

Government {1897} of Madras
REVENUE.

P.W. 2270/97

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Enclosures

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G.O., No. 115, 23rd February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Notes of Inspection.

Passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's — on the condition of the people in Kurnool.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Guzullapalle, 13th February 1897, No. 370-S:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the result of my inspection of portions of the Kurnool district.

ENCLOSURE.

Inspection Notes as to Famine conditions by the Sanitary Commissioner, Kurnool District.

MALLIALA.

This is but a small village. There were, however, very evident signs of distress amongst the labourers. They maintained they had been able to secure no coolie work for the last two months—otherwise than at considerable intervals, and at rates below those formerly obtaining. My inspection of cooked food by going to their houses at the cooking hour in the evening showed that in one instance one seer (86 tolahs) of cholam had to suffice for two children and two adults; one half seer for three adults and three children; three-quarter seer for one adult and three children; one half seer for two adults. Beyond salt, no addition of any sort was made to the plain cholam.

YAPATHINNE.

This is also a small village. The same tale was told here as to the want of work. Inspection of food at night showed that numerous families were living on "coolti" (*Dolichos biflorus*). This was eaten in the form of conjee, as of even this there was not enough to form a complete meal. Not only was there no addition to the bare grain (as was also the case in Malliala) of any condiments or vegetables, but here certain of the families maintained that they had not even salt with the food. As I found this difficult to believe and could not otherwise verify it, the women had no hesitation in swearing "upon their children's heads."

There can be no doubt that in these two villages work is urgently required. It was my intention to have visited more villages in this neighbourhood, and this I reserved for my return from Kodumur; but want of time compelling my giving up this route, I had no further opportunity of finding out in what state the people are. My inquiries of natives I met from surrounding villages, however, showed that throughout the route from Malliala to Kodumur the necessity for work is urgent. Whilst, therefore, except as to these two villages I speak but from hearsay, my impression is that it is desirable without delay to open up work that will give relief along this line, and I have, consequently, advised the Collector of Kurnool to institute special inquiries on the subject. A very suitable work would be the making into a correct road the bandy track now extending from Malliala to Kodumur. In the meantime, work for Malliala and Yappathinne and others within 3 miles might be obtained by deepening the tank at the latter place—this having become greatly silted.

KODUMUR RELIEF WORKS.

Date 28th and 29th January 1897.

On this date there were 960 relief workers employed. The following shows the condition of health in which I found them—

In good health.

	Per cent.
Men	57
Women	46.1
Nursing mothers	40.7
Children	44.2

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These relief workers have uniformly been retained on the C wage—although in the case of all gang rolls inspected by me it was shown that the full task had been exacted. I found that for collecting stone a lead of fully 600 yards was demanded, but the overseer had failed to make any allowance for it. He stated he did not know on what principle to make the calculation, and had put this query to his superior officer fully a month back without result. I never saw coolies work with greater determination to fulfil their task than these people; the rate at which the lead was walked over being very quick. They were therefore doing beyond a C wage task. No satisfactory reason could be given as to why only C wages were given, as with the exception of about 70 persons (weaver families) all are labourers, though not professional labourers. The result of this wage in maintaining health is obviously not satisfactory, although the people had the advantage of being within a furlong of their own village (*vide* my memorandum, dated 26th January 1897, on this subject).

Water arrangements.—A woman is engaged for bringing water for each gang. This is obtained from an open "step well." This should be altered so as to form a draw well without delay, both in the interest of the relief workers and of the village. "Burmese spoons" (obtainable at Messrs. Sultan & Co.) should be employed instead of dipping for serving. The chatties should be covered with "chippas." These remarks apply equally to the kitchen.

Kitchen.—The state of the children attending the kitchen is not such as to demand any remarks. Moulds have not yet been introduced although the work was opened on the 7th November. The pudding is served in balls made by hand, the weight being merely guessed at. The Superintendent on being questioned stated plainly that he did not know what the ration should be; but that he had been told when taking over charge that it should be about 18 tolahs of dry grain per head. In fact, he would seem to depend entirely upon the Chetty who makes the supply from the village. His list of attendance showed 93 persons, but at time of feeding only 87 put in an appearance. Weighment of the boiled grain gave 102 lb. which is equivalent to about 4½ ounces of dry grain for 93. Certain of the children were served with food upon their own cloths, instead of upon chippas. The majority were served with water on the same plate as their food. The ordinary hour for serving food here is 12 noon instead of 9 A.M. as directed by the code, and, on the day of my inspection it was not given till 1-35 P.M. on account of a chatty breaking.

Wages.—The rate of payment was not that received from the Tahsildar, but from his own observation by the paymaster in consultation with the village shopman. He possessed no record by which it could be traced what any individual of a gang received at any time. No absentee register was maintained. On the 23rd January this man paid an amount short by Rs. 4-13-7 of the amount that should have been given; but on the overseer calling his attention to the fact that he had made short payment, he paid the remainder the next day. This he accounted for by saying that whilst he paid according to the local bazaar rate, the overseer had judged matters by the Tahsildar's rate. The paymaster may be perfectly innocent of any erroneous intention, but I think the matter should be inquired into. The system is absolutely bad. The Reddy has apparently received orders to communicate the rate both to the paymaster and overseer, but did not do so till the 23rd January.

Kodumur Weavers.—The following is the result of house-to-house visitation of weavers :—

Name.	Persons to support.	Looms in work.	Looms out of work.	Remarks.
Ellapah	4 adults, 2 children	..	2	
Venkat Ramappa .. ..	.....	..	3	One loom with work on was stopped three months back for want of thread.
Endrappa	6 adults, 1 child	..	3	
Amburga	2 do. 7 children	..	..	Formerly kept coolies; all now on road work.
Ganapah .. .. .	.....	..	4	Children on relief work.
Ganganah	6 adults, 3 children	..	5	No work for two months.
Papanah .. .. .	.....	..	2	No work for four months; children on relief work; father is lame.
Bapanah .. .. .	.....	..	4	Employed a cooly also, but was dismissed.
Ganapah Kristapah	7 adults, 3 children	..	..	No work.
Venkapah	12 do. 2 do.	..	3	
Narasappa	4 do. 2 do.	..	1	
Giddeah .. .. .	.....	..	4	
Burdumaddah	2 adults, 2 children	..	1	Work irregular; probably 15 days last month had no work.
Boodapah .. .. .	.....	..	2	Work occasional.
Tuppanah .. .. .	.....	..	2	No work for six months.
Ganga Rao .. .. .	.....	..	2	
Juggapah	4 adults, 1 child	..	1	
Kritasamiah .. .. .	.....	..	2	Husband left Kodumur to seek employment.
Moneappa	3 adults, 1 child	..	1	
Giddeah	3 do. 1 do.	..	2	
Gudeja Madappa	10 do. 6 children	..	1	Gone for work elsewhere.
Meah Sahib .. .. .	.....	..	..	Whole family left Kodumur for work elsewhere.
Kajah Meah .. .. .	.....	..	..	Cooly weaver; no work for three months.
Malsin Sahib .. .. .	.....	..	..	
Malm Sahib	4 adults, 2 children	..	2	
Khejerkhan	4 do. 3 do.	..	2	
Kassam Sahib	1 adult, 3 do.	..	1	
Mara Meah	2 adults, 2 do.	..	2	
Chipal Govindappa	5 do. 2 do.	..	4	

The above shows that relief ought to have been afforded to these weavers some time back; but they maintain beyond enquiries having been made of them they have received no offers from the district officials. The result of this absence of work has been to cause several persons to leave the village. I hold a list of 36 instances. On the relief works, I found 74 children of weavers, 34 women and 15 men. This description of work is trying or is accounted very derogatory to men who have been accustomed from childhood to sedentary labour. As a result, I found weavers taking care of babies at home whilst their wives and children worked for them. I have a list of 92 applicants for weavers' work who agreed to accept Adóni rates.

Kurnool Town.—Many of the daily cooly class in Kurnool can still obtain a living in more or less desultory manner by gathering grass and wood, and aiding in the little cultivation that surrounds the town. Nevertheless, my enquiries lead me to believe that want of sufficient food is frequent, and that by the time the Nandikotkur taluk's harvest is complete (that is to say within a fortnight) it would be essential to start relief works within a reasonable distance of the town. In the meantime, the condition of the aged and infirm professional beggars, weavers and gosha females requires attention urgently. I visited numbers of the latter class—their gosha system rather restricting them to the house than actually preventing themselves being seen, under at least circumstances of distress. They have been accustomed to support themselves by grinding wheat and cholum for their richer neighbours. This employment is now either completely gone, or is very irregular. I found in case after case that they lived from day to day by depending upon getting portions of food from one neighbour or the other. All protested they would do whatever work the "Sircar" gave, provided they were not compelled to leave their houses. Opening out cotton thread for looms to which most are accustomed, would suit them.

But not only does there exist this class requiring aid, but the respectable gosha females mostly descendants of the former noble Muhammadan families resident in Kurnool. These can only be satisfactorily visited by ladies, being strictly "gosha." Such an inspection was carried out towards the end of last year by certain ladies of the station at the invitation of the Collector. They reported that aid was not then necessary. Considerable time, however, has elapsed since this examination, and from what I was informed and from what I know of this class, I should say it is decidedly necessary that an effort be again made to ascertain their state. These females would not hesitate to die in their houses rather than break their "gosha."

Carpet-weavers.—A considerable proportion of these are completely without work, although certain of the more important men are still able to keep work going. Many of those out of work are looking pinched from want of food, and should receive the offer of aid on a reasonable basis without delay. Whether or not they were correctly informed, I cannot say, but these men believed they were offered for large sized carpets an amount of only As. 1-1 per day for division amongst those who worked. I verified the Adóni carpet rates, and the men agreed that this would be acceptable. I hold a list of 80 persons who agreed to accept these terms. I advise that work be offered them at once. A system of gratuitous relief should be organized for infirm labouring gosha females, and a relief kitchen should also afford relief to the numerous infirm beggars that throng the streets. Their state is such as to show, without doubt, that the limit of private charity has been reached.

Dhone.—Round this village there is wet cultivation under the Bugga; there is also a certain amount of traffic with the railway. Hence the villagers cannot be said to feel the stress of prices heavily; still, in instances where employment has not been regular, there is difficulty of procuring sufficient food. In the case of one family, I found emaciation and exhaustion.

Gosampalli.—This is a hamlet of Dhone. The labourers are entirely dependent upon work obtainable at Dhone, and as this is the case not only with the hamlet but also others, they are undoubtedly suffering from want of food. The children are in very poor condition. Thus, on assembling them for inspection, I found only 28 per cent. that could be said to be in good health, whilst 47 were in poor and 26 per cent. in bad health. The food here consists chiefly of cholum conjee diluted, so as to make the stomach feel full. The women here were also in a reduced condition—94 per cent. showing signs of poor feeding.

Kocheru.—No work is obtainable for labourers here, nor has there been any for the past two months. The following is the result of my inspection as to health state :—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	49.1	33.3	17.5
Women	8.8	52.9	38.2
Children	..	..	12.1
Nursing mothers	25	50	25

Inspection from house to house of food available, showed that several had no food for the night meals at all, and that others were eating ground tamarind kernels, or "coolti" conjee without salt. The following amounts of food were ascertained by personal inspection :—

Charitala Hanamadoo.—Three adults, seven children—two seers of cholum daily; night meal—conjee with plain salt.

Wuddah Dandagalu.—Three children, three adults—one seer cholum as conjee with salt.

Name (?).—Four children, four adults—one seer cholum as conjee.

Panjai Dustagir.—Three adults, two children—quarter seer cholum with salt.

Wuddah Lutchigadu.—Seven children, two adults—got one anna cooly to-day, bought less than one seer jowari for whole family; have to go to bed to-night with nothing as they have eaten the seer bought in the morning.

Wuddah Madigadu.—Four adults, four children—in the morning kora conjee, one seer; at night, tamarind seed ground up.

Wuddah Oosamiah.—Two adults, four children—gets two seers cholum daily; in the evening eats tamarind seed.

Kumera Nagunah.—Six children, eight adults—one-and-a-half seers coolti conjee with salt.

Chintalpettal, Hamlet of Kocheru.—There is no employment for the labourers obtainable here. A living is attempted, by competing with surrounding villages in taking wood and grass to Dhone. In regard to wood the market is so overstocked by these efforts that frequently they can but procure one and quarter anna to one-and-a-half anna per head-load, the product of an evening and one day's work. The following results were procured on inspecting as to state of health :—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	44.2	48.8	7
Women	25	52.8	22.2
Children	30.8	46.2	23.1

About 50 persons have left this village with the object of seeking work elsewhere.

The people subsist chiefly on cholum conjee.

Eraguntla.—Here distress seems confined to a few families; the people show but slightly the effect of want. This is explained by their having had ballast work on the railway till recently. They, however, complain of the difficulty as to water-supply, as they have to cart all water over a distance of two miles, the tank being completely dry. There is an old well here that has not been in use in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, being dry. It, however, appears to me to have been fairly well situated for gathering of water and, doubtless, would not have been elaborately lined with masonry unless it had originally yielded water. A situation slightly beyond this on the same side of the line as the village was chosen by me for a well, before knowing that this old one existed. If funds are forthcoming, it would be desirable to attempt the digging of a well in the new position, using the old well lining; and if not, it ought to be at least regarded as essential that the old one be cleaned out at once.

Chinna Malkapuram.—The people of this village are absolutely without employment, and bear indubitable traces of starvation. The following was the condition of those assembled :—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	51.1	34	14.9
Women	40.7	42.6	16.7
Children	42	48	10

Many houses in this little village are deserted. I hold a list of 31 persons who have left the village. There can be no doubt these people are in urgent want of help.

The well of the village is fast drying up. The silt should be removed, and the depth be increased.

Yeldurti.—Either in connection with agricultural operations in the immediate surroundings or in the Nandikotkur taluk, the people of this village have managed to within the last ten days to secure a fair amount of labour. There is now no possible source of labour open, and unless they secure relief works within the next fortnight, starvation must take place. Inspection of the houses of the labouring poor showed that already food obtainable is below what is sufficient. Thus, I found one case with $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers of cholum for three adults and nine children per day; the same amount for two adults and three children; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for six children and two adults; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for five children and three adults; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for two adults and four children and so forth. Here, as in the villages mentioned above, the food was taken not in the form of pudding, or what the people above really eat in these parts "roti" (cholum cakes), but in the form of conjee—a mere watery solution. The influence of want of food is so far but slightly shown in this village; but that the time to give aid has arrived there can be no doubt.

Within five miles of this village are the following :—

Madapuram.	Kesavapatnam.	Bommireddipalli.
Cherukalpaud.	Gudapalle.	Togarchade.
Kosanapalle.	Pickilivanipalle.	Gokalpad.
Ratnapalle.	Bingidoddi.	Amakatad.
Yaduralla.	Ramallakot.	Allugundu.
Narsapuram.	Naralapuram.	
Timmapuram.	Venkatapuram.	

All these places would willingly send up relief workers as stated by a deputation from certain of them.

Summary.—As my recommendations are somewhat scattered throughout the above notes, I would now re-state them as follows :—

(1) Aid to all weavers is essential and should be given in Kurnool, Pattikonda, Kodumur and Maddikera without delay. Equally it would seem to stand to reason that in almost all other parts of this district this class must now require help.

(2) That works be opened in the interests of Malliyala and Yapathinne, and if the information that other villages en route to Kodumur are also affected be true, the road between Malliyala and Kodumur should be opened up, and taking into account the state of the hill villages in the Ramallakot taluk near Kocheru, it would be advisable to open works on this road passing through Kocheru to the Pyáali road, so that by a combination of these works a new and useful route would be opened between Kodumur and Pyáali via Dhone. These roads would undoubtedly prove useful feeders to the railway.

(3) Villages in the isolated position of Chinna Malkapuram might be benefited, were it made known that work is available at Betamcherla and were sheds provided on the work.

(4) In the Kurnool town itself, relief for gosha women of the (a) labouring and (b) better classes, respectively, is essential; a relief kitchen for infirm beggars is also required.

(5) Within three weeks, it is probable that relief work will be necessary in the neighbourhood of Kurnool town.

(6) Relief circles should be formed in the area stretching from Pattikonda to Kodumur, and from there through the Ramallakot taluk in a line with Yeldurti up to Betamcherla in Nandyal, and thence so as to embrace the hilly area between the Cumbum-Pyáali high road.

(7) Within three weeks distress throughout this area plus part of Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Owk will become much aggravated and strenuous preparations should be made to meet requirements.

ORDER—No. 115, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The recommendations of the Sanitary Commissioner summarized at the end of the report read above are approved.

2. The Government is of opinion that the time has now arrived for the organization of village relief by kitchens and poor-houses in the tract indicated in paragraph 6 of the summary and in the adjoining taluks of Alúr and Adóni in Bellary, and the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, will take steps for the appointment of Circle Inspectors therein and will give effect to the other recommendations in the report. He will also take notice of the irregularities on Kodumur relief works brought to light by the Sanitary Commissioner and report his action to Government.

3. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested in future to send copy of his inspection notes to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, or to forward them to Government through that officer so as to enable that officer to take, without any loss of time, such action as he can under the Code without reference to Government.

(True Extract.)

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

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

„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Erd. Shaik Kairm.

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Giddeah		1	4	
Burdumaddah	2 adults, 2 children	1	..	Work irregular; probably 15 days last month had no work.
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Tuppanah		..	2	Work occasional.
Gunga Rao		..	2	
Juggapah	4 adults, 1 child	1	2	No work for six months.
Kritasamiah		..	2	
Moneappah	3 adults, 1 child	..	1	Husband left Kodumur to seek employment.
Giddeah	3 do. 1 do.	..	2	
Gudeja Madepah	10 do. 6 children	1	2	Gone for work elsewhere.
Meah Sahib		..	1	
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Malm Sahib	4 adults, 2 children	..	2	Cooly weaver; no work for three months.
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Chipal Govindapah	5 do. 2 do.	..	4	

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Kurnool Town.—Many of the daily cooly class in Kurnool can still obtain a living in more or less desultory manner by gathering grass and wood, and aiding in the little cultivation that surrounds the town. Nevertheless, my enquiries lead me to believe that want of sufficient food is frequent, and that by the time the Nandikotkur taluk's harvest is complete (that is to say within a fortnight) it would be essential to start relief works within a reasonable distance of the town. In the meantime, the condition of the aged and infirm professional beggars, weavers and gosha females requires attention urgently. I visited numbers of the latter class—their gosha system rather restricting them to the house than actually preventing themselves being seen, under at least circumstances of distress. They have been accustomed to support themselves by grinding wheat and cholum for their richer neighbours. This employment is now either completely gone, or is very irregular. I found in case after case that they lived from day to day by depending upon getting portions of food from one neighbour or the other. All protested they would do whatever work the "Sircar" gave, provided they were not compelled to leave their houses. Opening out cotton thread for looms to which most are accustomed, would suit them.

But not only does there exist this class requiring aid, but the respectable gosha females mostly descendants of the former noble Muhammadan families resident in Kurnool. These can only be satisfactorily visited by ladies, being strictly "gosha." Such an inspection was carried out towards the end of last year by certain ladies of the station at the invitation of the Collector. They reported that aid was not then necessary. Considerable time, however, has elapsed since this examination, and from what I was informed and from what I know of this class, I should say it is decidedly necessary that an effort be again made to ascertain their state. These females would not hesitate to die in their houses rather than break their "gosha."

Carpet-weavers.—A considerable proportion of these are completely without work, although certain of the more important men are still able to keep work going. Many of those out of work are looking pinched from want of food, and should receive the offer of aid on a reasonable basis *without delay*. Whether or not they were correctly informed, I cannot say, but these men believed they were offered for large sized carpets an amount of only As. 1-1 per day for division amongst those who worked. I verified the Adóni carpet rates, and the men agreed that this would be acceptable. I hold a list of 80 persons who agreed to accept these terms. I advice that work be offered them at once. A system of gratuitous relief should be organized for infirm labouring gosha females, and a relief kitchen should also afford relief to the numerous infirm beggars that throng the streets. Their state is such as to show, without doubt, that the limit of private charity has been reached.

Dhone.—Round this village there is wet cultivation under the Bugga; there is also a certain amount of traffic with the railway. Hence the villagers cannot be said to feel the stress of prices heavily; still, in instances where employment has not been regular, there is difficulty of procuring sufficient food. In the case of one family, I found emaciation and exhaustion.

Gosampalli.—This is a hamlet of Dhone. The labourers are entirely dependent upon work obtainable at Dhone, and as this is the case not only with the hamlet but also others, they are undoubtedly suffering from want of food. The children are in very poor condition. Thus, on assembling them for inspection, I found only 28 per cent. that could be said to be in good health, whilst 47 were in poor and 26 per cent. in bad health. The food here consists chiefly of cholum conjee diluted, so as to make the stomach feel full. The women here were also in a reduced condition—94 per cent. showing signs of poor feeding.

Kocheru.—No work is obtainable for labourers here, nor has there been any for the past two months. The following is the result of my inspection as to health state :—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	49.1	33.3	17.5
Women	8.8	52.9	38.2
Children	..	..	12.1
Nursing mothers	25	50	25

Inspection from house to house of food available, showed that several had no food for the night meals at all, and that others were eating ground tamarind kernels, or "coolti" conjee without salt. The following amounts of food were ascertained by personal inspection :—

Charitala Hanamadoo.—Three adults, seven children—two seers of cholum daily; night meal—conjee with plain salt.

Wuddah Dandagalu.—Three children, three adults—one seer cholum as conjee with salt.

Name (?).—Four children, four adults—one seer cholum as conjee.

Panjai Dustagir.—Three adults, two children—quarter seer cholum with salt.

Wuddah Lutchigadu.—Seven children, two adults—got one anna cooly to-day, bought less than one seer jowari for whole family; have to go to bed to-night with nothing as they have eaten the seer bought in the morning.

Wuddah Madigadu.—Four adults, four children—in the morning kora conjee, one seer; at night, tamarind seed ground up.

Wuddah Oosamiah.—Two adults, four children—gets two seers cholum daily; in the evening eats tamarind seed.

Kumera Nagunah.—Six children, eight adults—one-and-a-half seers coolti conjee with salt.

Chintalpettal, Hamlet of Kocheru.—There is no employment for the labourers obtainable here. A living is attempted, by competing with surrounding villages in taking wood and grass to Dhone. In regard to wood the market is so overstocked by these efforts that frequently they can but procure one and quarter anna to one-and-a-half anna per head-load, the product of an evening and one day's work. The following results were procured on inspecting as to state of health :—

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Men	44.2	48.8	7
Women	25	52.8	22.2
Children	30.8	46.2	23.1

About 50 persons have left this village with the object of seeking work elsewhere.

The people subsist chiefly on cholom conjee.

Eraguntla.—Here distress seems confined to a few families; the people show but slightly the effect of want. This is explained by their having had ballast work on the railway till recently. They, however, complain of the difficulty as to water-supply, as they have to cart all water over a distance of two miles, the tank being completely dry. There is an old well here that has not been in use in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, being dry. It, however, appears to me to have been fairly well situated for gathering of water and, doubtless, would not have been elaborately lined with masonry unless it had originally yielded water. A situation slightly beyond this on the same side of the line as the village was chosen by me for a well, before knowing that this old one existed. If funds are forthcoming, it would be desirable to attempt the digging of a well in the new position, using the old well lining; and if not, it ought to be at least regarded as essential that the old one be cleaned out at once.

Chinna Malkapuram.—The people of this village are absolutely without employment, and bear indubitable traces of starvation. The following was the condition of those assembled:—

		In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men ..	.. .. .	51.1	34	14.9
Women ..	.. .. .	40.7	42.6	16.7
Children ..	.. .. .	42	48	10

Many houses in this little village are deserted. I hold a list of 31 persons who have left the village. There can be no doubt these people are in urgent want of help.

The well of the village is fast drying up. The silt should be removed, and the depth be increased.

Yeldurti.—Either in connection with agricultural operations in the immediate surroundings or in the Nandikotkur taluk, the people of this village have managed to within the last ten days to secure a fair amount of labour. There is now no possible source of labour open, and unless they secure relief works within the next fortnight, starvation must take place. Inspection of the houses of the labouring poor showed that already food obtainable is below what is sufficient. Thus, I found one case with $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of cholom for three adults and nine children per day; the same amount for two adults and three children; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for six children and two adults; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for five children and three adults; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for two adults and four children and so forth. Here, as in the villages mentioned above, the food was taken not in the form of pudding, or what the people above really eat in these parts "roti" (cholom cakes), but in the form of conjee—a mere watery solution. The influence of want of food is so far but slightly shown in this village; but that the time to give aid has arrived there can be no doubt.

Within five miles of this village are the following:—

Madapuram.
Cherukalpud.
Kosanapalle.
Ratnapalle.
Yaduralla.
Narsapuram.
Timmapuram.

Kesavapatnam.
Gudapalle.
Pickilivanipalle.
Bingidoddi.
Ramallakot.
Naralapuram.
Venkatapuram.

Bommireddipalli.
Togarchade.
Gokalpad.
Amakatad.
Allugundu.

All these places would willingly send up relief workers as stated by a deputation from certain of them.

Summary.—As my recommendations are somewhat scattered throughout the above notes, I would now re-state them as follows:—

(1) Aid to all weavers is essential and should be given in Kurnool, Pattikonda, Kodumur and Maddikera without delay. Equally it would seem to stand to reason that in almost all other parts of this district this class must now require help.

(2) That works be opened in the interests of Malliyala and Yapathinne, and if the information that other villages *en route* to Kodumur are also affected be true, the road between Malliyala and Kodumur should be opened up, and taking into account the state of the hill villages in the Ramallakot taluk near Kocheru, it would be advisable to open works on this road passing through Kocheru to the Pyápalí road, so that by a combination of these works a new and useful route would be opened between Kodumur and Pyápalí *viâ* Dhône. These roads would undoubtedly prove useful feeders to the railway.

(3) Villages in the isolated position of Chinna Malkapuram might be benefited, were it made known that work is available at Betamcherla and were sheds provided on the work.

(4) In the Kurnool town itself, relief for gosha women of the (a) labouring and (b) better classes, respectively, is essential; a relief kitchen for infirm beggars is also required.

(5) Within three weeks, it is probable that relief work will be necessary in the neighbourhood of Kurnool town.

(6) Relief circles should be formed in the area stretching from Pattikonda to Kodumur, and from there through the Ramallakot taluk in a line with Yeldurti up to Betamcherla in Nandyal, and thence so as to embrace the hilly area between the Cumbum-Pyápalí high road.

(7) Within three weeks distress throughout this area *plus* part of Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Owk will become much aggravated and strenuous preparations should be made to meet requirements.

ORDER—No. 115, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The recommendations of the Sanitary Commissioner summarized at the end of the report read above are approved.

2. The Government is of opinion that the time has now arrived for the organization of village relief by kitchens and poor-houses in the tract indicated in paragraph 6 of the summary and in the adjoining taluks of Alúr and Adóni in Bellary, and the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, will take steps for the appointment of Circle Inspectors therein and will give effect to the other recommendations in the report. He will also take notice of the irregularities on Kodumur relief works brought to light by the Sanitary Commissioner and report his action to Government.

3. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested in future to send copy of his inspection notes to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, or to forward them to Government through that officer so as to enable that officer to take, without any loss of time, such action as he can under the Code without reference to Government.

(True Extract.)

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

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

" the Public Works Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Financial Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Erd. Shaik Kairm.

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} 1897.

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Spare copies

G.O., No. 115, 23rd February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Notes of Inspection.

Passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's — on the condition of the people in Kurnool.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from Surgeon-Lient.-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Guzullapalle, 13th February 1897, No. 370-S:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the result of my inspection of portions of the Kurnool district.

ENCLOSURE.

Inspection Notes as to Famine conditions by the Sanitary Commissioner, Kurnool District.

MALLIALA.

This is but a small village. There were, however, very evident signs of distress amongst the labourers. They maintained they had been able to secure no coolie work for the last two months—otherwise than at considerable intervals, and at rates below those formerly obtaining. My inspection of cooked food by going to their houses at the cooking hour in the evening showed that in one instance one seer (86 tolahs) of cholum had to suffice for two children and two adults; one half seer for three adults and three children; three-quarter seer for one adult and three children; one half seer for two adults. Beyond salt, no addition of any sort was made to the plain cholum.

YAPATHINNE.

This is also a small village. The same tale was told here as to the want of work. Inspection of food at night showed that numerous families were living on "coolti" (*Dolichos biflorus*). This was eaten in the form of congee, as of even this there was not enough to form a complete meal. Not only was there no addition to the bare grain (as was also the case in Malliala) of any condiments or vegetables, but here certain of the families maintained that they had not even salt with the food. As I found this difficult to believe and could not otherwise verify it, the women had no hesitation in swearing "upon their children's heads."

There can be no doubt that in these two villages work is urgently required. It was my intention to have visited more villages in this neighbourhood, and this I reserved for my return from Kodumur; but want of time compelling my giving up this route, I had no further opportunity of finding out in what state the people are. My inquiries of natives I met from surrounding villages, however, showed that throughout the route from Malliala to Kodumur the necessity for work is urgent. Whilst, therefore, except as to these two villages I speak but from hearsay, my impression is that it is desirable without delay to open up work that will give relief along this line, and I have, consequently, advised the Collector of Kurnool to institute special inquiries on the subject. A very suitable work would be the making into a correct road the bandy track now extending from Malliala to Kodumur. In the meantime, work for Malliala and Yappathinne and others within 3 miles might be obtained by deepening the tank at the latter place—this having become greatly silted.

KODUMUR RELIEF WORKS.

Date 28th and 29th January 1897.

On this date there were 960 relief workers employed. The following shows the condition of health in which I found them—

In good health.										Per cent.
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.1
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.7
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.2
In poor health.										
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.5
In bad health.										
Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.3
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3

These relief workers have uniformly been retained on the C wage—although in the case of all gang rolls inspected by me it was shown that the full task had been exacted. I found that for collecting stone a lead of fully 600 yards was demanded, but the overseer had failed to make any allowance for it. He stated he did not know on what principle to make the calculation, and had put this query to his superior officer fully a month back without result. I never saw coolies work with greater determination to fulfil their task than these people; the rate at which the lead was walked over being very quick. They were therefore doing beyond a C wage task. No satisfactory reason could be given as to why only C wages were given, as with the exception of about 70 persons (weaver families) all are labourers, though not professional labourers. The result of this wage in maintaining health is obviously not satisfactory, although the people had the advantage of being within a furlong of their own village (*vide* my memorandum, dated 26th January 1897, on this subject).

Water arrangements.—A woman is engaged for bringing water for each gang. This is obtained from an open "step well." This should be altered so as to form a draw well without delay, both in the interest of the relief workers and of the village. "Burmese spoons" (obtainable at Messrs. Sultan & Co.) should be employed instead of dipping for serving. The chatties should be covered with "chippas." These remarks apply equally to the kitchen.

Kitchen.—The state of the children attending the kitchen is not such as to demand any remarks. Moulds have not yet been introduced although the work was opened on the 7th November. The pudding is served in balls made by hand, the weight being merely guessed at. The Superintendent on being questioned stated plainly that he did not know what the ration should be; but that he had been told when taking over charge that it should be about 18 tolahs of dry grain per head. In fact, he would seem to depend entirely upon the Chetty who makes the supply from the village. His list of attendance showed 93 persons, but at time of feeding only 87 put in an appearance. Weight of the boiled grain gave 102 lb. which is equivalent to about 4½ ounces of dry grain for 93. Certain of the children were served with food upon their own cloths, instead of upon chippas. The majority were served with water on the same plate as their food. The ordinary hour for serving food here is 12 noon instead of 9 A.M. as directed by the code, and, on the day of my inspection it was not given till 1-35 P.M. on account of a chatty breaking.

Wages.—The rate of payment was not that received from the Tahsildar, but from his own observation by the paymaster in consultation with the village shopman. He possessed no record by which it could be traced what any individual of a gang received at any time. No absentee register was maintained. On the 23rd January this man paid an amount short by Rs. 4-13-7 of the amount that should have been given; but on the overseer calling his attention to the fact that he had made short payment, he paid the remainder the next day. This he accounted for by saying that whilst he paid according to the local bazaar rate, the overseer had judged matters by the Tahsildar's rate. The paymaster may be perfectly innocent of any erroneous intention, but I think the matter should be inquired into. The system is absolutely bad. The Reddy has apparently received orders to communicate the rate both to the paymaster and overseer, but did not do so till the 23rd January.

Kodumur Weavers.—The following is the result of house-to-house visitation of weavers :—

Name.	Persons to support.	Looms in work.	Looms out of work.	Remarks.
Ellapah	4 adults, 2 children	..	2	
Venkat Ramapha .. ..	.. .. .	..	3	One loom with work on was stopped three months back for want of thread.
Endrapha	6 adults, 1 child	..	3	
Amburga	2 do. 7 children	..	..	Formerly kept coolies; all now on road work.
Ganapah .. .. .	.. .. .	..	4	Children on relief work.
Ganganah	6 adults, 3 children	..	5	No work for two months.
Papanah .. .. .	.. .. .	..	2	No work for four months; children on relief work; father is lame.
Bapanah .. .. .	.. .. .	..	4	Employed a cooly also, but was dismissed.
Ganapah Kristapah	7 adults, 3 children	..	..	No work.
Venkapah	12 do. 2 do.	..	3	
Narasappah	4 do. 2 do.	..	1	
Giddeah .. .. .	.. .. .	..	1	
Bardumaddah	2 adults, 2 children	..	1	Work irregular; probably 15 days last month had no work.
Boodapah .. .. .	.. .. .	..	2	Work occasional.
Tuppanah .. .. .	.. .. .	..	2	No work for six months.
Gunga Rao .. .. .	.. .. .	..	2	
Juggapah	4 adults, 1 child	..	2	
Kritasamiah .. .. .	.. .. .	..	2	Husband left Kodumur to seek employment.
Moneappah	3 adults, 1 child	..	1	
Giddeah	3 do. 1 do.	..	2	
Gudeja Madepah	10 do. 6 children	..	2	
Meah Sahib .. .. .	.. .. .	..	1	Gone for work elsewhere.
Kajah Meah .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	Whole family left Kodumur for work elsewhere.
Malsin Sahib .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	Cooly weaver; no work for three months.
Malm Sahib	4 adults, 2 children	..	2	
Khajerkhan	4 do. 3 do.	..	2	
Kassam Sahib	1 adult, 3 do.	..	1	
Mara Meah	2 adults, 2 do.	..	2	
Chipal Govindapah	5 do. 2 do.	..	4	

The above shows that relief ought to have been afforded to these weavers some time back; but they maintain beyond enquiries having been made of them they have received no offers from the district officials. The result of this absence of work has been to cause several persons to leave the village. I hold a list of 36 instances. On the relief works, I found 74 children of weavers, 34 women and 15 men. This description of work is trying or is accounted very derogatory to men who have been accustomed from childhood to sedentary labour. As a result, I found weavers taking care of babies at home whilst their wives and children worked for them. I have a list of 92 applicants for weavers' work who agreed to accept Adóni rates.

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Many houses in this little village are deserted. I hold a list of 31 persons who have left the village. There can be no doubt these people are in urgent want of help.

The well of the village is fast drying up. The silt should be removed, and the depth be increased.

Yeldurti.—Either in connection with agricultural operations in the immediate surroundings or in the Nandikotkur taluk, the people of this village have managed to within the last ten days to secure a fair amount of labour. There is now no possible source of labour open, and unless they secure relief works within the next fortnight, starvation must take place. Inspection of the houses of the labouring poor showed that already food obtainable is below what is sufficient. Thus, I found one case with $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of cholum for three adults and nine children per day; the same amount for two adults and three children; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for six children and two adults; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for five children and three adults; $\frac{1}{2}$ seer for two adults and four children and so forth. Here, as in the villages mentioned above, the food was taken not in the form of pudding, or what the people above really eat in these parts "roti" (cholum cakes), but in the form of conjee—a mere watery solution. The influence of want of food is so far but slightly shown in this village; but that the time to give aid has arrived there can be no doubt.

Within five miles of this village are the following:—

Madapuram.	Kesavapatnam.	Bommireddipalli.
Cherukalpand.	Gudapalle.	Togarchade.
Kosanapalle.	Pickilivanipalle.	Gokalpud.
Ratnapalle.	Bingidoddi.	Amakata.
Yaduralla.	Ramallakot.	Allugundu.
Narsapuram.	Naralapuram.	
Timmapuram.	Venkatapuram.	

All these places would willingly send up relief workers as stated by a deputation from certain of them.

Summary.—As my recommendations are somewhat scattered throughout the above notes, I would now re-state them as follows:—

(1) Aid to all weavers is essential and should be given in Kurnool, Pattikonda, Kodumur and Maddikera without delay. Equally it would seem to stand to reason that in almost all other parts of this district this class must now require help.

(2) That works be opened in the interests of Malliyala and Yapathinne, and if the information that other villages *en route* to Kodumur are also affected be true, the road between Malliyala and Kodumur should be opened up, and taking into account the state of the hill villages in the Ramallakot taluk near Kocheru, it would be advisable to open works on this road passing through Kocheru to the Pyápalí road, so that by a combination of these works a new and useful route would be opened between Kodumur and Pyápalí *viâ* Dhone. These roads would undoubtedly prove useful feeders to the railway.

(3) Villages in the isolated position of Chinna Malkapuram might be benefited, were it made known that work is available at Betamcherla and were sheds provided on the work.

(4) In the Kurnool town itself, relief for gosha women of the (a) labouring and (b) better classes, respectively, is essential; a relief kitchen for infirm beggars is also required.

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(True Extract.)

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

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

„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Kairm.

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Government {1897} of Madras
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 115, 23rd February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Notes of Inspection.

Passing orders on the Sanitary Commissioner's — on the condition of the people in Kurnool.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Guzullapalle, 13th February 1897, No. 370-S:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the result of my inspection of portions of the Kurnool district.

ENCLOSURE.

Inspection Notes as to Famine conditions by the Sanitary Commissioner, Kurnool District.

MALLIALA.

This is but a small village. There were, however, very evident signs of distress amongst the labourers. They maintained they had been able to secure no coolie work for the last two months—otherwise than at considerable intervals, and at rates below those formerly obtaining. My inspection of cooked food by going to their houses at the cooking hour in the evening showed that in one instance one seer (86 tolahs) of cholam had to suffice for two children and two adults; one half seer for three adults and three children; three-quarter seer for one adult and three children; one half seer for two adults. Beyond salt, no addition of any sort was made to the plain cholam.

YAPATHINNE.

This is also a small village. The same tale was told here as to the want of work. Inspection of food at night showed that numerous families were living on "coolti" (*Dolichos biflorus*). This was eaten in the form of congee, as of even this there was not enough to form a complete meal. Not only was there no addition to the bare grain (as was also the case in Malliala) of any condiments or vegetables, but here certain of the families maintained that they had not even salt with the food. As I found this difficult to believe and could not otherwise verify it, the women had no hesitation in swearing "upon their children's heads."

There can be no doubt that in these two villages work is urgently required. It was my intention to have visited more villages in this neighbourhood, and this I reserved for my return from Kodumur; but want of time compelling my giving up this route, I had no further opportunity of finding out in what state the people are. My inquiries of natives I met from surrounding villages, however, showed that throughout the route from Malliala to Kodumur the necessity for work is urgent. Whilst, therefore, except as to these two villages I speak but from hearsay, my impression is that it is desirable without delay to open up work that will give relief along this line, and I have, consequently, advised the Collector of Kurnool to institute special inquiries on the subject. A very suitable work would be the making into a correct road the bandy track now extending from Malliala to Kodumur. In the meantime, work for Malliala and Yappathinne and others within 3 miles might be obtained by deepening the tank at the latter place—this having become greatly silted.

KODUMUR RELIEF WORKS.

Date 28th and 29th January 1897.

On this date there were 960 relief workers employed. The following shows the condition of health in which I found them—

In good health.

	Per cent.
Men	57
Women	46.1
Nursing mothers	40.7
Children	44.2

In poor health.

Men	39
Women	41
Nursing mothers	42
Children	48.5

In bad health.

Men	4
Women	12
Nursing mothers	17.3
Children	7.3

These relief workers have uniformly been retained on the C wage—although in the case of all gang rolls inspected by me it was shown that the full task had been exacted. I found that for collecting stone a lead of fully 600 yards was demanded, but the overseer had failed to make any allowance for it. He stated he did not know on what principle to make the calculation, and had put this query to his superior officer fully a month back without result. I never saw coolies work with greater determination to fulfil their task than these people; the rate at which the lead was walked over being very quick. They were therefore doing beyond a C wage task. No satisfactory reason could be given as to why only C wages were given, as with the exception of about 70 persons (weaver families) all are labourers, though not professional labourers. The result of this wage in maintaining health is obviously not satisfactory, although the people had the advantage of being within a furlong of their own village (*vide* my memorandum, dated 26th January 1897, on this subject).

Water arrangements.—A woman is engaged for bringing water for each gang. This is obtained from an open "step well." This should be altered so as to form a draw well without delay, both in the interest of the relief workers and of the village. "Burmese spoons" (obtainable at Messrs. Sultan & Co.) should be employed instead of dipping for serving. The chatties should be covered with "chippas." These remarks apply equally to the kitchen.

Kitchen.—The state of the children attending the kitchen is not such as to demand any remarks. Moulds have not yet been introduced although the work was opened on the 7th November. The pudding is served in balls made by hand, the weight being merely guessed at. The Superintendent on being questioned stated plainly that he did not know what the ration should be; but that he had been told when taking over charge that it should be about 18 tolahs of dry grain per head. In fact, he would seem to depend entirely upon the Chetty who makes the supply from the village. His list of attendance showed 93 persons, but at time of feeding only 87 put in an appearance. Weighment of the boiled grain gave 102 lb. which is equivalent to about 4½ ounces of dry grain for 93. Certain of the children were served with food upon their own cloths, instead of upon chippas. The majority were served with water on the same plate as their food. The ordinary hour for serving food here is 12 noon instead of 9 a.m. as directed by the code, and, on the day of my inspection it was not given till 1-35 p.m. on account of a chatty breaking.

Wages.—The rate of payment was not that received from the Tahsildar, but from his own observation by the paymaster in consultation with the village shopman. He possessed no record by which it could be traced what any individual of a gang received at any time. No absentee register was maintained. On the 23rd January this man paid an amount short by Rs. 4-13-7 of the amount that should have been given; but on the overseer calling his attention to the fact that he had made short payment, he paid the remainder the next day. This he accounted for by saying that whilst he paid according to the local bazaar rate, the overseer had judged matters by the Tahsildar's rate. The paymaster may be perfectly innocent of any erroneous intention, but I think the matter should be inquired into. The system is absolutely bad. The Ruddy has apparently received orders to communicate the rate both to the paymaster and overseer, but did not do so till the 23rd January.

Kodumur Weavers.—The following is the result of house-to-house visitation of weavers :—

Name.	Persons to support.	Looms in work.	Looms out of work.	Remarks.
Ellapah	4 adults, 2 children ..	..	2	
Venkat Ramappa .. ..	.. ..	..	3	One loom with work on was stopped three months back for want of thread.
Endrappa	6 adults, 1 child ..	..	3	
Amburga	2 do. 7 children ..	..	..	Formerly kept coolies; all now on road work.
Ganapah .. ..	.. ..	..	4	Children on relief work.
Ganganah .. ..	.. ..	..	5	No work for two months.
Papanah	6 adults, 3 children ..	..	2	No work for four months; children on relief work; father is lame.
Bapanah .. ..	.. ..	..	4	Employed a cooly also, but was dismissed.
Ganapah Kristapah	7 adults, 3 children ..	..	..	No work.
Venkapah	12 do. 2 do. ..	2	3	
Narasappah	4 do. 2 do. ..	1	1	
Giddeah .. ..	.. ..	1	4	
Burdumaddah	2 adults, 2 children ..	1	..	Work irregular; probably 15 days last month had no work.
Boodapah .. ..	.. ..	1	2	Work occasional.
Tuppanah .. ..	.. ..	..	2	No work for six months.
Gunga Rao .. ..	.. ..	..	2	
Juggapah	4 adults, 1 child ..	1	2	
Kritasamiah .. ..	.. ..	..	2	Husband left Kodumur to seek employment.
Moneappah	3 adults, 1 child ..	..	1	
Giddeah	3 do. 1 do. ..	..	2	
Gudeja Madepah	10 do. 6 children ..	1	2	
Meah Sahib .. ..	.. ..	..	1	
Kajah Meah .. ..	.. ..	..	..	Gone for work elsewhere.
Malsin Sahib .. ..	.. ..	..	..	Whole family left Kodumur for work elsewhere.
Malm Sahib	4 adults, 2 children ..	..	2	Cooly weaver; no work for three months.
Khajerkhan	4 do. 3 do. ..	..	2	
Kassam Sahib	1 adult, 3 do. ..	..	1	
Mara Meah	2 adults, 2 do. ..	..	2	
Chipal Govindapah	5 do. 2 do. ..	..	4	

The above shows that relief ought to have been afforded to these weavers some time back; but they maintain beyond enquiries having been made of them they have received no offers from the district officials. The result of this absence of work has been to cause several persons to leave the village. I hold a list of 36 instances. On the relief works, I found 74 children of weavers, 34 women and 15 men. This description of work is trying or is accounted very derogatory to men who have been accustomed from childhood to sedentary labour. As a result, I found weavers taking care of babies at home whilst their wives and children worked for them. I have a list of 92 applicants for weavers' work who agreed to accept Adóni rates.

Kurnool Town.—Many of the daily cooly class in Kurnool can still obtain a living in more or less desultory manner by gathering grass and wood, and aiding in the little cultivation that surrounds the town. Nevertheless, my enquiries lead me to believe that want of sufficient food is frequent, and that by the time the Nandikotkur taluk's harvest is complete (that is to say within a fortnight) it would be essential to start relief works within a reasonable distance of the town. In the meantime, the condition of the aged and infirm professional beggars, weavers and gosha females requires attention urgently. I visited numbers of the latter class—their gosha system rather restricting them to the house than actually preventing themselves being seen, under at least circumstances of distress. They have been accustomed to support themselves by grinding wheat and cholum for their richer neighbours. This employment is now either completely gone, or is very irregular. I found in case after case that they lived from day to day by depending upon getting portions of food from one neighbour or the other. All protested they would do whatever work the "Sircar" gave, provided they were not compelled to leave their houses. Opening out cotton thread for looms to which most are accustomed, would suit them.

But not only does there exist this class requiring aid, but the respectable gosha females mostly descendants of the former noble Muhammadan families resident in Kurnool. These can only be satisfactorily visited by ladies, being strictly "gosha." Such an inspection was carried out towards the end of last year by certain ladies of the station at the invitation of the Collector. They reported that aid was not then necessary. Considerable time, however, has elapsed since this examination, and from what I was informed and from what I know of this class, I should say it is decidedly necessary that an effort be again made to ascertain their state. These females would not hesitate to die in their houses rather than break their "gosha."

Carpet-weavers.—A considerable proportion of these are completely without work, although certain of the more important men are still able to keep work going. Many of those out of work are looking pinched from want of food, and should receive the offer of aid on a reasonable basis without delay. Whether or not they were correctly informed, I cannot say, but these men believed they were offered for large sized carpets an amount of only As. 1-1 per day for division amongst those who worked. I verified the Adóni carpet rates, and the men agreed that this would be acceptable. I hold a list of 80 persons who agreed to accept these terms. I advice that work be offered them at once. A system of gratuitous relief should be organized for infirm labouring gosha females, and a relief kitchen should also afford relief to the numerous infirm beggars that throng the streets. Their state is such as to show, without doubt, that the limit of private charity has been reached.

Dhone.—Round this village there is wet cultivation under the Bugga; there is also a certain amount of traffic with the railway. Hence the villagers cannot be said to feel the stress of prices heavily; still, in instances where employment has not been regular, there is difficulty of procuring sufficient food. In the case of one family, I found emaciation and exhaustion.

Gosampalli.—This is a hamlet of Dhone. The labourers are entirely dependent upon work obtainable at Dhone, and as this is the case not only with the hamlet but also others, they are undoubtedly suffering from want of food. The children are in very poor condition. Thus, on assembling them for inspection, I found only 28 per cent. that could be said to be in good health, whilst 47 were in poor and 26 per cent. in bad health. The food here consists chiefly of cholum conjee diluted, so as to make the stomach feel full. The women here were also in a reduced condition—94 per cent. showing signs of poor feeding.

Kocheru.—No work is obtainable for labourers here, nor has there been any for the past two months. The following is the result of my inspection as to health state :—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	49.1	33.3	17.5
Women	8.8	52.9	38.2
Children	..	..	12.1
Nursing mothers	25	50	25

Inspection from house to house of food available, showed that several had no food for the night meals at all, and that others were eating ground tamarind kernels, or "coolti" conjee without salt. The following amounts of food were ascertained by personal inspection :—

Charitala Hanamadoo.—Three adults, seven children—two seers of cholum daily; night meal—conjee with plain salt.

Wuddah Dandayalu.—Three children, three adults—one seer cholum as conjee with salt.

Name (?).—Four children, four adults—one seer cholum as conjee.

Panjai Dustagir.—Three adults, two children—quarter seer cholum with salt.

Wuddah Lutchigadu.—Seven children, two adults—got one anna cooly to-day, bought less than one seer jowari for whole family; have to go to bed to-night with nothing as they have eaten the seer bought in the morning.

Wuddah Madigadu.—Four adults, four children—in the morning kora conjee, one seer; at night, tamarind seed ground up.

Wuddah Oosamiah.—Two adults, four children—gets two seers cholum daily; in the evening eats tamarind seed.

Kumera Naganah.—Six children, eight adults—one-and-a-half seers coolti conjee with salt.

Chintalpettal, Hamlet of Kocheru.—There is no employment for the labourers obtainable here. A living is attempted, by competing with surrounding villages in taking wood and grass to Dhone. In regard to wood the market is so overstocked by these efforts that frequently they can but procure one and quarter anna to one-and-a-half anna per head-load, the product of an evening and one day's work. The following results were procured on inspecting as to state of health :—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	44.2	48.8	7
Women	25	52.8	22.2
Children	30.8	46.2	23.1

About 50 persons have left this village with the object of seeking work elsewhere.

The people subsist chiefly on cholam conjee.

Eraguntla.—Here distress seems confined to a few families; the people show but slightly the effect of want. This is explained by their having had ballast work on the railway till recently. They, however, complain of the difficulty as to water-supply, as they have to cart all water over a distance of two miles, the tank being completely dry. There is an old well here that has not been in use in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, being dry. It, however, appears to me to have been fairly well situated for gathering of water and, doubtless, would not have been elaborately lined with masonry unless it had originally yielded water. A situation slightly beyond this on the same side of the line as the village was chosen by me for a well, before knowing that this old one existed. If funds are forthcoming, it would be desirable to attempt the digging of a well in the new position, using the old well lining; and if not, it ought to be at least regarded as essential that the old one, be cleaned out at once.

Chinna Malkapuram.—The people of this village are absolutely without employment, and bear indubitable traces of starvation. The following was the condition of those assembled:—

	In good health.	In poor health.	In bad health.
Men	51.1	34	14.9
Women	40.7	42.6	16.7
Children	42	48	10

Many houses in this little village are deserted. I hold a list of 31 persons who have left the village. There can be no doubt these people are in urgent want of help.

The well of the village is fast drying up. The silt should be removed, and the depth be increased.

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