the B.A. Degree Examination?

(b) Is not such a rule inconsistent with bye-law No. 173 of the University which permits such students to attend the above lectures for two terms prior to passing the B.A. Examination?

(c) Will the Government be pleased under the circumstances to cancel the Law College rule referred to in part (a) of this question?

XLVI. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the proceedings of the Senate meeting held on the 25th March 1897 (published in the *Hindu* newspaper of the 26th idem) and to the following remarks said to have been made by the Vice-Chancellor and by the Principal (Mr. Nelson) of the Law College subsequent to the rejection by the Senate of certain proposals of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard in respect of the F.L. and the B.L. examinations?—

“The Vice-Chancellor—I hope that Mr. Nelson would stick to his rules.”

“Mr. Nelson—I would take care that every student took four years and two months before going up for the (B.L.) examination.”

(b) Will Government be pleased to take steps to prevent effect being given to the threat conveyed in Mr. Nelson's remark?

(c) Will Government be further pleased to direct the Principal and the Council of the Law College to frame rules in such a manner as to enable a student, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Senate's bye-laws, to finish his attendance at the Law College within three years from the date of his joining it?

XLVII. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether there is any objection to the publication of the lectures delivered by the Professors and Lecturers of the Law College to the students of that college?

(b) If there is none, will Government be pleased to direct their periodical publication?

The Hon'ble P. RANGAYYA NAYUDU :—

XLVIII. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Accountant-General of Madras compels all Municipalities and District Boards to get all printing works done in the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras? If so, why?

XLIX. Will the Government be pleased to state the total increase in the expenditure on the salaries of educational officers consequent on the re-organization now being introduced into that department, and also how much of this increase is due to the changes in the European Educational service and how much of it is due to the changes in the Native service? Will the Government be pleased to state the highest salary which a *Native of India* would get under the new scheme and how much he would have got under the old scheme?

L. Will the Government be pleased to state what proportion of the grant annually disbursed by Government on account of education is being appropriated for the institutions under Christian missionary management; and will the Government be pleased to state the figures for the last five years showing the sums appropriated to missionary and non-missionary institutions?

LI. Will the Government be pleased to state under what circumstances Mr. R. A. Nelson, the Principal of the Law College, is allowed to practise as a Barrister while receiving his salary as Principal; and whether this concession to him is not opposed to the reasons for which a Barrister from England was appointed Principal?

LII. Is the rule that “the Principal shall devote his whole time to the work of the College, and shall be debarred from pursuing his profession as a Barrister except in consulting or chamber practice” still in force? If not, under what circumstance was it modified or abrogated?

LIII. Is it a fact that Mr. Nelson does not adhere to the rule of the Law College that “the Principal shall devote not less than eight hours a week to lectures and not less than seven hours a week to holding of classes” and that he works only five hours a week? If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Nelson does so with its sanction?

LIV. Will the Government be pleased to obtain information as to how many years it was the practice in the Law class and in the Law College to admit students who had applied for admission to the B.L. class as soon as their B.A. examination was over and before the results were published? Is the same practice continued now in the Law College? If not, when was it discontinued and did the Principal obtain the previous sanction of Government for so changing the practice?

LV. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has vetoed up to date any resolution passed by the Senate of the Madras University? Is it true that the Government has deferred final disposal of the resolution, recently passed at a meeting of the Senate, cancelling the compulsory attendance of students failing in B.A. examination in a college for a further period of two terms and submitted by the Senate for the approval of Government, till the Senate should dispose of the question of the affiliated Colleges to the University?

Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has fixed any time within which the Senate should report upon this latter question? If it has not done so, will it be pleased to fix the period within which the report should be submitted?

(4) *Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor.*

The Secretary reports that the Bill to amend the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895, and the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, which were passed into law at the Council meeting of 9th February last, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 13th February and 8th March 1897, respectively.

(5) *Acts assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT announces the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to the Act to amend the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895.

(6) *Petitions, &c.*

The Secretary reports the receipt of the following papers on the subject of the Bill further to amend Madras Act No. VIII of 1865 :—

- (1) Petition from certain tenants and mirasidars of Chingleput district;
- (2) From the President Madras Landholders' Association;
- (3) From the Jagirdar of Arni;
- (4) Telegram from the Valloor Zamindar, Kistna district;
- (5) From K. Krishna Row, Manager, Devarakota Zamindari, Kistna district;

- (6) From the Secretary, Library and Reading-room, Tirupati;
- (7) Telegram from Sri Raja Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur of Nuzvid;
- (8) From M.R.Ry. P. Subramaniya Aiyar on behalf of the Valloor Zamindar and Raja Rangayya Appa Row Bahadur of Nuzvid;

and lays them on the table printed as papers Nos. (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) relating to the Bill.

The Secretary also lays on the table copies of the Board's Proceedings promised to be so laid in the answer to Question XLVII at the meeting of the Council held on the 9th February last.

(7) *Bill to amend the Religious Endowments Act XX of 1863.*

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR has given notice that he will introduce the above Bill, leave to introduce which was granted to him at the meeting of the Council held on 26th February 1896.

(8) *Madras Survey Bill.*

The Hon'ble Mr. J. GROSE, C.I.E., presents the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to survey and the settlement of boundary disputes, and moves that the Bill and the report be taken into consideration at once in view of its being passed into law.

The following amendments will be moved in the above Bill:—

The Hon'ble K. KALYANASUNDARAM AIYAR:—

"After section 7 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee to insert, as section 7-A, section 8 of the original Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. HODGSON:—

1. That section 8 of the original draft Bill as submitted to the Select Committee be retained and inserted between sections 6 and 7 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

2. That in section 14 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the words "and except in respect of such areas as may be notified by Government from time to time in the *Fort St. George Gazette*" be inserted after the words "in this behalf" in the third line of the section.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Grose:—

The following proviso should be added to section 14:—

"Provided that the Local Government may from time to time exempt, by a notification, any local area from the operation of the former part of this section, and cancel such notification."

(9) *Bill further to amend Madras Act No. VIII of 1865.*

The Hon'ble V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur, presents the report of the Select Committee on the above Bill and moves that the Bill and the report be taken into consideration at once in view of its being passed into law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crole will move that the consideration of the report and of the Bill as amended be adjourned, that the Bill be re-committed, and that the following members be added to the Select Committee:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sturrock.

The Hon'ble P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar.

The following amendments will be moved under Rule 49 of the Council Rules:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss:—

Section 5.

After the words "the distrainer shall", to strike out the words "be bound to", and to insert "receive the payment, and shall".

Between the words "or" and "release", to strike out the word "to", and to insert "shall".

To strike out the words "when the amount so tendered is received".

The Hon'ble Mr. Crole:—

That the following new section be inserted after section 5 of the Bill:—

"38-A. A tenant of any landholder mentioned in section 3 shall be presumed to have a right of occupancy and a saleable interest in his holding, until the contrary is proved."

Also that the following be added to section 39 of Act VIII of 1865:—

"Provided that a patta or notice, sent through the Post office, for which the special fee for acknowledgment has been paid, shall be considered to be duly served if it be sent on a post-card or transmitted open with the address inscribed on the back".

The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss:—

Section 7.

To omit clause 1 of section 7.

To omit from clause 2, section 7, the words: "and the words 'or order' shall also be inserted after the word 'judgment' and in the last paragraph of the section, for the word 'judgment' the words 'judgment and order' shall be substituted".

The Hon'ble Mr. Crole:—

In section 72, Act VIII of 1865, after the word "Collector", to add "and in case of any appeal a certified copy of the appellate court's judgment", and, after the word "person", to add "and the rent shall be taken to become due from the date of the last of such judgments for the purpose of calculating the period of limitation in any suit or proceeding for the recovery of rent, notwithstanding that, according to the contract between the parties or according to custom, the rent might have been payable prior to such date."

G. S. FORBES,

Secretary to the Council.

On Friday, the 9th day of April 1897.

No

189

FOR ORDERS.

Draft answers to the Hon:
Mr Jambulinga mudaliar's
questions relating to finance

Answers to questions 1(a), 1(b),
3(a), 4(b), 6, 7(a), 7(b), 7(c)
8(a), 8(b) ~~and~~ 10(a) and 10(b)
~~has~~ were prepared in the Detroit
Department of the Board.

Answers to questions 4(a),
4(c) & 5 were prepared in the
Land Rev Dept (Forest Branch)

2. Answer (c) is not an answer to the question asked, which it is impossible to answer without knowing the actual earnings. Is it necessary to repeat the Sanitary Commission in the Legislative Council? may we not simply say that it is not possible to answer

I think it will be better to make
his opinion of the Sanitary Comm^{tee}
of my letter & of I has been addressed
regarding it. This when repeated
will show that
an important
matter has had attention.

3.4.8

it seems that the above

the question without knowing
the actual earnings?

FOR ORDERS.

174187

RS

8-4-97

XXXIV

The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR:—

1. (a) What is the average amount per head earned by famine-workers in each of the districts where relief works are in progress in the months of January, February and March 1897?

(b) Are such amounts sufficient according to medical opinion to sustain the workers in a state of health and efficiency?

The Hon'ble Mr.

1. (a) The average amount per head earned by famine-workers in each of the districts where relief works are in progress in the months of January, February and March 1897 cannot be given. To obtain the figures would require the employment of a large establishment and a prolonged series of calculations.

(b) In the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, wages A and B provide a diet sufficient to buy the population over a period not exceeding three months. He considers them to be insufficient to preserve the population in strength and health for a longer period, owing to absence of provision for vegetable salts. The C wage, he considers, sufficient for untasked labour, and the D wage for temporary penal diet. The Government of India is being addressed on the subject. Meanwhile orders have been issued to place all able-bodied labourers in class A or B, and the weakly, from whom but a nominal task only is to be required, in class C.

Insufficient.

The average prices on which wages were calculated were as follows:—

District.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.
	measures per rupee	
Bellary.....	max. 12.0 12.2 min. 15.4 15.5	
Anantapur....	max. 12.6 12.5 min. 15.5 15.5	
Cuddapah....	max. 12.7 12.6 min. 18.9 19.0	
Kurnool....	max. 13.0 12.5 min. 16.7 14.0	

The rates of wages for A, B, C, & D classes of relief workers when the above prices prevail are:—

District...	No. of measures per rupee.	Wages of class.			
		A	B	C	D
Bellary...	12.0	1-9	1-7	1-4	1-2
	12.2	1-8	1-6	1-3	1-1
	15.4	1-4	1-3	1-0	0-11
	15.5				
Anantapur...	12.6	1-8	1-6	1-3	1-1
	15.5	1-4	1-3	1-0	0-11
	12.6	1-7	1-6	1-3	1-1
	12.7				
Cuddapah...	15.4	1-1	1-0	0-10	0-9
	15.5				
	12.5	1-8	1-6	1-3	1-1
	13.0	1-7	1-6	1-3	1-1
Kurnool...	14.0	1-6	1-4	1-2	1-0
	16.7	1-3	1-1	0-11	0-10

Fines of varying amounts were inflicted for short outturn of work.

it seems that the above

1. (a) What is the average amount per head earned by famine-workers in each of the districts where relief works are in progress in the months of January, February and March 1897?

Min. 1/3/1897
I think the typed answer will do. It would be deceptive to give the figures in the MSS appended as they do not relate to Jan. Feb or Mar.

3.4.97
We have a close approximation in the office for January only however. *1/3/4/97*

It is appended. *1/3/4/97*

1 (a). The average amount per head, earned by famine-workers in each of the districts where relief works ^{were} in progress, in the months of January, February and March 1897, cannot be given. To obtain the figures would require the employment of a large establishment and a prolonged series of calculations.

(If Government wish, the following information may be afforded:)

The average prices on which wages were calculated were as follows:-

District	January		February	
	<i>Measures</i> Maximum per rupee			
Bellary	Max:	12.0		12.2
	Min:	15.4		15.5
Anantapur	Max:	12.5		12.5
	Min:	15.5		15.5
Cuddapah.....	Max:	12.7		12.6
	Min:	18.9		19.0
Kurnool	Max:	13.0		12.5
	Min:	16.7		14.0

classes of relief-workers with above prices prevail are:-

2.

	No: of Measures per rupee.	wages of class			
		A.	B.	C.	D.
Bellary.....	12.0	1-9	1-7	1-4	1-2
	12.2	1-8	1-6	1-3	1-1
	15.4	1-4	1-3	1-0	0-11
	15.5				
Anantapur	12.5	1-8	1-6	1-3	1-1
	15.5	1-4	1-3	1-0	0-11
	12.6	1-7	1-6	1-3	1-1
	12.7				
Cuddapah	18.9	1-1	1-0	0-10	0-9
	19.0				
	12.5	1-8	1-6	1-3	1-1
	13.0	1-7	1-6	1-3	1-1
Kurnool	14.0	1-6	1-4	1-2	1-0
	16.7	1-3	1-1	0-11	0-10

Fines of varying amounts were inflicted for short outturn of work.

Note for the Secretary with reference to C. No. 2488

The previous return relates to the period ending 2nd Jan. So this return obviously demonstrates the four weeks ending 30th January. The following statement compares average wage per head in the four districts

	Proportion of population in the district	Aggregate attendance in the period	Total Cost in the period	Wage per head per day
Bellary	25,52,23	465759	Rs 31260-2-6	12.9 pice
Mumukh	15,56,29	87731	Rs 5367-5-10	11.75 pice
Mildalapah	26,54,20	644330	Rs 4527-11-2	13.5 pice
Mandapur	28,50,22	17398	Rs 1431-5-3	15.8 pice

The proportion of women children is that obtaining on the last day viz 30th January. Taking this to be typical of the period, it will be seen that the ^{as we should expect} average wage per head rises or falls with the

(b) Are such amounts sufficient according to medical opinion to sustain the workers in a state of health and efficiency?

F. C. 1 (b).

In the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, wages A & B provide a diet sufficient to buoy the population over a period not exceeding three months. He considers them to be insufficient to preserve the population in strength ~~and~~ ^{and} health for a longer period, owing to absence of ^{sufficient} provision for vegetable salts. The C wage, he considers sufficient for untasked labour, and the D wage, for temporary penal diet. The Government of India ^{is} ~~has~~ ^{being} ~~been~~ addressed on the subject. Meanwhile, orders have been issued to place all able-bodied labourers in class A or B, and the weakly, from whom but a nominal task only is to be required, in class C.

(Note. The Sanitary Commissioner has put his case against the Famine wage somewhat more strongly- B.P. 144 dated 18-2-97, para 19 of his
 it seems that the above

But the question is as to the actual surplus?

Insufficient to sustain the population in strength and health for a longer period

*suff?
may this would be accepted?
I think the answer will do nd ₅₋₄₋₉₇
JG
3.4.97*

Ins. 1/5/97 ^{to be satisfied} _{of the subject}

The Govt is being addressed on the subject

15 F.

The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR :—

2 Will the Government be pleased to order the reduction of the tasks wherever the quantity prescribed at present is too high to enable the famine-workers to earn amounts sufficient for their maintenance in health and strength?

The Hon'ble Mr.

2 Orders have been issued to ^{adapt} the tasks to the capacity of the workers so as to enable the latter to earn the full wage of the class in which they may be placed.

2. Will the Government be pleased to order the reduction of the tasks wherever the quantity prescribed at present is too high to enable the famine-workers to earn amounts sufficient for their maintenance in health and strength?

Answer.

Orders have been issued to adapt the tasks to the capacity of the workers so as to enable the latter to earn the full wage of the class in which they may be placed.

Approved
Jg
3.4.97

Min. 11/14/17

XXXVI

The Hon'ble C. JUMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR:—

3. (a) Is the Government aware that there are a large number of weavers in the Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks of the Cuddapah district, who are in urgent need of employment and deserve to be relieved under the scheme for the relief of weavers?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to start, at an early date, the scheme for weavers' relief in the aforementioned taluks, as in the Jammalamadugu taluk?

The Hon'ble Mr.

3. (a) Yes. In his fortnightly narrative for the latter half of February, the Collector of Cuddapah reported that the weavers in Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks were likely to need help in the near future. His

(b) The Collector has already called for proposals from his Divisional-officers for the relief of weavers in these two taluks.

*Subsequent fortnightly
narrative has not yet been
received*

✓ 3. (a) Is the Government aware that there are a large number of weavers in the Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks of the Cuddapah district who are in urgent need of employment, and deserve to be relieved under the scheme for the relief of weavers?

✓ (b) Will the Government be pleased to start, at an early date, the scheme for weavers' relief in the aforementioned taluks, as in the Jammalamadugu taluk?

Q 3 (a)

yes. In his fortnightly narrative for the latter half of February, the Collector of Cuddapah reported that the weavers in Proddatore and Pulivendla taluks were likely to need help in the near future. His subsequent fortnightly narrative has not yet been received.

(Note.- Mr. Tate has not yet sent his fortnightly narrative for the first half of March, although he has been reminded by wire. He seems to be quite hopeless.)

3 (b). The collector has already called for proposals for the relief of weavers in these two taluks.

Page 4 of 4
207. 11/11/20
9-3-97

approved
JG
3.4.97

15/7 & 15/7

XXXXX

The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR :—

4. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that some forest reserves were ordered to be opened for free grazing of cattle in the affected tracts of the Presidency at the commencement of the distress, and that all such reserves have been closed for free grazing after the rains of November 1896?

(b) Whether in the affected tracts of the Presidency the rains in November have not been too scanty to improve the prospects therein?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order, at an early date, the re-opening of suitable forest reserves in all the affected districts for free grazing with a view to save the cattle, as required in rule No. 139 of the Madras Famine Code?

The Hon'ble Mr.

(a) On the 8th November last, the Collector of Cuddapah ordered certain reserves in his district to be thrown open to free grazing, but cancelled his order six days later, on learning from the Conservator that no such order could be issued without the sanction of the Board of Revenue, and on the 25th November he reported that he was making inquiries on the lines indicated by the Conservator and the Board, and would submit a further communication if any action was necessary towards allowing free grazing in any part of the district. No such communication has as yet been received by the Board. *So far as the Board is aware Cuddapah*

(b) Experience has shown that the rains in November were not sufficient to avert distress in the Deccan districts. There was much sowing under those rains in the affected districts, but the crops generally failed. Prospects were so far improved that the withered crops have yielded fodder, and pasture and water-supply were temporarily improved.

(c) On the 27th October last, the Board of Revenue called on the Collectors of affected districts to report whether any relief could be afforded by opening to grazing forest reserves which ~~are now~~ ^{were then} closed, or by admitting cattle either free or at reduced rates of grazing fees, and instructions were at the same time issued that no mere question of loss of grazing revenue should be regarded as a bar to concessions which would be likely to have a beneficial effect. On consideration of the reports received, orders were issued sanctioning the opening of a certain number of closed reserves, the reduction of existing rates in cases in which such a step was recommended by local officers, and the throwing open of reserves to the free cutting of grass at the discretion of the local officers. It was not considered advisable to open any reserves for free grazing, one of the main reasons being that in almost all the reserves in question grazing permits had been issued in numbers, which in a season like the present, were in many cases more than up to the full capacity of the reserves concerned, and in such cases the throwing open of the reserves to free grazing would have tended to the sacrifice of valuable cattle in favour of animals which had not been considered worth paying for. Some local officers have intimated an intention to consider the question of allowing free grazing after the permits now in force have expired, but no further representations have as yet been received. No further orders seem at present to be called for.

is the only district in which reserves were opened were closed, and the closing of this district was not on account of the rains of November.

which presumably Collectors have not again closed

4. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that some forest reserves were ordered to be opened for free grazing of cattle in the affected tracts of the Presidency at the commencement of the distress, and that all such reserves have been closed for free grazing after the rains of November 1896?

Question 4 (a)

Answer

On the 8th November last the Collector of Giddapah ordered certain Reserves in his District to be thrown open to free grazing, but cancelled his order six days later, on learning from the Conservator that no such order could be issued without the sanction of the Board of Revenue, and on the 25th November he reported that he was making enquiries on the lines indicated by the Conservator and the Board and would submit further communication if any action was necessary towards allowing free grazing in any part of the District. No such communication has as yet been received by the Board.

R.
3 APR 1897

Mr. W. H. Stephens's inquiry
10/11/96
But how about the other affected tracts? Can we not say that no reserves once opened have been closed except in Giddapah? That was in Giddapah they were not closed with reference to the rains of November?
Please verify this at once in the Secy's Dept.
The statement is correct for the Forest B. L. R. R.

Please verify this at once
3/4 LB
Verified
3/4 97

The Board has been asked by telegraphic
Board 5-4-97
So far as the Govt is aware Giddapah is the only district in which the reserves once opened were closed, and the closure in this district was not on account of the rains of November.

(b) Whether in the affected tracts of the Presidency the rains in November have not been too scanty to improve the prospects therein.

Q 4 (b).

Experience has shown that the rains in November were not sufficient to avert distress in the Deccan districts. There was much sowing under those rains in the affected tracts, but the crops generally failed. Prospects were so far improved that the withered crops have yielded fodder, and pasture and water supply were temporarily improved.

approved
- 28
3.4.97

Issued 11/5/97

To

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XXXVIII

The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR:—

5. In view to the great hardship caused by the unfavourable season to the people of the Deccan and the Northern districts, will the Government be pleased to order all facilities to be afforded by the Forest-officers to people seeking forest produce, utilizable as human food, in forest reserves, as required in rule No. 141, Chapter X of the Madras Famine Code?

The Hon'ble Mr.

5. As section 141 of the Famine Code contains a specific direction to District Forest-officers, who are the Collectors' Assistants, and as Government has some time ago ordered that simple trespass on a forest reserve should not be considered an offence, it is not likely that any difficulties have been thrown in the way of persons seeking food in a forest reserve. No case calling for the issue of special orders with reference to the section has as yet come under notice.

5. In view to the great hardship caused by the unfavourable season to the people of the Deccan and the Northern districts, will the Government be pleased to order all facilities to be afforded by the Forest-officers to people seeking forest produce, utilizable as human food, in forest reserves, as required in rule No. 141, Chapter X of the Madras Famine Code?

Answer

As section 141 of the Famine Code contains a specific direction to District Forest Officers, who are the Collectors' assistants, and Government ~~has~~ some time ago ordered that simple trespass on a forest reserve should not be considered an offence, it is not likely that any difficulties have been thrown in the way of persons seeking food in a forest reserve. No case calling for the issue of special orders with reference to the Section has as yet come under notice.

approved
3 4.97
p. 143-144A 1/8 F. X
24. 2. 96.

Same.

R.
3 FEB 1897

~~XXXXXX~~
The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR :—

Q. Will the Government be pleased to grant dry remissions in all cases of total failure of crops, and in cases where the yield has admittedly been middling or poor, in consideration of the general distress in the affected districts?

The Hon'ble Mr.

A. Under Standing Order No. 23 of the Board of Revenue, the granting of dry remissions is a matter of which the Board of Revenue can dispose. The Board of Revenue has called for, and in some cases received, reports, and will deal with the matter. Certain papers on the subject were placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble Member at the meeting of this Council held on the 9th of February 1897. The matter will be dealt with on the lines laid down in B.P., No. 94, dated 3rd February 1897, of which a copy will be furnished to the Hon'ble Member.

✓ 6. Will the Government be pleased to grant dry remissions in all cases of total failure of crops and in cases where the yield has admittedly been middling or poor, in consideration of the general distress in the affected districts?

Under Standing Order No: 23

of the Board of Revenue, the granting of dry remissions is a matter of which the Board of Revenue can dispose. The Board of Revenue has called forth, and in some cases received reports, and will deal with the matter. Certain papers on the subject were placed at the disposal of the Hon: Member at the meeting of this Council held on the 9th of Feb: 1897. The matter will be dealt with on the lines laid down in B.P. No: 94 dated 3rd: February 1897, of which a copy will be furnished to the Hon: Member.

apt 28
3.4.97 018 F

Issued 11/5/97.

150 23
15-2-97 11/5/97

XI
The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR :—

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if orders have been issued by the Government or the Board of Revenue to make a fieldwar inspection in the affected tracts, to ascertain the extent of failure of crops therein?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts of the affected area a complete fieldwar inspection has already been made, and in what district such steps have not been undertaken?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to grant remissions tractwar instead of fieldwar in districts where fieldwar armoish has not been already made, in view to the facts that the superior officers of the Revenue Department, such as Tahsildars and Divisional-officers, have from time to time ascertained the condition of crops from general inspections during their tours and that it is generally impossible to undertake such inspection now?

The Hon'ble Mr.

(a) Yes. The following order was issued on 6th November 1896 :—

"(1) In view of the extremely unfavourable character of the season, Collectors of the Deccan districts are requested to consider whether in any part or parts of their districts it is advisable to postpone the collection of the revenue demand this year or even to remit any portion of the dry assessment. Early arrangements should be made for careful and detailed inspection of the affected tracts under section 18 of the Famine Code and proposals for remissions or postponement of revenue, based on the personal inspection of superior officers, should be drawn up. The conditions prescribed in paragraph 4 of Standing Order No. 23 should be borne in mind in framing proposals for dry remissions.

"(2) In all cases in which the grant of remissions may be considered necessary the Collectors are authorized to suspend the collection of the December kist in anticipation of the orders of the Board.

(b) The Government is not able to state that a complete *fieldwar* inspection has already been made in any district, but tractwar inspection is being made, or has been made, in all districts. As in all years, the armoish of wet crops will be made fieldwar.

(c) Remissions will be granted according to the usual rules. Wet fields will, as usual, be dealt with individually; dry fields, as usual, by tracts. Collectors of affected districts have already been called on to submit proposals for remission on dry lands according to the usual method, i.e., tractwar.

7. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if orders have been issued by the Government or the Board of Revenue to make a fieldwar inspection in the affected tracts, to ascertain the extent of failure of crops therein?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts of the affected area a complete fieldwar inspection has already been made, and in what districts such steps have not been undertaken?

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Q 7(a).

Yes. The following order was issued on 6-11-96:- In view of the extremely unfavorable character of the season, Collectors of the Deccan districts are requested to consider whether in any part or parts of their districts it is advisable to postpone the collection of the revenue demand this year, or even to remit any portion of the dry assessment. Early arrangements should be made for careful and detailed inspection of the affected tracts under section 18 of the Famine Code, and proposals for remissions or postponement of revenue, based on the personal inspection of superior officers, should be drawn up. The conditions prescribed in para 4 of Standing Order No: 23 should be borne in mind in framing proposals for dry remissions.

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Lt. Col. Rao

13-12-96
6-11-96

Issued 11/12/96
approved
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Q 7 (b).

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Q 7 (c).

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XII
The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR:—

8. (a) Whether it is a fact that no allowance is made for vegetables, butter-milk, and oil in the rations allowed to children of relief-workers fed at relief-kitchens?
(b) Whether, according to medical opinion, such provision is necessary for maintaining the children in proper health?
(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders on the subject?

The Hon'ble Mr.

8. (a) The Hon'ble Member is referred to sections 122 to 125 of the Famine Code.

(b) The diet allowed in the Famine Code for children in kitchens has been fixed in consultation with Medical authorities.

(c) The Government does not consider it necessary to issue any orders on the subject.

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(b) Whether, according to medical opinion, such provision is necessary for maintaining the children in proper health?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders on the subject?

Q 8 (a).

The Hon: Member is referred to sections 122 to 125 of the Famine Code.

Q 8 (b).

The diet allowed in the Famine Code for children in kitchens has been fixed in consultation with Medical authorities.

Q 8(c). The Govt does not consider it necessary to issue any orders on the subject

*approved
JG
3.4.99*

Isma. H. S. & Co.

XIII
The Hon'ble C. JAMBULINGAM MUDALIYAR :—

9. Will the Government be pleased to pass orders to open and so locate relief works in the different districts of the affected tracts, as to afford labour to people, without being compelled to travel a longer distance than three miles at the utmost from their homes?

The Hon'ble Mr.

9. As a rule, and wherever practicable, relief works will be located at or near the homes of the labourers. But a hard-and-fast rule of the kind suggested by the Hon'ble Member is likely to give rise to considerable practical difficulty. To meet the case of labourers who have to come to the works from a distance, the Government has directed that shelter should be provided at or near the works and that, where this has not been done, the distance which the labourers have to walk to and from the works should be allowed for on a suitable time scale and thus form part of the day's task; a walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles being taken as the equivalent of an hour's work.

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Answer.

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W. P. S. J. R.
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XIII
The Hon'ble C. JUMULINGAM MUDALIYAR:—

10. (a) In what districts of the affected area, and to what extent, have the Government brought into operation the measures for the grant of gratuitous relief to the destitute poor who are unable to work, provided for in chapter VI of the Madras Famine Code?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when it intends to start such measures in affected districts where they have not yet been introduced?

The Hon'ble Mr.

10. (a) Kitchens for feeding dependants of labourers have been opened on all works in affected districts. Destitute poor have been fed in parts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and the entertainment of Circle Inspectors and the introduction of gratuitous village-relief was sanctioned last February in certain affected tracts of Bellary and Kurnool. As to the extent to which gratuitous relief has been afforded, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the weekly season reports.

(b) The Government has already ordered the introduction of this form of relief in all portions of affected tracts—G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897.

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(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when it intends to start such measures in affected districts where they have not yet been introduced.

Q10 (a).

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1897. As to the extent to which gratuitous relief has been afforded, the Hon: Member is referred to the weekly season reports.

Q 10 (b)

^{ordered} The Government has ~~sanctioned~~ ^{ordered} already the introduction of this form of relief in all portions of affected tracts-G.O. No: 216 dated 30th March 1897

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189.

AD AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

CAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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