

Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 308

Dated 25 May 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Genial Pension

Sanctioning the continuance of a —
of Rs 77 per annum, in the name of Saiyed
Bakher Hussain, son of the deceased Saiye
Hussain Mohimuddin.

[illegible]

C.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	C.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Geo	1194	Rec	27-5-57				

CURRENT No. 2229

287: 214-90 ✓
551: 292-27 ✓
917: 297-83

From The collector of
Madras

Order P.S.N. 3080 25th May 1898

The Govt is pleased

to sanction the continuance in
of Rs 77 ^{per annum} ~~affidavit~~ ~~to which is attached~~ Dated 16th March 1898
~~two-thirds of the allowance enjoyed~~ Received 18th
~~by the deceased Syed Hassan~~ Registered 19th
~~Mohinuddin~~, in the name Enclosures 2
of ~~his son~~, Syed Banker Spare copies
Hussain, son of the deceased Syed Hassan Mohinuddin

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

(from order)

Submitting for
orders the petition
of Syed Bunker Hussain
for the continuance to
him of the zemindari
pension enjoyed by
his father Syed Hussain
Mohiuddin.

To the Collector of Madras }
To the A. G. }

23/5/98

UPAPER

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	3305 Rev		7.5.88
	1550		27.4.78
	2277		21.2.30
	2615		12.5.06
	502497		15.5.06
	602 p 830.3.06		24.2.12
	2615 p 8		
	12.10.68		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1621		5.9.55
	126		1.2.53
	531		27.4.47
	1242		2.12.46
	920		16.8.45
	712		14.6.45
	827		29.7.43
	609		8.6.42
	221		2.3.43

412 2.5.43
453 11.10.42
1201 4.9.40
550/980

E. h. c — 10.7.42
88.1007 8 21.12.42



N. 308
25.5.88
10 DEC 1897

Encls. to G.O. 308
25.5.88

J. N. Atkinson Esq.
Collector of Madras.

The humble petition of Syed
Bauddh Hasan son of the
late Syed Hasan Moinuddin
sahib, Inamdar of Nawulpank
& Mundulvadi, South Arcot Dist.

Respectfully sheweth:—

That your Petitioner's late father
Syed Hasan Moinuddin was granted a
pension of Rs 525 per annum by Govt.
as per G. O. No. 531 of 29th April 1847 in lieu
of the villages of Nawulpank & Mundulvadi
in the South Arcot Dist. bestowed as
Inam by the late Nawab Wajid Ali Shah on
his forefathers.

That subsequently to the greatly
misfortune of your Petitioner's father
the said pension of Rs 525 was divided
into 9 shares, out of which only 2 shares
amounting to Rs 116-10-8 per annum
were continued to your Petitioner's father
the remaining 7 shares having been
granted to seven other individuals
bearing a very far relation to your
honors Petitioner's father.

Item 23
on page 5 of the
List of B.P.
10.3.0 1550
27.4.13

That

That this reduced & inadequate pension of Rs 116-10-8 per annum was enjoyed by your Petitioner's father until his demise which took place on the 13th April last and your Petitioner intimated the said occurrence to the Accountant General Madras in whose office your Petitioner's late father was drawing his pension and also drew the arrears of pension due to the deceased.

That your Petitioner is the eldest son of the deceased Syed Hasan Mohd. Nuddin Sahib and as such, head of his family, having two brothers and one old helpless mother to support, besides my own wife & children.

That your Petitioner therefore begs to solicit you will be pleased to recommend to the benevolent Government for the continuance of the said pension of Rs 116-10-8 per annum to him in full for the support of the deceased's family.

For this act of kindness and benevolence Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Syed, Bakht Hussain

Jaher Sahib Street
Mount Road, Madras
6th December 1897

Hand paper 3/187
 11/12/77
 returned
 Ref. No 2946

2946
 3/1

Proclamation

Referred to the Deputy
 Collector of Madras for
 enquiry and report.
 J. H. Atkinson
 Collector
 Madras Civil Office
 8 December 1897

Madras
 before the Collector
 1898

Madras	Buy and Village
No 525 per annum	Extent and value of the entire Enam or Zamindari
By Government in its order No. 827 + 531 dated 29 July 1873 and 29 April 1877 Rev. respectively	When and by whom granted
Allowance granted for the redemption of the Enam of the village of Kaim and Manalavady in South Arcot District	Summation or other document in support of the grant. Nature of grant Chantry or service. If service, nature of the duties prescribed by the grant.
Syed Gulam Hussain	Name of the original grantee
Syed Hussain Mohomed (Correct name Syed Hussain Mohomed) is the great great grandson of Syed Gulam Hussain. He died on the 13 April 1877	Name of last holder and the relationship in which he stood to original grantee and the date of his demise.
2/9 share was enjoyed by the deceased and 1/9 share by each of seven other members.	Share enjoyed by the deceased and that held by the other members.
1. Syed Baktar Hussain (Petitioner) Eldest son of the deceased aged about 46 years. 2. Syed Jaffer Hussain 2nd son of the deceased aged about 36 years. 3. Syed Faimul Hussain 3rd son of the deceased aged about 33 years. 4. Khattuna Begum Saib. Widow of the deceased aged about 62 years. There are no other heirs.	Family left by the deceased and the names and age of the parties.
The eldest son is a Shroff under one Syed Ali Saib. He has a house on Pott of a fourth and is married and has six children. The second son is a temporary clerk in the Municipal Office, Madras on Pott of a month and is married and has five children. The third son is unemployed and lives upon the petty income of Pott of a Pott of a month. He gets from some land in Tanjore District. He is also married and has two children. They have no other income than these and live separately. The Widow Khattuna Begum Saib lives with the eldest son Syed Baktar Hussain. The fourth son owns a house the land where on it is built does not belong to them but only the Superintendence. They pay rent for the land occupied by them.	Their Circumstances and means of existence possessed by the family.
Vide this office letter No 3/187 dated 17 February 1898.	Recommendation and grounds thereof.

Madras
 before the Collector
 1898

Statement of the purchase of the land of the deceased from the Government. Syed Hussain

Rf No 3187. En 2.

Madras Dy Collr's office
17th February 1898.

From The Dy Collector of Madras.

To The Collector of Madras.

Sir,

In returning the petition of Syed Banker Hussain forwarded to me with your endorsement Rf No 2946 dated the 8th December last, I have the honor to state that the petitioner is the eldest son of the deceased Yemiah pensioner Syed Hassan Moineddin who was in receipt of an annual pension of Rs 116-10-8 from the Accountant General's office, Madras. The pensioner died on the 13th April 1897. The petitioner now applies for the Continuance to him of the said pension of Rs 116-10-8 for the support of the deceased's family.

2. In the printed list of money allowances communicated with Board's Proceedings (L.R.) No 128 dated 17th March 1893, the name of the deceased was entered as "Saied Hussain Moineddin" whereas the correct name

Name is ascertained to be "Syed Hussan Moinuddin" as alleged in the petition

3. In this connection I beg to refer you to paras 6 and 7 of my letter Ref No. 1228 dated 20th October 1893 from which it would be observed that the allowance enjoyed by the deceased has been continued already for three (3) lives and that under para 9 of G.O. Rev No 287 dated 21st April 1890 it cannot be continued to the petitioner

4. But as this allowance sanctioned in G.O. No 531 dated 29th April 1847 Rev. Syed Hussain Mohideen (correct name Syed Hussain Moinuddin) is one to be continued during the pleasure of Govt and as the present case is similar to that disposed of in G.O. No. 3305 mis dated 17th August 1896 Rev, the present application for the continuance of the pension to the petitioner may be submitted for the orders of Govt

I beg to submit the usual tabular statement.

I have

(True copy)

Ref No. 2946/97.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department for orders.

2. There appears no sufficient reason for continuance of any part of the pension to any of the sons. If Government see fit a small compassionate allowance might be made to the widow during her life time.

Madras Collector's office }
16 March 1898 }

J. H. Atkinson
as collector
16-3-98

Government (1898) of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 308, 25th May 1898.

MAY.

Yeomiah Pension.

Sanctioning the continuance of a — of Rs. 77 per annum, in the name of Saiyed Banker Hussain, son of the deceased Saiyed Hussain Mohinuddin.

ORDER—No. 308, Revenue, dated 25th May 1898.

Miscellaneous.

The Government is pleased to sanction the continuance of Rs. 77 per annum, in the name of Saiyed Bauker Hussain, son of the deceased Saiyed Hussain Mohinuddin.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Madras.
„ the Accountant-General.

Revenue Department.

Read letter from the Collector of Madras, Ref.No.2946 of 97, dated 16 March 1898. (C.No. 2229 of 98).

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Note.

The paper read above relates to the question of continuing a pension of Rs. 116-10-8 per annum hitherto enjoyed by Syed Hussain Mohinuddin to his eldest son Syed Bauker Hussain.

2. The nature of the pension and the circumstances under which it was granted will appear from the following account.

Two Dehat Inam villages named Manvalapaukam and Manalvahdy were, it would appear, granted by a Nabob of the Carnatic to one Syed Ghulam Hussain. In 1838 when the villages were being managed by the Collector and the net proceeds paid to the inamdar, Sy Ghulam Hussain Musa Paza the third

Ex. Shaik Karim.

3d Copies.

C17/5/98.

2

the Board of Revenue at the instance of the Collector of South Arcot requested the sanction of the Govt. for registering the villages in the name of Syed Banker Hussain the son of the deceased. The Govt. however, considered that the renewal applied for required the sanction of the Govt. of India and before obtaining such sanction called for a detailed report explaining the grounds on which the grant was regarded as hereditary. On receipt of the detailed report and the original sunnud, the Govt. satisfied as to the validity of the original grant being requested the Govt. of India to recognize the claim to the inam villages of Syed Hussain Mohideen (the son of Syed Banker Hussain who had in the meantime ^{died} deceased), suggesting at the same time that as the villages had always been under the management of the Govt. they might be resumed and a money payment made for the benefit of the family. It was also pointed out that

E.M.C. No 1667 D 31.12.38
flap G

E.M.C. No 224 D 2.3.43
flap H

letter in E.M.C. No 827 D 29.7.43
flap J

E.M.C. No 712 D 14.6.45
flap L

3-16
that although the grant was registered as "hereditary", the particular purpose for which it was made viz. offering up prayers for the donor was not such as to entitle the parties to a continuance of the grant without reduction.

In passing orders on the above reference, the Govt. of India considered that as the documents connected with the grant of the inam villages merely contemplated the payment of 150 pagodas to the original grantee, the grant could not be regarded as hereditary; they therefore ordered the resumption of the inam villages and their incorporation with the Government lands, sanctioning the payment of an allowance of Rs. 525 per annum to Syed Hussain Mohideen (and his family) ^{be} to ~~the~~ continued during the pleasure of the Government.

Two years after the date of the above order, it was brought to the notice of Government that Syed Hussain Mohideen (through his guardian) became irregular in his payment to the Government.

21
4
members of the family; and the Govt.

the finding that the members of the family
could not come to any amicable arrange-
ment among themselves, directed that the
allowance should be apportioned as a
temporary measure among such of the mem-
bers of the family as were entitled to
maintenance and the particulars of the
distribution reported. The collector
thereupon divided the allowance into 9
shares allotting two shares to Syed
Mussain Mohideen (as head of the family,
and in consideration of the fact that
his father was enjoying two shares with
the consent of the other members of the
family) and distributing the remaining
7 shares among seven of the other mem-
bers of the family. As a result of the
above apportionment, an allowance of Rs.
116-10-8 fell to the share of Syed Mussain
Mohideen, while the other members of the
family got Rs. 58-5-4 each.

The distribution made by the collector
is sanctioned by the Govt. in E. M. C. No.
dated 29-11-1897 with the fol-

* E. M. C. No 970 D 16-8-45
flag L
* E. M. C. No 1242 B 2.12.46
flag Y.

E. M. C. No 531 D 29.4.47
flag M.

5-18
following remarks:-

"But the payment will continue to be
made and entered in the accounts in the
name of Syed Mussain Mohideen to whom it
was continued during the pleasure of the
Government. This course is necessary to
prevent any future misapprehension of
the terms of the grant".

3. The Collector now reports that the
abovementioned Syed Mussain Mohideen
died on the 13th April 1897 and recom-
mended that the pension be either resumed
or that if the Govt. think fit to do
so, a small compassionate allowance ~~may~~
be made to the widow during her life
time. From the remarks contained in the
Deputy collector's letter, it would ap-
pear that the Collector's recommendation
that the pension should be resumed is
based on the ground that the allowance
has been already enjoyed for three lives
and that it should not therefore be con-
tinued hereafter following the prin-
ciple laid down in para 9 of G.O. No. 28
dated 21st April 1890.

flag F

With reference to this it may be remarked.

1st. that the inam villages were really resumed after the death of Syed Bakker Mussain the father of Syed Mussain Mohideen and during the lifetime of the latter (although the question of resuming the villages arose during the lifetime of the first mentioned person), Syed Mussain Mohideen was therefore strictly speaking the first holder of the money allowance- especially as the inam lands were actually registered (by the Collector) in the name of his father.

Secondly. The decision of the Govt.

in para 9 of G. O. No. 287, dated 21st April 1890 that the pensions will not be continued beyond the third life was intended to apply to the nine allowances originally granted for life in lieu of certain jaghires resumed by the Govt. on the ground that they ~~jaghires~~ were given subsequent to the treaty of 1792 (presumably the treaty of 1792 with Tippu Sultan).

4. As mentioned ~~in para 2~~ above, the ire allowance of Rs. 525 of which the

please see para 2 of letter to India
No 124 B 2.3.43, flap H

please see also E. m. c No 1201 B. 11.10.4
flap W

flap F

* please see Cases noted in para 2 of
S. O 287 (flap F)
21.4.90

page 3

pension under consideration is a portion, was sanctioned by the Govt. of India with the proviso that it should be continued during the pleasure of the (Local) Government. It is therefore for the Government now to decide whether any portion of the pension under consideration should be continued and if so what portion.

From E.M.C. No. 531, dated 29th April 1847 it will be seen that in 1847 the entire allowance of Rs. 525 was divided among eight of the members of the family. Of these seven had died before the receipt of these papers (which relate to the death of the eighth and ^{only} remaining member). In each of those seven cases, as will be seen from the papers quoted in the margin, an allowance being two-thirds of the pension enjoyed by the deceased was continued to their respective successors.

5. It is submitted that following the ^{est}ablished by the seven cases

M. C. No. 126, 1- 2-53.

No. 1021, d/ 5- 9-55.
No. 702, d/ 29- 3-68.
1086, d/ 7- 5-66.
984, d/ 16 -4-68.
2615, d/ 12-10-68.
3305 Mis, d/ 17- 8 -96.

cited above, the Government may in the present case direct that R. 77-12-5 being two-thirds of the allowance enjoyed by Syed Hussain Mohideen be continued to his son Syed Balker Hussain.

x *Seer*
 This seems to be the most appropriate course.
 MLE
 6.5.58

I understand 1/3rd of the share of the 7 members was resumed on their deaths: but as the whole pension was registered in Syed Hussain's name, I suppose a corresponding reduction has been ref. on each lapse, in the total amount. Is this so?

7.5.58

see note below

MLE
 16.5.58

of which

Note:

The entire pension of Rs.525 registered in the name of Syed Hussain ^{Mohideen} was divided among the following eight persons:

- (1) Syed Hussain Mohideen
- (2) Meer Beetha Ally.
- (3) Meer Razah Hussain.
- (4) Meer Razah Ally.
- (5) Meer Saduck Hussain
- (6) Syed Abbas Ally.
- (7) Meer Subder Hussain
- (8) Meer Ghulam Musa Raza

(No.1 is the person who is now reported to have died)

When Nos.2,3,&4 died and one-third of the pension was enjoyed by each was consequently reduced, the effect of such reductions on the total pension was distinctly mentioned in each case in E.M.C's.N B.P. 126, d/1-2-53 and 1021, d/5-9-55 and G.C. No.702, d/29-3-62 respectively. But when Nos.5,6 & 7 one-third of the pension was resumed as usual, the effect of such resumption (although not d/

flap Q, R & W

#77
 Syed Hussain

in the Collr's pension report

flap v, w & c

flap A

flags B, D & C.

Syed Banker Husain
Son of Syed Husain Moideen.
He

16.11.88

the doc

H.H. #77 made
by Syd Resnick

10

66 flay x

2350

fully complied with, the only difficulty would be to cook enough for the multitude. It is, however, of opinion that all caste scruples cannot be successfully humoured in working a large relief kitchen, and that as a Hindu may be really starving of hunger and yet refuse to eat food which he esteems or suspects to be polluted, the refusal of cooked food cannot be safely relied upon as indicating the absence of distress

2350

RS
21-5-98

277 na

Print
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NA 14.6.98

Recd
27/5/98

N^o 309 of 25-5-98.

B.P. .149
16-4-98 C. No 3291

G. C. (Press) N^o 309 of 25th May 1898

Ordered to be forwarded to the
Govt I in continuation of letter
N^o 194
2-4-98

111
28.1.98

To me rod (sett)

50/11
N^o 310

To me say some Govt I R & A
Dept

Sir

In continuation of my
letter N^o 194
2-4-98 I am directed
to forward the marginally noted
procs of this Govt embodying
the views of the Board of Rev,
with which H.E. the Govt. generally concurred
on the ~~question of relief~~ ^{question of relief}
(during the earlier stages of distress,
~~relief~~ ^{relief} given in the
form of cooked food ^{as a last resort}
distress..

111
28.1.98

57/5/98 50/11

149
B.P. 16-4-98 (C. No. 3291)

Secretary

The Board of Revenue has submitted the views
called for in G.O. 193
2-4-98 on the pro-
posal of the Government of India to adopt
the distribution of cooked food to
the poor as a means of gauging
the existence and pressure of
distress.

2. The Board's conclusion is that
if caste prejudices were understood
and fully complied with, in the
cooking and serving out of food
the only difficulty would be
to cook enough for the multitudes
but that all caste scruples
cannot be successfully humored
in working a large relief
and that as a Hindu will rather
starve of hunger than eat food
which he deems or suspects
polluted the refusal of
cooked food cannot safely be
relied on as indicating the
of distress

RS
17-5-98 Secy the current mag
recorded
17-5-98

See above
28

C. 18/5/98
21/5/98

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Current No. 3291

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd. 4/5/98

Enclosures

Regd. 4/5/98

1898.

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Printed April th.

Proceedings, No. 149, 16th April 1898.



APRIL.

Distribution of cooked food.—Submitting to Government the Board's views called for in G.O., No. 193, dated 2nd April 1898, on the suggestion of the Government of India to adopt to the poor as a means of gauging the existence and pressure of distress.

2A.
4-5-98

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

READ—the following G.O., No. 193, Revenue, dated 2nd April 1898:—

Read—Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, No. 205, dated 1st March 1898.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), No. 101, dated 2nd March 1898.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), Mis. No. 1765, dated 11th March 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting permission to defer the submission of the general report on the condition of the districts in which distress is apprehended till April next, and requesting orders on the suggestion of the Government of India regarding the grant of relief in the form of cooked food in the test work stage.

Order—No. 193, Revenue, dated 2nd April 1898.

The report on the general economical condition of the Nellore district will be forwarded to the Government of India for information, and the Board of Revenue will, as requested, be allowed to submit in the course of the current month similar reports in the case of the other districts for which budget provision has been made on account of famine relief in 1898-99. Meanwhile copies of the reports, already received, on the state of the season in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts will be transmitted to the Government of India with the remark that, so far as it can be judged at present, these two districts and Nellore are the only districts in which apprehension of distress continues, and that distress is not likely at any rate in the near future to affect any wider area.

2. As regards the suggestion of the Government of India to place more reliance, during the earlier stages of distress, on relief in the form of cooked food as a means of ascertaining the existence or the pressure of distress, the Government notes that in Nellore, where alone relief measures are in progress, the test stage is passed and that the question of offering cooked food as a test does not therefore arise. It will, however, be pointed out to the Government of India that the proposed test would have diametrically opposite effects in different parts of the country; while in some parts of the Presidency cooked food would be accepted only by persons in extreme want who had arrived at the stage of starvation, there are other districts where large classes of the people would accept it readily whether in want or not, and their doing so would furnish no real test of the necessity of relief measures. The Government will, however, be glad to receive the Board's views on the proposal.

3. The following letter will be addressed to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

RESOLUTION—No. 149, dated 16th April 1898.

With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 2 of the G.O. read above, the Board begs to express its agreement in the remarks of Government in that paragraph.

2. The general reluctance, not only of the Uriyas but of the Telugu people to accept food cooked in the Government relief kitchens has been remarked upon by many high authorities. Mr. T. Higham refers to it in paragraph 20 of this report. In paragraph 3 of his report of the Famine Conferences held at Madras in December 1897 and at Waltair in January 1898 (B.P., K.S., L.R. and Agri., No. 52, dated 3rd February 1898), Mr. LeFanu affirms it to be more than ever clear that the objection of the majority of relief-workers to kitchen relief is insuperable, and that to offer kitchen relief would be, practically, to refuse relief to the majority.

The Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 3 of his report at page 147 of the general report on the recent famine, observes that “perhaps nothing was more strongly rooted in the minds of the inhabitants of the Deccan than that kitchens should be carefully avoided.” He goes on to remark that in certain parts of the Northern Circars, caste objections to food cooked in kitchens, *although all due care had been observed as to caste prejudices*, also formed a frequent obstruction to the giving of full relief.

3. If, as the Sanitary Commissioner believes, the cooking and distribution of food is performed in relief kitchens with all due care as to caste prejudices, the well-attested refusal of starving people to eat it would be absolutely incomprehensible. In Tanjore, where Brahmin influence is predominant, the Collector (as President of the District Board) manages the vast endowments made by the Tanjore Rajahs for distribution of food to pilgrims and travellers. The Collector appoints the servants who cook and distribute the food at numerous chattrams, and the only difficulty is to make the allotment suffice for the throng of applicants. During the severe scarcity in Ramnad in 1891-92 great numbers of the agricultural population, chiefly Maravars, sought work in the Tanjore delta, and, in passing northwards, they eagerly accepted as much cooked food as could be provided for them at the Rajah's chattrams.

On the West Coast, where caste prejudice is rampant, great quantities of cooked food are distributed in charity; and, in general, in the estates under the Court of Wards, on the occasion of any great feast or ceremony, the poor flock from far and near to partake of such cooked food as can be spared to them.

4. Surely, if the food in the relief kitchens is of a sort, and cooked in the way, which the people are accustomed to, there is the strongest ground for inferring that the refusal to eat it is to be traced to the belief of the people that it is polluted. Apart from the ignorant fear that the Sirkar may harbour some design against caste and purposely pollute the food, there is the fact that the notions of what constitutes pollution, amongst large sections of the population, are quite incompatible with the proper supervision and administration of kitchen relief. For instance, if grain be boiled in a pot by a Brahmin with every observance of caste requirements, if a morsel of the cooked mass be served out to a low caste man, no matter whether it be thrown to him or placed on the ground for him to pick up, no man who esteems himself of better caste will eat of the remaining contents of the pot, though no one but the caste cook has touched the pot or its contents. Part of the mass has been partaken of by a man of lower caste, and the remainder is polluted and an abomination. How can food be served from a relief kitchen to a mixed assemblage of castes if this notion is to be respected? Again, how is the cooking and serving out of the food to be supervised, if none but a high caste Hindu duly bathed and purified, may go near the kitchen. The exasperating circumstance is that the lower castes ape the Brahmins, and that amongst even the Pariahs there may, at any relief kitchen, be members of half a dozen subdivisions who will not eat together, or partake of food cooked in the same pot, unless it is served in what is recognised as the proper order of precedence.

5. The Board believes that if caste prejudices were understood and fully complied with, in the cooking and serving out of food, the only difficulty would be to

4 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), No. 149, 16TH APRIL 1898.

cook enough for the multitude. But practically all caste scruples cannot be successfully humoured in working a large relief kitchen, and as experience shows that a Hindu may be really starving of hunger and yet refuse to eat food which he esteems or suspects to be polluted, the refusal of cooked food cannot be safely relied upon as indicating the absence of distress.

(True Copy and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

First copy sent to Press

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Despatched in print.

RECEIVED AGAIN G. O. No. 100

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RECEIVED OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DATES

CHARGE NOT ENTERED UP. REASON WANT FOR DISPATCH IN C. O. NO.

A. F.

A = First in full.
B = Not to be printed.
C = Part of the copy.
D = Part of the copy only.