

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 3327

DATED 1st July

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording P. P. subm. statement summarizing the programmes of famine relief works of the Madras Pres. for 1897-98.

are marks capable of giving continuous employment for ~~two~~ three months to at least 1000 persons. Such a work, according to the rules given in Section 9(2), will ^{have an estimate of} ~~cost~~ Rs 7500 or more. This is the sense in which the phrase "Large works" is used in the famine programmes. The Hon. Sir Henry Bliss ~~notes~~ on the other hand is referring to works on which relief workers could be massed and which could take the place of settled relief works. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Wankar have reported that ^{there} ~~they~~ are no sanctioned works of this kind in Coimbatore and this report is not inconsistent with the present return.

RS
25-6-97

25/6/97

apparently not. I was thinking of really large works while the return relates to works classed as large for a particular purpose - nothing need be done so far as I am concerned

RS
28/6/97

seen A.H. 30-6-97

See the original adv.

11/7/97

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.



Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

Spare copies

Printed June th.

Proceedings, 2nd June 1897, No. 411.

JUNE.

Famine Statement C.—Submitting to the Government of India — summarising the programmes of famine relief works of the Madras Presidency for 1897-98.

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

RESOLUTION—dated 2nd June 1897, No. 411.

With reference to rule V appended to the Circular Resolution, dated 30th July 1894, No. 16—36, the Board begs to submit a statement summarising the programmes of famine relief works for 1897—98 for all districts in the Presidency liable to drought.

(True Extract.)

Amelun
11/6 Famine Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Revenue and Agricultural Department.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. ✓
" " Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" " Collectors concerned.

Exd. Md. Pahlwan.

APPENDIX.
FAMINE STATEMENT C.

Districts.	Population.	Maximum number of persons for whom relief may be required daily in the event of serious famine.	Number of persons provided for by relief works on the programme daily for three months.				Remarks.
			Large works.		Small works.		
			Sanc- tioned.	Not sanc- tioned.	For relief of agri- cultural population in the neigh bour- hood of villages.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjam	1,896	379.2	87	253	113	..	The districts of Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris and Madras and the deltaic tracts of Tanjore, Kistna and Godavari have been exempted from the operations of the rules for the preparation of programmes of famine-relief works. The programmes are for the rest of the Presidency and include generally the construction and repair of irrigation works and roads, and miscellaneous works for the improvement of the drinking-water supply and village sanitation, the clearance of village-sites and the like and for well-sinking, &c., to be executed with the aid of State loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The major portion of the provision relates to road works in most of the districts, as usual. Sanction for these works is accorded chiefly on the ground of their being serviceable as famine relief works. The provision made is generally sufficient and it is greater under "large" than under "small" works, except in the districts of South Arcot and North Arcot. The deficiency in the last two districts is mainly due to the adoption of the revised classification of works, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India at the end of paragraph 5 of its Circular Resolution, dated 24th August 1893, No. 35—33. The number of persons provided for under "sanctioned" works is generally smaller than that provided under "not sanctioned," except in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem. More of the unsanctioned works have been, and are being as rapidly as possible, brought under sanction in obedience to the instructions of the Government of India in its Circular Resolution, dated 30th July 1894, No. 16—36.
Vizagapatam	2,558	511.6	46	234	137	..	
Godavari (non-deltaic)	1,005	201.0	11	384	..	100	
Kistna (do.)	1,134	226.8	32	224	13	43	
Kurnool	815	163.0	214	331	47	..	
Bellary	881	176.2	285	53	67	..	
Anantapur	727	145.4	107	61	66	..	
Cuddapah	1,269	233.8	30	184	85	17	
Nellore	1,462	232.7	59	109	151	..	
Chingleput	1,212	242.4	101	93	84	..	
South Arcot	2,160	432.0	32	176	302	2	
North Arcot	2,103	420.6	45	176	360	1	
Salem	1,962	392.4	239	167	47	3	
Coimbatore	2,005	401.0	79	225	245	2	
Trichinopoly	1,373	274.5	37	477	198	8	
Tanjore (non-deltaic)	1,412	82.4	10	104	24	..	
Madura	2,608	621.6	76	338	94	34	
Tinnevely	1,916	383.2	36	233	204	..	

(N.B.—Numbers are given in thousands.)

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