

Revenue (1897) Department

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 5

DATED 5 January 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Stating that the orders of G. of I. in the matter of adopting unhusked grain as a basis for calculating wages on relief works, are positive and apply to rice as well as dry grains & that Govt. will not be asked for a reconsideration of those orders before they have been actually tried.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 452

4 DEC 96

From

The Board of Revenue

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

Order No. 5 of 5th January 1897.

The attention of the Board of Rev is invited to para 26 of the Gov. of India Memorandum printed as page 3 of B.O. No 287 dated 22-10-96. The orders of that Gov. are positive and apply to rice as well as dry grains.

2. The Gov is not prepared to ask the Gov of India for a reconsideration of ^{these} orders before they have ^{actually} been tried.

To the Board (Settle) 40.
8.2.97 16-1-97 7-1-97 2
his. From orders

No. 437/40

Dated 16th December 1896

Received 24.12.96.

Registered 24.12.96

Enclosures

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SUBJECT.

Wages on relief works.
Passing orders regarding
the regulation of - by
the price of rice

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Q. No 5.
5.1.97

The Am: Mr. J. S. C. J. S.
His is calling the Governor

C. No 9452

For orders:-

In the current read above the Board of Revenue requests a definite ruling on the point whether, where the people are rice eaters, wages on relief works are to be regulated by the price of paddy or of cleaned rice.

2. If paddy were taken there would be a loss of 33 per cent by weight in grain ration from husking and the Board does not consider that such a deduction was ever intended by the Govt of India. It will be seen that the Board admits that in the case of the coarser cereals unhusked grain has to be taken under orders of the Govt of India but states that the question how far that ruling would affect relief workers whose wage is governed by the price of rice or paddy has not been considered.

11/1/97

This statement is plain
enough. I think.

11/1/97

The Com^{rs} of Justice say plainly that
"no allowance for bucking is"
"making that he made in respect"
"of any part of the ration."

11/27/12/66

The order of the Ltr of Medical
and printing photos of my work prais
as well as my min. W2 e arm of
ask for a reconsideration of them
before they have been tried

8/11/96
Ver. 8.4.4
3.1.96

I do not think this M^d is
wise in opening these very
debateable questions except
in the light of actual experience
when hard ship or danger is
there it will be time to
raise them. The End of dealing
with certainly not now but
on such questions as a mere
academical exercise & hence
they do not fit in with the
LeFauv's char. H. J. J. J.

directed that the work husked should be expunged from section 190. The Govt of India further stated that "no allowance should be made for husking or finding in respect of any part of the ration" and that "one table would be sufficient for all grains (Rice, Jaggery, Chokur, Amrta) as the figures do not depend on the particular grain adopted". It will thus be seen that no difference was intended to be made between rice and the other cereals.

4. The question for consideration is ~~if~~ whether the ruling of the Govt of India would work hardship on the rice eating population. Attention is invited in this connection to para 58 of the rules issued in the N.W. Provinces (C. No 9523 flagged B). The fair equivalent is directed to be converted into money "on the basis of the current retail price of the staple grain in ordinary

ordinary local consumption
by the labouring classes and
in the state, husked or unhusked
in which that grain is ordinarily
sold by retail for consumption".

17/12/86

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 16TH DEC. 1896, No. 440.

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

READ—G.O., Mis. No. 357, Revenue, dated 1st May 1893.

ABSTRACT.—Board's Proceedings communicating, with instructions, to the Collector of Madura Government Order stating at what rate, wages should be paid to labourers on relief works in the Ramnad zemindari, recorded.

READ—G.O., Mis. No. 685, Revenue, dated 24th September 1894.

ABSTRACT.—The revised draft Famine Code of this Presidency, drawn up by the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, approved with certain amendments, and ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

READ—G.O., Mis. Nos. 32, 32-A, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Board's Proceedings submitting, with remarks, a revised statement of wages H (3) for Famine Code, recorded, pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the draft Famine Code forwarded to that Government.

READ—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 22nd October 1896, No. 287.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, a Famine Code revised with reference to the instructions of the Government of India.

READ—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd November 1896, Mis. No. 5389.

ABSTRACT.—Issuing instructions to the Collectors of Ganjam and the Deccan districts for the calculation of wages to the labourers on relief works.

READ—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 12th December 1896, Mis. No. 6539.

ABSTRACT.—Informing the Collector of Ganjam, by wire, that wages to be paid under the Famine Code should be regulated as in 1889.

READ—the following letter from C. J. WEIR, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Kota Bommali, 10th December 1896, R. C. No. 156-F. :—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd November 1896, Mis. No. 5389, and in continuation of my letter, dated 9th December 1896, R. C. No. 156-F., I have the honour to inquire whether when the grain on which the rate of wages is to be settled is rice, paddy or unhusked rice is meant or husked rice. The Code merely speaks of grain and raw grain.

2. From the Board's Proceedings quoted above, I understand that paddy and not rice should be taken as the basis of calculation.

RESOLUTION—dated 16th December 1896, No. 440.

The Collector will be informed that the interpretation of the term grain, as used in the Famine Code, when rice is the staple food of the people, has always been taken to be cleaned rice, and not paddy. If the latter were taken, there would be a loss of 33 per cent. by weight in the grain ration from husking, and the Board cannot consider that such a deduction was ever intended by the Government of India, although that Government considers that the liberality of the "grain equivalent" of the "other items" included in the famine ration is usually sufficient to compensate for the loss in husking. Even in the case of the coarser cereals, the loss on husking varies from 10—20 per cent.—*vide* G.O., No. 357, Revenue, dated 1st May 1893, and B. P., dated 16th May 1894, No. 199—and the Government of Madras, in its Order, No. 685, dated 24th September 1894, requested the reconsideration of the Government of India for its orders reducing the minimum wage below the amount of the flour of these cereals which had been found necessary to maintain relief workers in health. Though this request has not been complied with, so far as these cereals are concerned, it appears doubtful whether the question of how the ruling would affect relief workers, whose wage is governed by the price of rice or paddy has ever been considered.

2. In these circumstances, the Government will be requested to issue a definite ruling whether, where the people are rice-eaters, wages on relief works are to be regulated by the price of paddy or of cleaned rice.

(True Copy and Extract.)

[Signature]
Secretary.

To the Collector of Ganjām, with copies of the Government Orders quoted.

" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to all Collectors.

" to the Sanitary Commissioner.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1896.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed December th.

Proceedings, 16th Dec. 1896, No. 440.

Wages on relief works.—Passing orders regard-
ing the regulation of — by the price of rice.

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

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G.O., No. 5, 5th January 1897.

JANUARY.

Wages on Relief works.

Stating that the orders of the Government of India in the matter of adopting unhusked grain as a basis for calculating — are positive and apply to rice as well as dry grains, and that that Government will not be asked for a re-consideration of those orders before they have been actually tried.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Ganjam, with copies of the Government Orders quoted.
„ the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to all Collectors.
„ to the Sanitary Commissioner.

ORDER—No. 5, Revenue, dated 5th January 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The attention of the Board of Revenue is invited to paragraph 26 of the Government of India Memorandum printed at page 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 287, dated 22nd October 1896. The orders of that Government are positive and apply to rice as well as dry grains.

2. The Government is not prepared to ask the Government of India for a reconsideration of those orders before they have actually been tried.

(True Extract.)

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

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

Exd. Shack Karim.

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189

Dated

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ENCLOSURES TO Q. No.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

SUPPLEMENT WITH DILLO.

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