

78
Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 731

Dated 13th September
1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Famine Batta.

Stating that the acting officers holding no substantive appointments and members of temporary establishments, including those entertained under the Famine Code, are entitled to —.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Cus. 85579							
G.O. 5367-27			Rec: 20-10-57				

Geo. H. H. 10
G.P. 5387-88/Rev. 20-10-5)

CURRENT No.

From

om
The Accountant General
Madras

No. 2580

Order N^o 781 13th Sept: 1897.

The Govt^y is of opinion that officers of the classes (1) and (2) mentioned in para 1 are entitled to Saminehatta.

2. The view expressed in para 3 is correct.

(Three Exposed)

(D) G. Stokes

Dr. Secy. to Govt.

Dated 24 August '77.

Received

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SUBJECT.

75

The Acct General

Sub. 8-10-97

cccc

Inquiring, under the circumstances explained, whether famine
batta can be allowed to acting
officers without substantive appoint-
ment, members of temporary establish-
ments and Pucka fullers.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Treasury Account DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George,
Accountant-General's Office,

24th August 1897.

No. 2580

From

J. C. Harrison Esquire,

Offg. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

SIR,

Questions having been raised whether the famine batta sanctioned in Government order No 603 Revenue dated 21 July 1897 can be allowed to (1) acting officers holding no substantive appointments (2) members of temporary establishments — including those entertained under the Famine code and (3) Bunkah-pullers belonging to hot weather establishments, I have the honour to solicit orders of Government in the matter.

2. I would mention in this connection that in Government Order No 303 Revenue dated 6 May 1897

FOR ORDERS.

The Hon: Mr. Anand
 & Mr. Governor

In the letter read above, the Accountant-General asks whether the famine batta sanctioned in G.O.No.603 dated 21-7-97 is admissible in the cases of,
 i. Officers holding no substantive appointments
 ii. Men employed temporarily for famine duty
 iii. Other temporary employees
 iv. Pulkah pullers whose pay is debitable to 'contingencies'

He states that no authority is traceable to govern cases (i) & (iv) but quotes in regard to (ii), G.O.2598A dated 28-8-77 as an authority disallowing such extra allowance, and to (iii) G.O.Nos.1829B d/28-5-77 and 303 dated 8-5-98 as authorities disallowing and admitting the charge respectively.

2. Class I, it is submitted, are entitled to the same consideration as acting officers having a lien on permanent appointments. The reason assigned for denying the batta to classes II and III in 1877 was that due regard had been paid to the prevailing dearthness of provisions when their pay was settled. A perusal of the papers printed in the two G.Os. of 1877 would show that this assertion was denied at the time. However, this may be, it is not true now that the pay of persons

famine batta was sanctioned to certain temporary establishments in the Ganjam District. During the famine of 1877 however it was ruled by Government that the batta should not be granted to servants temporarily entertained or to those entertained whether directly or indirectly on account of relief operations - vide Government orders No 1829 B Revenue dated 28 May 1877 and No 2598 A Revenue dated 28 August 1877 but I do not know whether Government desire that the same rule should now be observed.

2. As regards the grant of batta to officers falling under classes (1) and (3), no orders are traceable. I would however observe that officers falling under the latter class do not draw any fixed pay from Government, but are remunerated by wages which are charged to contingencies; and that they are not therefore entitled to famine batta under the provisions of article 72 Civil Accounts Code.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 your most alid. servt.,
 Lt. Hanin
 Accountant General.

① This is not correct. The reason was
 "The sanction is made during the currency of these prices and that" ¹⁸⁷⁷
 "times offered an accepted" ^{with}
 "the knowledge that these times are" ¹⁸⁷⁷
 "tantamount to a" ^{low}
 "during the currency of these prices" ¹⁸⁷⁷
 (vide Mr. Enstine's note in G.O. flag. C) dte G.O. 27th Aug 1877. No 837. ¹⁸⁷⁷

4/9/97

and other menials entertained temporarily for famine or other duty is settled with reference to prevailing prices; the pay allowed is the same as that of similar permanent establishments and it is therefore submitted that these classes are entitled to the batta. Class iv are not entitled to the batta under art. 72 of the Civil Account Code.

(initialed) K. S.
30/7/97.

It will be seen that the arguments put forward above are really beside the matter as noted by Mr. G. S. S. S.

While I submit that it is unnecessary to maintain the distinction of a special

batta is demanded it is always well to pay liberally first and the difference in that case will be small. These temporary hands probably suffer more than the permanent from high prices.

4/9/97.
G. O. (Press) No. 781 of 13th Sept 1897.

The Govt is of opinion that officers of the classes (1) and (2) mentioned in para 1 are entitled to famine batta. 2. The Govt is of opinion that the officers mentioned in para 3 are not entitled to famine batta.

I think Batta should be allowed in cases 1 2 & 3

29
6/9/97

11/9/97

Draft 20.

11/9/97

Government (1897) of Madras. REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 781, 13th September 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

Famine Batta.

Stating that acting officers holding no substantive appointments and temporary establishments, including those entertained under the Famine Code, are entitled to —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from F. C. HARRISON, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Fort St. George, 24th August 1897, No. 2580 :—

Questions having been raised whether the famine batta sanctioned in G.O., No. 603, Revenue, dated 21st July 1897, can be allowed to (1) acting officers holding no substantive appointments, (2) members of temporary establishments, including those entertained under the Famine Code, and (3) punkah-pullers belonging to hot weather establishments, I have the honour to solicit orders of Government in the matter.

2. I would mention in this connection that in G.O., No. 303, Revenue, dated 6th May 1897, famine batta was sanctioned to certain temporary establishments in the Ganjam district. During the famine of 1877, however, it was ruled by Government that the batta should not be granted to servants temporarily entertained or to those entertained whether directly or indirectly on account of relief operations (*vide* G.Os., No. 1829-B, Revenue, dated 28th May 1877, and No. 2598-A, Revenue, dated 28th August 1877), but I do not know whether Government desire that the same rule should now be observed.

3. As regards the grant of batta to officers falling under classes (1) and (3), no orders are traceable. I would, however, observe that officers falling under the latter class do not draw any fixed pay from Government, but are remunerated by wages which are charged to contingencies; and that they are not therefore entitled to famine batta under the provisions of article 72, Civil Account Code.

ORDER—No. 781, Revenue, dated 13th September 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Government is of opinion that officers of the classes (1) and (2) mentioned in paragraph 1 are entitled to famine batta.

2. The view expressed in paragraph 3 is correct.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

20 Copies.