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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1-164A	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	19-5-1877	197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1724

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

19th May 1877, No. 1,764-A.

Famine Relief.

Read the following paper:—

No. 385-A. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th May 1877, No. 2,116.

Read the following letter from J. H. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Nasanacota, 25th April 1877, No. 311:—

I HAVE the honor again to report, in accordance with paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 329, dated the 31st January last.

2. The Sub-Collector states that the reports from the Gooty and Tadpatry Taluqs are to the effect that there is no apparent deterioration. That in Alur, however, Mr. Maltby, the Assistant Famine Officer, thinks the people are thinner. The Sub-Collector agrees with him.

3. The Head Assistant Collector reports that, although there are individual cases of low physique, the condition of the people on the works is, generally speaking, everywhere good.

4. The Deputy Collector of the Anantapur Division reports that the physical condition of the laborers has not changed.

5. The Deputy Collectors of the Harpunhully and Bellary Divisions express quite a different opinion. They say that the condition of the people is sadly falling off. I beg to enclose copies of the reports received. I have instructed them that, under the provisions of G.O., No. 1,088, dated 15th ultimo, they have the remedy in their own hands, and have requested them to report what action they take.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From V. VENKATACHELLEM, Deputy Collector, to J. H. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Bellary, dated Hospett, 17th April 1877, No. 217-F.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the Proceedings of Government, dated 31st January last, No. 329, reducing the wages of the coolies employed on relief works and requiring a report of the result of wages, I beg to submit my report on the bodily state of the coolies.

2. The rate* allowed by this order has been in force from March last in the three taluqs (Harpunhully, Hadgally, and Hospett) of my division.

*For a man, the value of 1 pound of grain	++ Anna.
For a woman	do.
For a boy or girl	1 pound

3. Although it is a known fact to all natives that half seer of grain is hardly sufficient for a single meal to an able-bodied cooly, and that on average half seer will suffice to one meal to a man, still I waited for more than month to report the result of the reduction of wages, together with the opinions of all the officers in my division.

4. The Temporary Deputy Collector C. Raghava Row who inspected the coolies working in Harpunhully and Hadgally Taluqs reports that they (coolies) are failing in health and falling off in strength, and that many who were working with pick-axes a few weeks ago are now unable to use them, and that he has seen some, between thirty and thirty-five, so feeble as to require a support to walk, and that he learnt that they were a few days back in good health and were working on relief works.

5. The Temporary Deputy Collector Narasimha Charry states that with few exceptions the parents of many a young child look very much depressed in their conditions and the children also bear an equally distressed feature, and that it is too late for them to regain their power after the system has become accustomed to half starvation.

6. The Tahsildar of Hospett reports that the coolies are suffering from reduction of wages and by hot weather, and that the coolies above 40 years have become lean and unable to work as before.

7. The Tahsildar of Hadgally reports that the wages now paid are not sufficient for two meals a day, and that work cannot properly be done by the coolies as before.

8. One half seer was suggested as it might be sufficient to sustain life. It may be sufficient to prevent death if the man that receives it sits quietly in his house, but it is quite different when he is required to render task-work in the hot weather.

9. That half seer is sufficient for one meal only is apparent from the fact that the cooked food of (half a seer) raggy which is being given in Kolar is referred to as given for one meal. It was admitted that the relief operations were going on in Kolar economically.

Supplement to the India Gazette, 24th February 1877, page 300: Memorandum respecting the Kolar District of Mysore. Gratuitous relief is being given at the Government expense at ten places. Cooked food, one meal of (half a seer) raggy with a spoonful of pulse soup, is given to all but high caste recipients who are allowed to take away uncooked food.

File report of the Revenue Inspector B. Beema Rao.

some food and by working in the sun ninety-two deaths occurred in the coolies who have been working on Kamalapore road after the introduction of the new scale.

11. I have inspected 2,500 coolies on 11th instant who were working on the Dharwar road. I did not find them to be strong, but one-fifth of them are in a very weak state. The cause of the four-fifths not being in an emaciated state is that they are inhabitants of the villages on river channels where they had saved something to supplement their present wages.

12. Some elder coolies saying that they have no bellyful meals have shown their bellies to me which appeared like pits. They appear like persons who have no food for some days. I fear that if they have to live on this half seer rate for few days more they will be liable to some serious sickness.

13. The Revenue Inspector who is superintending the work reported to me that several weak coolies not being able to work left it and depended on the poor-house for living.

14. All coolies, men, women, and children, represented to me that the wages are insufficient. One of the elder cooly asked me "have I not the virtue of a convict to get bellyful food?" another answered him that "we can also get bellyful food if we commit theft."

15. The coolies are now convinced that the convicts get higher rate of wages, and this is the cause for the increase of offences and overcrowding of Sub-Jails and District Jails.

16. As some of the persons who formerly lived by cooly work left it by weakness caused by reduction of wages, the number of applicants in poor-houses is on the increase. Of the exhausted persons that receive cooked food some are dying after few days as their hopes of recovery were gone already.

17. The increase of expenses in feeding the prisoners and the batta expenses paid to the witnesses in criminal cases and other expenses (Police, &c.) have to be considered at the time of the saving effected by the reduction of wages.

18. I submit that $\frac{3}{4}$ seer or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound of grain and one half Anna for an adult cooly (man or woman), $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of grain and 4 Pies to a boy or girl, is the lowest rate that may be paid. If 3 Pies are paid there will be one Pie for chillies, salt, tamarind, &c., after deducting 2 Pies for firewood.

19. The report of the Harpunhully Tahsildar has not been received as yet.

20. I beg to enclose copies of the letters, &c., noted below:—

1	Copy of Harpunhully Temporary Deputy Collector's letter,	5th April 1877, No. 67.
1	" Hospett	" 8th " " 2.
1	" " Tahsildar's arzi	" 13th March " 297.
1	" " "	" 2nd April " 347.
1	" " "	" 17th " " 402.
1	" Hadgally	" 17th March " 172.
1	" Hospett 2nd-Class Revenue Inspector's arzi	" 10th April " 2.
1	" " Famine Inspector's arzi	" 10th " " "

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. H. MASTER,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From C. RAGHAVA ROW, Special Deputy Collector, to the Deputy Collector of Bellary, dated Tumberhully, 5th April 1877, No. 67.

I HAVE the honor to report the results of my inspection of the gangs employed on the relief works in Harpunhully and Hadgally Taluqs.

2. Judging from the present condition of the laborers generally, I think they are failing in health and falling off in strength. Many who were working with pick-axe a few weeks ago are now unable to use them, and they complain of debility, which their reduced and decaying forms and hungry appearances clearly indicate. I have seen some, between thirty and thirty-five, so feeble as to require a support to walk, and I learnt that they were a few days back in good health, and were working on relief works for wages, but are now succumbing to inadequate food and defective nourishment.

3. Every laborer honestly complains of low wages, and earnestly solicits an increase; and the cry that they are ill-fed and are starving and becoming feeble day by day is loud and general in every gang that I have seen. From careful observation and frequent and varied tests I am convinced that the mere individual subsistence allowance that we now give them as wages is barely sufficient for a single meal in these hard hot days when they have to work under the burning sun.

4. In relief camps a pound of flour to an adult and half a pound to a child were originally allowed, and food was cooked and distributed accordingly. But this was found to be very insufficient to feed the recipients even for one meal, and it is now raised under the Collector's recent orders so as to suffice for two meals. As laboring coolies get less than these persons at rest, I strongly and respectfully advocate for an increase to the present reduced wages. I think it is now time, if not late, for Government to revise the rates to maintain ordinary health and strength of these distressed laborers and to prevent utter prostration which must eventually and inevitably result from further continuance of this sort of slow starvation.

5. A distinction is shown in the rates of wages for males and females. In theory as in practice females generally, and laborers particularly, eat more than males and require better nourishment, and when both the sexes have to earn their food by daily physical exertion, and when we give them nothing more than what is required strictly for their individual subsistence, it is not odd why their food should be reduced.

6. Employing weak and ill-fed persons on light work does not appease their hunger or supply food and nourishment which they require, though it may prevent exhaustion and give them rest and ease from toil. But any little work to a hungry person is a hardship, and if he be allowed to drag on by slow feeding he must in a short time become feeble and feeble till unfit for any work.

7. I think that 2 lbs. of grain and $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna to an adult of either sex, and 1 lb. of grain and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Anna to a working child below 12 if a female, and 15 if a male, should be allowed to keep them in health and strength for their present relief work and future agricultural labor.

8. The children of laborers below seven years now get $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Anna each for its support, and as this does not give it a handful of grain or add to mother's nourishment, I think that the allowance may be increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ an Anna.

From B. NARASIMHA CHARRY, Special Deputy Collector, to the Deputy Collector of Bellary, dated Hospett, 8th April 1877, No. 2.

REFERRING to the orders of Government, dated 1st March last, endorsed on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, I have the honor to report the result of my inspection of the coolies employed on many of the famine works in the Hospett Taluq.

2. Having very recently joined my appointment in this part of the district, I am not exactly in a position to express my opinion from personal knowledge as to whether or not there has been any perceptible loss of power or flesh among the coolies since the introduction of the reduced rates of wages, which appear to have been brought to force from the early part of March last. With the exception of elderly men and women and the parents of many young children who are not fit for work, the general condition of the coolies appeared somewhat declining commensurate with the insufficient subsistence allowed to them and the disadvantages of the present weather. Exposed as they are to the scorching sun throughout the day with no shelter to retire even during the short recess allowed at the hottest part of the day and fed as they are half bellyful, I am of opinion that the coolies providentially preserve health in their weak condition and no sickness is prevalent among them to any imaginable extent.

With few exceptions the parents of many a young children look very much depressed in their condition, and the children also bear an equally distressed feature. The reduced condition of elderly men and women is no doubt the natural consequence of age, coupled with insufficient

nourishment, and I am afraid that it is too late for them to regain their power, as any increased rations after the system has become accustomed to half starvation would do more harm than good. From my own experience of the effects of total periodical starvation and continued single meal, I beg to submit that starvation for a day or two impairs the system to such an extent as to I beg to submit that starvation for a day or two impairs the system to such an extent as to render it unfit to digest the usual quantity and quality of food for two or three days, while continued single meal not only reduces the strength of the body, but also takes a long time to befit the system for digesting two meals. The rates hitherto allowed were only sufficient for a full single meal, and with regard to parents of several young children who were getting nothing before, the effects of these rates was mischievous though gradual. Although men and women of the laboring class were in the habit of eating three times a day, yet their present enfeebled system would be overburdened if a sudden increase of food and nourishment is given to them. I would therefore beg to suggest that for the present the money commutation of the subsistence of the coolies be fixed as follows:—

1½ lbs. of grain and ½ Anna to an adult cooly of either sex.

½ lb. of grain and ½ Anna to a working child between eight and fourteen.

½ Anna to non-working children who eat rice.

½ Anna to suckling children.

Of course the money payment made for the suckling children would add to the nourishment of their mothers, who require greater attention. As these rates are not fixed in proportion to their labor, and as the females generally eat more than males, I propose a uniform rate for both sexes.

3. I take this opportunity of suggesting for your favorable consideration the expediency of erecting temporary pandals for the use of non-working children, at least when the parents are at work in the scorching sun.

We should have one for every mile on the roads with the dimensions of about 16 × 4 ÷ yards, and they might be moved on along with the gangs. For other detached works, one pandal of the above size will do, and each is estimated to cost Rupees 15, and the materials might eventually be sold when no longer required. I think that twenty such pandals would be required for the Hospett Taluq.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) J. H. MASTER,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From N. MURUGESEM MOODELLIAR, Deputy Collector, to J. H. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Bellary, dated Kottoor, 18th April 1877, No. 250.

In continuation of my letter, No. 218, of the 8th instant, and with reference to your foot-note to G.O., No. 757, of the 1st March last, I have the honor to report for your information that since my arrival at Kottoor, Kudligi Taluq, I have almost every day watched the manner in which the large crowds of the relief laborers on the several works about this place are working. No less than 2,080 coolies have come under my observation, not mere inspection, and I must say that the result has not been encouraging.

2. The female coolies outnumber the male beyond all proportion, and the bulk of them are of low physique, many adults and broods of young children looking pale and lank. The grown-up women, though of middle age, when their way at work, and some of their infants strolling about the place passing for miserable moving skeletons. The mothers complain that the ½ Anna allowed to each of the children is not enough to buy sufficient nourishment for it, the pittance paid to themselves scarcely sufficing to buy them a good day's meal. Considering therefore the amount of exhaustion resulting from exposure to the burning sun of April and May, and the discouraging indications of the process of wastage among the relief laborers, I would respectfully suggest a gradual increase to the present rates of wages, until such time as we could detect a change for the better in their physique. In making this suggestion for your consideration I have not lost sight of the importance of the difference to the treasury that would result from having to make the increase in the rates to over a lakh and a quarter of the laborers in my division, but I feel bound to do so at any risk in furtherance of the liberal policy of Government declared in the Government Order under reference.

3. The mere keeping of the body and soul together is not the mark expected to be reached but the ensurance of sufficient health and strength to enable our relief laborers to turn out a fair return of work is what is required until the season turns favorable. But if the present indications of loss of energy among the coolies are suffered to gain ground, things might most possibly get from bad to worse.

Collector.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 385-B.

ORDER THEREON, 19th May 1877, No. 1,764-A.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED with reference to G.O.,
No. 1,740-A, of the 17th May 1877.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Financial Department.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" the Public Works Department.

Edw. A. F. Goodall.

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 7th May 1877.

Read the following

Board's L.R. No.

No 311

4682

From

The Collector

Bellary

To,

The Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Madras

Sir, I have the honor again to report
in accordance with para 6 of G. O.
No 329, dated the 31st January last.

2. The Sub Collector states that
the reports from the Gooty and Tadpatry
Talugs are to the effect that there is
no apparent deterioration. That in
addition however Mr Maltby (the
Assistant Famine Officer) thinks
the people are thinner. The Sub Collector
agrees

Boat of 1877 Bellary.

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Secy, Secy, Secy.

Recd May 1904.

Recd

G.O. 1917 May 1877. No. 1701-A.

MAY.

Nos. 335-A-385-B.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, NO. 1187-A.

Physical condition of Inhabitants on Bellary Talug, Bellary District, according to reports of the Board of Revenue submitting Collector's letter reporting on the same with reference to the order raising the rates in the districts.

agrees with him.

3. The Head Assistant Collector reports that although there are individual cases of low physique the condition of the people on the works is generally speaking every where good.

4. The Deputy Collector of the Anantapur Division reports that the physical condition of the labourers has not changed.

5. The Deputy Collectors of the Saurashtra and Bellary Divisions express quite a different opinion. They say that the condition of the people is sadly falling off. I beg to enclose copies of the reports received. I have instructed them that under the provisions of G. O. N^o 1088 dated 15th Ultimo, they

have

have the remedy in their own hands and have requested them to report what action they take.

Bellary Collector's Office,
25th April 1877 —
Naranacota Dharmavaram Salug.

I am, Sir,
(signed) J. S. Master
Collector.

(Enclosure)

N^o 67.

To,
The Deputy Collector
Saurashtra Division

Sir,
I have the honor to report the results of my inspection of the gangs employed on the Relief Works in Saurashtra and Saurashtra Salugs.

2. Judging from the present physical condition of the labourers generally, I think that they are failing in health and

and falling off in strength. Many who were working with pickaxes, a few weeks ago, are now unable to use them and they complain of debility, which their reduced and decaying forms and hungry appearances, clearly indicate. I have seen some between 30 and 35, so feeble as to require a support to walk; and I learnt that they were, a few days back, in good health and were working on relief works for wages, but are now succumbing to inadequate food and defective nourishment.

3. Every labourer honestly complains of low wages and earnestly solicits an increase and the cry that they are ill

1764
ill fed and are starving and becoming feeble day by day, is loud and general in every gang that I have seen. From careful observation and frequent ^{and} varied tests I am convinced that the mere individual subsistence allowance that we now give them as wages is barely sufficient for a single meal in these hard hot days, when they have to work under the scorching sun.

4. In relief camps, a pound of flour to an adult and $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb to a child were originally allowed and food was cooked and distributed accordingly. But this was found to be very insufficient to feed the recipients

recipients even for one meal and it is now raised under the Collector's recent orders so as to suffice for two meals. As ~~labouring~~ coolies get less than these persons at rest, I strongly and respectfully advocate for an increase to the present reduced wages. I think it is now time, if not late, for Government to revise the rates to maintain ordinary health and strength of these distressed labourers and to prevent utter prostration which must eventually and inevitably result from further continuance of this ~~state~~ of slow starvation.

5. A distinction is shown in the rates of wages for males and females. In

In theory, as in practice females generally and labourers particularly eat more than males and require better nourishment and when both the sexes have to earn their food by daily physical exertion, and when we give them nothing more than what is required strictly for their ~~immediate~~ subsistence, I don't see why their food should be reduced.

Inducing the ~~to~~ 6. Employing weak and ill fed persons (on light work) does not appease their hunger or supply food and nourishment which they require, though it may prevent exhaustion and give them rest and ease from ~~the~~ toil

toil. But any little work to a -
hungry person is a hardship and
if he be allowed to drag on by slow
feeding he must in a short time become
feeble and feeble till unfit for any
work.

7. I think that 2 lbs of grain
and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to an adult of either
sex, and 1 lb of grain and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an
anna to a working child below 12 if
a female and 15 if a male, should
be allowed to keep them in health and
strength for their present relief work
and future agricultural labour.

8. The children of labourers,
below 7 years now get $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna
each, for its support and as this
does

does not give it a handful of grain
or add to mother's nourishment;
I think that the allowance may be
increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna.

Camp, Tumburballi } I have ~~seen~~
5th April 1877 } (signed) B. Raghava Rao
Special Deputy Collector -
Mysore Division

N-2

Camp Hospet
8th April 1877

To The Deputy Collector
Mysore Division

Sir,

Referring to the orders of Govern-
ment dated 1st March last, endorsing
the report of the Sanitary Com-
missioner of Madras, I have
the honor to report the result of my
inspection of the coolies employed
on many of the famine works in
the

The Hospital Salug.

2. Having very recently joined my appointment in this part of the District I am not exactly in a position to express my opinion from personal knowledge as to whether or not there has been any perceptible loss of power or flesh among the coolies since the introduction of the reduced rates of wages, which appear to have been brought to force from the early part of March last. With the exception of elderly men and women and the parents of many young children, who are not fit for work, the general condition of the coolies appeared somewhat declining commensurate with

with the insufficient subsistence allowed to them and the disadvantages of the present weather. Exposed as they are to the scorching sun throughout the day with no shelter to retire even during the short rests allowed at the hottest part of the day, and fed as they are half belly full. I am of opinion that the coolies provisionally preserve health in their weak condition and no sickness is prevalent among them to any imaginable extent.

With few exceptions the parents of many young children look very much depressed in their condition, and the children also bear on equally

equally distressed features. The reduced
condition of elderly men and women
is no doubt the natural consequence
of age coupled with insufficient
nourishment, and I am afraid that
it is too late for them to regain their
power as any increased rations after
the system has become accustomed
to half starvation, would do more
harm than good. From my own
experience of the effects of total periodical
starvation and continued single meal
I beg to submit that starvation for
a day or two impairs the system to
such an extent as to render it unfit
to digest the usual quantity and quality
of

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of food for two or three days, while
continued single meal, for a few months,
not only reduces the strength of the
body, but also ^{takes} a long time to fit
the system for digesting two meals.

The rates hitherto allowed were only
sufficient for a full single meal and
with regard to parents of several young
children who were getting nothing before,
the effects of these rates was mis-
-chievous though gradual. Although
men and women of the labouring class
were in the habit of eating three
times a day, yet their present en-
-feebled system would be overburdened
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would

would therefore beg to suggest that for the present the money commutation of the subsistence of the coolies be fixed as follows.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of grain and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to an adult cooly of either sex.

$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs of grain and $\frac{1}{4}$ anna to a working child between 8 and 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna to non-working children who eat rice.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna to suckling children.

Of course the money payment made for the suckling children would add to the nourishment of their mothers who require greater attention. As these rates are not fixed in proportion to their labour and as the females generally eat more than males, I propose

propose a uniform rate for both sexes.

3. I take this opportunity of suggesting for your favourable consideration the expediency of erecting temporary pandals for the use of non-working children at least when the parents are at work in the scorching sun.

We should have one for every mile on the roads with the dimensions of about 16×4 yards and they might be moved on along with the gangs. For other detached works one pandal of the above size will do, and each is estimated to cost Rs 15 and the materials might eventually be sold when

when no longer required. I think that
20 such pandals would be required for the
Hoospett Salug.

I have few
(signed) B. Nrusimha Chetty
Spl Deputy Collector
Hoospett.

(True Copies)
(signed) J. L. Master
Collector.

(Enclosure)

N^o 250

To,
The Collector of Bellary

Sir,
In continuation of my letter N^o
218 of the 3rd Instant, and with reference
to your footnote to G.O. N^o 757 of the
1st March last, I have the honor
to

to report for your information that, since
my arrival at Hoospett, Iudligi
Salug. I have almost every day
watched the manner in which the
large crowds of the relief labourers
on the several works about this place
are working - no less than 2000 coolies
have come under my observation -
not more impression, and I must
say that the result has not been
encouraging.

2. The female coolies outnumber
the male beyond all proportion and the
bulk of them are of low physique,
many adults and broods of young children
looking pale and lank. The grown up
women though of middle age, wend their
way

way at work; and some of their
infants strolling about the place
passing for miserable moving skeletons.
The mothers complain that the quarter
anna allowed to each of the children
is not enough to buy sufficient nourish-
ment for it - the pittance paid to them-
selves scarcely sufficing to buy them
a good day's meal. Considering, therefore,
the amount of exhaustion resulting
from exposure to the burning sun of
April and May, and the disconcerting
indications of the process of wastage
among the relief labourers, I would
respectfully suggest a gradual increase
to the present rates of wages, until
such time as we could detect a
change

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change for the better in their physique.
In making this suggestion for your considera-
tion, I have not lost sight of the importance
of the difference to the Treasury that
would result from having to make "the
increase in the rates to over a pice and
a quarter of the labourers in my Division",
but I feel bound to do so at any risk,
in furtherance of the liberal policy of
Government declared in the G.O. under reference.

3. The mere keeping of the body and
soul together is not the mark expected to be
reached; but the ensurance of sufficient
health and strength, to enable our Relief
labourers to turn out a fair return of
work is what is required until the season
turns favourable. But if the present indi-
cations of loss of energy among the coolies
are

are suffered to gain ground, things might
most possibly get from bad to worse.

Bellary Division
Deputy Collector's Office,
dated Kottoor 18th April 1877. } I have ~~seen~~
(Signed) N. Muringeem / M.D.
Deputy Collector.

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. E. Master
Collector.

(Enclosure)

N^o 217 Fr.

To, J. E. Master Esq^r
Collector of Bellary

Sir,
With reference to para 6 of the
Proceedings of Government, dated 31st January
last, N^o 329 reducing the wages of the
coolies employed on relief works and requiring
a report of the result of wages, I beg to
submit

5141764
submit my report on the bodily state of
the coolies.

2. The rate allowed by this order has

x For a man, the value of 1 pound of grain + $\frac{1}{2}$ anna been in force
For a woman, ————— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna from March
For a boy or girl — $\frac{1}{2}$ pound — $\frac{1}{4}$ anna last in the
three Taluqs

* 1. Harpanhally

2. Badgally

3. Hoopett —

of my Division

3. Although

it is a known

fact to all natives that half seer of grain
is hardly sufficient for a single meal to
an able-bodied cooly and that an average
half seer will suffice to one meal to a
man, still, I waited for more than one
month to report the result of the reduction
of wages together with the opinions of all
the officers in my Division.

4. The Temporary Deputy Collector

G. Raghava Rao who inspected the coolies
working in Harpanhally and Badgally Taluqs
reports

reports that they (Coolies) are failing in health and falling off in strength and that many who were working with hick axes a few weeks ago, are now unable to use them and that he has seen some between 30 & 35 so feeble as to require a support to walk and that he learnt that they were a few days back in good health and were working on Relief Works.

5. The Temporary Deputy Collector Narasimhachari states that with few exceptions the parents of many a young child look very much depressed in their conditions and the children also bear an equally distressed feature and that it is too late for them to regain their power after the system has become accustomed to half starvation.

6. The Tahsildar of Hospet reports that

15/1/24
that the Coolies are suffering from reduction of wages and by hot weather and that the Coolies above 40 years have become lean and unable to work as before.

7. The Tahsildar of Badgally reports that the wages now paid are not sufficient for two meals a day and that work cannot properly be done by the Coolies as before.

8. One half seer was suggested, as it might be sufficient to sustain life. It may be sufficient to prevent death if the man that receives it sits quietly in his house but it is quite different when he is required to render task work in the hot weather.

9. That half seer is sufficient for one meal only is apparent from the fact

Gratuitous relief is being given at the Government expense at ten places. Cooked food and meal of (half a seer) ragi with a spoonful of pulses soup is given to all but high caste recipients, who are allowed to take away uncooked food.

It was admitted
that the relief opera-
tions were going on in
Holar economically

Vide report
of the New
Inspector
B. Bheem
Rao

11. I have inspected 2500 coolies on 11th Instant who were working on the Dharwar road. I did find them to be strong but one fifth of them are in a very weak state. The cause of the four fifths not being in an emaciated state is that ~~they are~~ ^{they are} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~villages~~ ^{villages} on river channels where they had saved something to supplement their present wages.

12. Some elder Coolies saying that they have no bellied meals, have shown their bellies to me, which appears

like pits. They appear like
persons who have no food
for some days. I fear that
if they have to live on this
high rate for far
more, they will be liable to
some serious sickness.

13. The Revenue Inspector who
is Superintending the Work
reported to me that several
coolies not being able
to work left it and depended
on the poor house for living

14. All coolies, men, women
and children represented to
me that the raps are in-
sufficient; one of the elder
coolies asked me, "Have I not
the virtue of a convict to get
bellyful food". Another

answered him that we can also
get bellyful food if we commit
theft.

15. The coolies are now convinced
that the convicts get higher wages
of raps, and the cause of
the increase of offences and over-
crowding of subjails and District
jails

16. As some of the persons who
formerly live by cooly work
left it by weakness caused
by
of applicants in poor houses is
on the increase. Of the exhausted
persons that receive cooked
cooked food some are dying
after few days as their hopes of
recovery were gone already.

17. The increase of expenses in
feeding the prisoners and
the batta expenses paid to

the witnesses in Criminal Cases
and other expenses (Police &c)
have to be considered at the
time of the saving effected by
the reduction of wages.

18. Submit that $\frac{3}{4}$ seer or $\frac{1}{2}$
pound of grain and one
half anna for an adult
Cooly / man or woman / $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of
grain and 4 pies for a boy or
girl is the lowest rate that
may be paid. If three pies
are paid, there will be 1 pie
for chillies, salt, tamarind
&c. after deducting two pies
for firewood.

19. The report of the Harpembally
Tahsildar has not been

received yet

20. They enclose copies of the
letters &c. noted in the margin.

1. Copy of Harpembally T. Dep. Collection letter 9/5 April/77 No 67

Hospelt — do

do — Tahsildar's letter

13th March/77 No 37

2nd April/77 No 38

17th April/77 No 40

Harfally — do

17th March/77 No 17

Hospelt 2nd Class Rev. Inspector's letter 10th April/77 No 1

do — Famine Inspector's letter 10th April/77

Sharesca.

By Collector

True Copy

Sd/- J. H. Master

Collector

submitted for the information
of Government

True Copy & Extract

J. K. Chhabra

Secretary

To The Additional Secretary
to Government R.O.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 7
Dep. Sec. of War
Washington
D. C.
May 15, 1877

1980-1977

Received with return to the
17th May 1877

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New York

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Society of Friends, and
the other societies of the
Church of Christ in
the United States
and the other
societies of the
Church of Christ in
the United States