

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 98499

DATED 16th February
1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Famine Wages.

It being stated that a reference will be made to the Government of India as to whether — are to be calculated with reference to the price of husked rice or unhusked paddy where rice is the grain in ordinary use by labourers, and authorising the Collectors in the meanwhile to adopt the price of rice as basis for calculating wages.

Letter. Enquiring whether famine wages are to be calculated with reference to price of husked rice — unhusked paddy, and requesting that — be sent, in having —

e. 4/2/97 - demand wages where there is no
 R. 9/2/97 - we found no one present to be interviewed
 and 10/2/97 - was a failure. I have other info.
 R. 10/2/97 - in the last part of the 18 days

are likely to be used soon, there
 is no objection to writing for day
 orders. But we don't know (at
 least I don't) that this
 writing in, and any material delay
 may have a very prejudicial effect
 on the recipients of relief, the differ-
 in the case of rice being, I believe,
 about one third. Will it be safe to
 hold on India above & in
 the meantime to allow the cleaned
 rice to be the standard

MS
 10/2/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
for	100	9-1-97	
for	266	9-1-97	
for	2	9-1-97	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

standig

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 25TH JAN. 1897, No. 59.

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

Read—the following G.O., No. 5, Revenue, dated 5th January 1897:—

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 16th December 1896, No. 440.

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

The attention of the Board of Revenue is invited to paragraph 26 of the Government of India Memorandum printed at page 3 of B.P., 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) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
 for Acting Secretary to Government.

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

RESOLUTION—dated 25th January 1897, No. 59.

Communicated to the Collector of Ganjam for information and guidance.

2. The Collector's attention will be drawn to the fact that the grain equivalents prescribed in section 120 of the Famine Code are intended to cover the cost, in the case of A class labourer (male), of 24 oz., and in the case of D class of 16 oz. of flour of the common grain used in the country or cleaned rice, as well as the cost of the other items mentioned in the second clause of that section. What the cost of the grain portion of the wage is, when cleaned rice is the staple, is shown in the table appended to B.P., No. 366 of 1896. Further tables will be prepared showing similar particulars for cases where the grain in use is ragi and cholam, or cumbu.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Order read above, the attention of Government will, however, be solicited to the concluding portion of rule 58 of the rules of the North-West Provinces communicated with G.O., No. 14, Revenue, dated 9th January 1897, from which it will be observed that in that province, wages are based on the price of the staple grain "in the state, husked or unhusked, in which that grain is ordinarily sold by retail for consumption." The Board believes that it is cleaned rice

played A

2 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 25TH JAN. 1897, No. 59.

and not paddy that is ordinarily purchased by famine coolies. It would, moreover, draw attention to the fact that, in Bengal, famine wages are being based in several districts on the price of common rice (*vide* Gazette of India Supplement for January 16th, 1897).

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Lumsden
Secretary

To the Collector of Ganjam.
" Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to all other Collectors.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January 28th.

Proceedings, 25th Jan. 1897, No. 59.

Wages.—Communicating to Collector of Gan-
jam, with remarks, G.O. stating that — should be
based on the price of the unhusked grain, even in
the case of rice.

The Hon: Mr. G. S. C. S.
The Hon: Mr. S. S. C. S.
Mr. The Governor

9/12/97

JG
12/2/97

+ I would suggest the insertion of the
word 'husked' before rice. Otherwise,
Tement.

A. S. H.
12.2.97

Issued
1/12/97.

20
1/12/97

Read c. 459.

Order No 98 d/16 Feb 1897.

In view of the facts
brought to notice in para
2 of the facts read above
a reference will be made
to the Govt as to whether
relief wages are to be
calculated with reference
to the price of ^{husked} rice
or of unhusked paddy
in cases where rice is
the grain in ordinary
use by the laborers. Pending
the receipt of a reply
from that Govt Collector
may be authorized to
calculate ^{wages} on the basis
of the price of rice

1/12/97

To the Mr. (Settlement)
To the Lt. Mr. Dept
To the Mr. W.
To the Mr. Dept
To the A. G.

To the Secretary to the Govt

of India. Rev. & Agricultural
Dept.

N^o 97 d/16-2-97.

Sir

Adverting to para 26
of the memorandum that
accompanied your memo-
randum letter of 5th August
1895 N^o 1142-6-2, I am
directed to enquire whether
the instructions ~~then~~ con-
tained therein, that the
grain-equivalents of relief-
wages prescribed by the Govt
of India are in terms of
unhusked grain and that
therefore no allowance should
be made for husking and
grinding in respect of any
part of the ration, are
to be held applicable to
paddy as well as to dry
grains.

2. The loss in husking paddy
amounts to nearly one-third
of its weight, and the ^{effect of} ~~the~~ ^{adoption of}
unhusked paddy for cal-
culating relief wages ~~franchise~~
is that laborers using rice
get considerably less real

Flagged B.

please see appendix II at
page 7 of G.O. 685
24-9-94

Govt of India there calculates
that the cost of the other items
is .566 of the cost of the
grain portion, but ~~at 75~~ ^{at 75} ~~of the grain portion~~
75 of the grain portion for
other items. The difference
between .75 & .566 is the
margin which is to be
the loss in husking & grinding
should be taken into account.
2. The memorandum is flagged B
that the first item of the ration
viz the grain portion is flour
or husked grain. Therefore
1 1/2 lbs or 60 lbs of clean rice
13. grain of husked rice
whose weight is 13 lbs
of the Famine Code

wage than those living on dry
grains, and have but little
margin for the purchase of the
other items enumerated in para
120 of the Famine Code. Thus
taking the case of an A class
male labourer, 105 tolas of paddy
will yield ~~an equivalent to only 70 tolas of~~
~~cleaned rice~~ ^{of which 60 tolas}
~~represents~~ ^{(according to the section}
~~the grain portion of the ration)~~ ^{there is thus left to the laborer}
but 10 tolas or 1/10th of the grain
portion for the other items
a margin altogether in-
sufficient to procure ~~the other~~
~~it~~. In view of the above
hardship, the Govt has authorized
C.M.S. to adopt cleaned rice
as the standard in the case
of ~~rice-eating~~ laborers, and
I am to request that the action
of this Govt may be approved,
and that the Govt of India may
be moved to declare that the in-
structions referred to above should
not be held applicable to paddy.
It is noted that in Bengal
famine wages are being based
on several districts on the price
of common rice and not of
paddy (vide page 124 of
the Supplement to the Gazette)

of India of 16th January 1897.

Handwritten signature

RS
11-2-97

$\frac{50}{1}$

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 98, 16th February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Famine Wages.

Stating that a reference will be made to the Government of India as to whether — are to be calculated with reference to the price of husked rice or unhusked paddy where rice is the grain in ordinary use by the labourers, and authorising the Collectors in the meanwhile to adopt the price of rice as a basis for calculating wages.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th January 1897, No. 59 :—

Read—the following G.O., No. 5, Revenue, dated 5th January 1897 :—

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 16th December 1896, No. 440.

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

The attention of the Board of Revenue is invited to paragraph 26 of the Government of India Memorandum printed at page 3 of B.P., 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) LIONEL DAVIDSON,
for Acting Secretary to Government.

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

Resolution—dated 25th January 1897, No. 59.

Communicated to the Collector of Ganjam for information and guidance.

2. The Collector's attention will be drawn to the fact that the grain equivalents prescribed in section 120 of the Famine Code are intended to cover the cost, in the case of A class labourer (male), of 24 oz., and in the case of D class of 16 oz. of flour of the common grain used in the country or cleaned rice, as well as the cost of the other items mentioned in the second clause of that section. What the cost of the grain portion of the wage is, when cleaned rice is the staple, is shown in the table appended to B.P., No. 366 of 1896. Further tables will be prepared showing similar particulars for cases where the grain in use is ragi and cholam, or cumbu.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of the Order read above, the attention of Government will, however, be solicited to the concluding portion of rule 58 of the rules of the North-West Provinces communicated with G.O., No. 14, Revenue, dated 9th January 1897, from which it will be observed that in that province, wages are based on the price of the staple grain "in the state, husked or unhusked, in which that grain is ordinarily sold by retail for consumption." The Board believes that it is cleaned rice

and not paddy that is ordinarily purchased by famine coolies. It would, moreover, draw attention to the fact that, in Bengal, famine wages are being based in several districts on the price of common rice (*vide* Gazette of India Supplement for January 16th, 1897).

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Ganjam.

„ Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to all other Collectors.

„ the Sanitary Commissioner.

ORDER—No. 98, Revenue, dated 16th February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

In view of the facts brought to notice in paragraph 3 of the Proceedings read above, a reference will be made to the

Government of India as to whether relief wages are to be calculated with reference to the price of husked rice or of unhusked paddy in cases where rice is the grain in ordinary use by the labourers. Pending the receipt of a reply from that Government, Collectors may be authorized to calculate wages on the basis of the price of rice.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

80 Copies.

1897.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

From

The Government of Fort St. George.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

Letter, No. 99, 16th February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Enquiring whether famine wages are to be calculated with reference to price of husked rice or unhusked paddy, and requesting that the action of this Government, in having ordered the adoption of cleaned rice as the standard for the calculation of wages, may be approved.

No. 99, REVENUE, 16TH FEBRUARY 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. G. STOKES, I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

Dated Fort St. George, 16th February 1897.

SIR,

Adverting to paragraph 26 of the memorandum that accompanied your letter, dated 5th August 1895, No. 1142-6-2, I am directed to enquire whether the instructions contained therein, that the grain-equivalents of relief wages pre-

Miscellaneous.

scribed by the Government of India are in terms of unhusked grain and that therefore no allowance should be made for husking and grinding in respect of any part of the ration, are to be held applicable to paddy as well as to dry grains.

2. The loss in husking paddy amounts to nearly one-third of its weight, and the effect of adopting unhusked paddy for calculating relief wages is that labourers using rice get considerably less real wages than those living on dry grains, and have but little margin for the purchase of the "Other items" enumerated in paragraph 120 of the Famine Code. Thus taking the case of an A-class male labourer, 105 tolas of paddy will yield only 70 tolas of cleaned rice, of which 60 tolas represents the grain portion of the ration according to the section. There is thus left to the labourer but 10 tolas, or one-sixth of the grain portion, instead of 45 tolas for the other items—a margin altogether insufficient to procure them. In view of the above hardship, the Government has authorized Collectors to adopt cleaned rice as the standard in the case of labourers whose wages may, under the provisions of the Famine Code, be paid in rice, and I am to request that the action of this Government may be approved, and that the Government of India may be moved to declare that the instructions referred to above should not be held applicable to paddy.

3. It is noted that in Bengal famine wages are being based in several districts on the price of common rice and not of paddy (*vide* page 124 of the supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 16th January 1897).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

Exd. P. Seetharam.

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