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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

25th September 1877, No. 2,955.

Famine Relief.

Read the following paper :—

No. 709. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th September 1877.

Read the following letter from A. J. STUART, Esq., Sub-Collector, to J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated Kalcada, 23rd August 1877, No. 164 :—

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice a few more facts and some deductions which may be theory, but which appear to me to be hard truth.

2. I have held a meeting of all the Village Relief Inspectors of this (Voilpad) taluq. They and the Tahsildar are decidedly of opinion that the famine has already brought about the death and desertion of at least 30,000 people out of 1,50,000. The population of the taluq and that of the mortality still proceeds rapidly in spite of the village relief, the allowances for which they consider insufficient.

I do not think that the Village Inspectors are competent to form so decided an opinion. Most of them have not been appointed for more than two months. I have no means of testing the accuracy of his figures.

I do not think the price of 1 lb. of rice sufficient to restore to health emaciated persons, such as the majority of the people upon village relief are.—J. F. P.

3. The opinion of men like those is the next most reliable thing to an actual census, and must count for something. I have made many inquiries in the villages myself, and feel satisfied that matters stand very much as follows.

4. The famine has reduced the larger part of the population to such straits, that for some months past large numbers have been living upon much less than their ordinary food voluntarily as those under village relief do now by order of Government.

5. In this way a supply of food, which may be proved by figures and calculations to be quite insufficient for the population, has been distributed, or has naturally distributed itself in small rations, so that no one or few have been actually starved straight off, but large numbers have passed gradually and slowly from health to weakness, then to emaciation and so to disease and death.

6. Thus while the markets have never been "insufficiently supplied," this has been because the bulk of the people have had only money enough for famine meals, yet the return of "markets plenti-

I do not comprehend the Sub-Collector's remarks. Explanation has been called for.—J. F. P.

fully supplied" has doubtless led the Government to believe that the famine was being successfully combated, while really it was making itself felt all the time in a manner which, more or less escaping observation, is now the less destructive.

7. The Tahsildar and the Village Inspectors agree that if all who are in actual want were now admitted to village relief, one half the population of this taluq at least would come on the register. They say there is great distress among the smaller ryots as well as among the lower castes, and I see every reason to think that in the main they are right. Many ryots employ themselves in the grain trade, but many more are in great straits, and the same is the case with the numbers of the higher castes.

8. Famine allowance of food, such as that now given on village relief and such as large numbers who support themselves are obliged to submit to, is sufficient to keep healthy people alive for a certain limited time, but is quite certain if prolonged to produce gradual emaciation and death. While scanty allowances when once a person is emaciated is quite useless except to ease his road to the grave, he can never rally upon it.

9. I could submit that this fact ought to be faced, and attempts known to be useless abandoned. Emaciated persons if relieved at all ought to have food given them calculated to restore them; no one can say that I do a day will do that.

10. The evil, however, I think lies beyond the reach of Government action in one way, viz. by deportation. It arises from insufficient food supply, and if the supply is insufficient (which by a simple calculation founded on the quantities brought up by rail compared with the population it can easily be shown to be), the prices must rise as they have, till rise for proper and customary meals as beyond the reach of the bulk of the people, and the insufficient quantity is thus sparingly distributed when the population grows weaker, the weakest the *equipoise* between the supply of food and the wants of population.

11. It is for this reason that I urged upon you to press upon the Board and Government the proposal for the deportation to the neighbourhood of Madras of as large a number as we can get to go. There are 220,000 people of the ryot class in the sub-division, leave those behind to take care of the crops and deport all the low-caste people and all the other high-caste people that can be got to go.

12. This or much more railway power at once is the only way to meet the evil, if it be correct to say, that the evil, if it be correct to say, that the evil disguised as it is by various circumstances, is really insufficient food and nothing else. There is no remedy for this except more food, or less people to eat what there is. If more food cannot be supplied, the only alternative is to diminish the people who require it. If it is not done by Government, the famine must do it by death. But I am sure it can be done and would be done if the Government were in full possession of all the facts.

13. A large enough number thus deported to make the quantity of food the railway can bring sufficient for the remainder, and there will be some use in increasing the money dole, so that the emaciated persons in receipt of it may have a chance of recovery, but till this is done Government is only throwing away money, for the extra rice bought and given to the recipients of village relief is so much taken from what has to be shared by the whole population; if these get more others will get less, and in their turn will be starved.

14. I therefore think it useless to raise the village dole until a deportation is determined on; we should only be paying highly in order that some one else might be starved instead of the recipients of village relief; but with deportation the case would be quite different. This promptly carried out and then followed by an increase in village dole, the result would be the saving of many thousands. Probably every person deported would add at least one to those who will escape, but who would otherwise fall victims to the famine.

15. It may be argued that as long as the Government grain reserves are not touched, there can be no difficulty for food; this is I think illusory. The famine I had no idea that any one would think of such a weak argument as this. The Sub-Collector does not work by open absence of rice in the markets; enough comes in by rail to prevent that, it acts however just as deadly, though stealthily, by putting beyond the reach of the people a sufficient quantity to keep them in health or from decline and death. This actual supply by rail is, in fact, all that the district unaided or aided only to the extent of present Government aid can afford to buy, but it is not nearly sufficient to prevent the death by slow famine of thousands. This is going on around us now, and is now the less a fact because occurring silently by the dropping off of a man here, a woman there, and two or three children in a third house, of whom little or nothing is heard.

16. The Government reserves I do not believe will ever be called upon; certainly not as long as rice in present quantity can be imported; the population will starve by degrees, shortening rations as their property fails and actually requiring and consuming less rice day by day, partly from death and partly from increasing inability to buy.

The prices, as far as I can learn, are Madras prices, plus cost of carriage and the Komatei's customary profit often and even less than this, as ryots and others are competing in this business; there is no running up of prices to fancy rates as would be the case if money were abundant and only rice short, people with money competing for the little there is. The fact is, the purchasing power of the people is only just up to the present supply insufficient as this is owing to their poverty, and very many more must come on the Government, and those who come must be better supplied with food, besides large numbers being removed from the district if the famine is to be successfully dealt with for the future. These are the conclusions to which I am driven by the facts I see around me, and I consider it my duty to lay them before you.

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7. The Tahsildar and the Village

The Tahsildar's opinion is worth exceedingly little. He is a most indifferent officer. There is no doubt distress amongst the smaller ryots, but I have seen a good deal for myself and consider the estimate made far too high. That numbers on relief may, in the Volapad Taluq, eventually rise to 50 per cent. is likely enough, but that more than 25 per cent. are at present in such condition that they should be put upon village relief I do not think.—J. F. P.

8. Famine allowance of food, such as that now given on village relief and such as large numbers who support themselves are obliged to submit to, is sufficient to keep healthy people alive for a certain limited time, but is quite certain if prolonged to produce gradual emaciation and death. While scanty allowance when once a person is emaciated is quite useless except to ease his road to the grave, he can never rally upon it. This I consider the truth.—J. F. P.

This is not "known" as the experiment has not been made long enough to give any decided results. It is merely a matter of opinion. Mine coincides with that of the Sub-Collector.—J. F. P.

10. The evil, however, I think lies

beyond the reach of Government action in one way, viz. by deportation it arises from insufficient food supply, and if the supply is insufficient (which by a simple calculation founded on the quantities brought up by rail compared with the population it can easily be shown to be), the prices must rise as they have, till rise for proper and customary meals as beyond the reach of the bulk of the people, and the insufficient quantity is thus sparingly distributed when the population grows weaker, the weaker the equipaise between the supply of food and the wants of population.

The Sub-Collector advances propositions which have long been apparent to those who have had to deal with famine.—J. F. P.

This is I consider not feasible. Madras is already sufficiently burdened by the people of surrounding districts who have come into it, and to deport whom Government is making efforts. A visit to Madras would probably convince Mr. Stuart that his plan is impracticable. He forgets that the north-east monsoon will soon put a stop to landing rice on the East Coast.—J. F. P.

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12. This or much more railway power at once is the only way to meet the evil, if it be correct to say, that the evil disguised as it is by various circumstances, is really insufficient food and nothing else. There is no remedy for this except more food, or less people to eat what there is. If more food cannot be supplied, the only alternative is to diminish the people who require it. If it is not done by Government, the famine must do it by death. But I am sure it can be done and would be done if the Government were in full possession of all the facts. This is merely repetition of what has been already stated. I believe that Government are in full possession of the facts connected with the famine in the Cuddapah District.—J. F. P.

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16. The Government reserves I do not believe will ever be called upon; certainly not as long as rice in present quantity can be imported; the population will starve by degrees, shortening rations as their property fails and actually requiring and consuming less rice day by day, partly from death and partly from increasing inability to buy.

The prices, as far as I can learn, are Madras prices, plus cost of carriage and the Komatei's customary profit often and even less than this, as ryots and others are competing in this business; there is no running up of prices to fancy rates as would be the case if money were abundant and only rice short, people with money competing for the little there is. The fact is, the purchasing power of the people is only just up to the present supply insufficient as this is owing to their poverty, and very many more must come on the Government, and those who come must be better supplied with food, besides large numbers being removed from the district if the famine is to be successfully dealt with for the future. These are the conclusions to which I am driven by the facts I see around me, and I consider it my duty to lay them before you.

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This is I consider not feasible. Madras is already sufficiently burdened by the people of surrounding districts who have come into it, and to deport whom Government is making efforts. A visit to Madras would probably convince you that his plan is impracticable. I think that the north-east monsoon will be a leading rice on the East

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No. 492.

SUBMITTED for the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

2. Mr. Stuart's theory as regards meeting the famine is to deport until the supply of food, which is brought into the division, is sufficient to fully feed the people who remain, and there to raise the money dole to a sum which is capable of purchasing full meals for each person upon relief. He has not taken into consideration existing stocks and the coming harvest.

3. His scheme as regards deportation is, in my opinion, impracticable. I have already suggested moving working coolies to the vicinity of the railway. The difficulty when this was done, saying that it could be to any great extent would be to find employment for them.

4. The present dole is, I consider, insufficient to enable emaciated persons to rally.

Cuddapah,
31st August 1877.

(Signed) J. W. JOHNSTON,
Special Deputy Collector,
for Acting Collector.

SUBMITTED to Government.

2. The Board do not consider it necessary to follow Mr. Stuart's arguments in detail; the general deportation suggested is, in their opinion, quite impracticable, but they concur with the Collector and Sub-Collector in thinking the present allowance of 1 lb. of rice a day insufficient to enable them in a reduced condition to rally and recover strength.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Additional Secretary.

No. 710. ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1877, No. 2,955.

Miscellaneous.

and the Cuddapah District Officer relative to the village dole and the persons to whom it should be given. Emaciated people of the description referred to should be sent to relief-camps and treated there.

(True Extract.)

Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue,
the Financial Department.

Encl. A. Gruber,
Spare Copies

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

25th September 1877, No. 2,955.

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Read the following letter from A. J. STUART, Esq., Sub-Collector, to J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated Kalcada, 23rd August 1877, No. 164:—

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice a few more facts and some deductions which may be theory, but which appear to me to be hard truth.

2. I have held a meeting of all the Village Relief Inspectors of this (Voilpad) taluq. They and the Tahsildar are decidedly of opinion that the famine has already brought about the death and desertion of at least 25,000 people out of 150,000. The population of the taluq and that of the mortality still proceeds rapidly in spite of the village relief, the allowances for which they consider insufficient.

I do not think that the Village Inspectors are competent to form so decided an opinion. Most of them have not been appointed for this.

Mr. Stuart has apparently overlooked the outbreak of cholera which occurred before he joined. I have no means of testing the accuracy of his figures.

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(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Financial Secretary.

No. 710.

ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1877, No. 2,955.

Miscellaneous.

His GRACE the Governor observes that there seems to be some misapprehension on the part of the Board and the village dole and the persons to whom it should be given. Emaciated people of the description referred to should be sent to relief-camps and treated there.

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Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue,
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3. The opinion of men like these is the next most reliable thing to an actual census, and must count for something. I have made many inquiries in the villages myself, and feel satisfied that matters stand very much as follows.

4. The famine has reduced the larger part of the population to such straits, that for some months past large numbers have been living upon much less than their ordinary food voluntarily as those under village relief do now by order of Government.

5. In this way a supply of food, which may be proved by figures and calculations to be quite insufficient for the population, has been distributed, or has naturally distributed itself in small rations, so that no one or few have been actually starved straight off, but large numbers, have passed gradually and slowly from health to weakness, then to emaciation and so to disease and death.

6. Thus while the markets have never been "insufficiently supplied," this has been because the bulk of the people have had only money enough for famine meals, yet the return of "markets plenti-

I do not comprehend the Sub-Collector's remarks. Explanation has been called for.—J. F. P.

7. The Tahsildar and the Village

The Tahsildar's opinion is worth exceedingly little. He is a most indifferent officer. There is no doubt distress amongst the smaller ryots, but I have seen a good many of them and they are not so distressed as they are represented to be. That numbers on relief may, in the Kolpad Taluq, eventually rise to 50 per cent. is likely enough, but that more than 25 per cent. are at present in such condition that they should be put upon village relief I do not think.—J. F. P.

Inspectors agree that if all who are in actual want were now admitted to village relief, one half the population of this taluq at least would come on the register. They say there is great distress among the smaller ryots as well as among the lower castes, and I see every reason to think that in the main they are right. Many ryots employ themselves in the grain trade, but many more are in great straits, and the same is the case with the numbers of the higher castes.

beyond the reach of Government except in one way, viz., by deportation; it arises from insufficient food-supply, and if the supply is insufficient (which by a simple calculation founded on the quantities brought up by rail compared with the population it can easily be shown to be), the prices must rise as they have, till the rise for proper and customary meals is beyond the reach of the bulk of the people, and the insufficient quantity is thus sparingly distributed when by the population grows weaker, the weakest are the *equivoque* between the supply of

11. It is for this reason that I urge upon you to press upon the Board and Government the proposal for the deportation to the neighbourhood of Madras of as large a number as we can get to go. There are 220,000 people of the ryot class in the sub-division, leave those behind to take care of the crops and deport all the low-caste people and all the other high-caste people that can be got to go.

12. This or much more railway power at once is the only way to meet the evil if it be correct to say, that the

This is merely repetition of what has been already stated. I believe that Government are in full possession of the facts connected with the famine in the Cuddapah District.—J. F. P.

wer at once is the only way to meet the evil, if it be correct to say, that the evil disguised as it is by various circumstances, is really insufficient food and nothing else. There is no remedy for this except more food, or less people to eat what there is. If more food cannot

I had no idea that any one would think of such a weak argument. — 48. The Sub-Collector had no objection to the principle upon which the Government reserves were made. — J. F. P.

food; this is I think illusory. The family does not work by open absence of rice in the markets; enough comes in by rail to prevent that, it acts however just beyond the reach of the people a sufficient cause for decline and death. This actual supply is unaided or aided only to the extent of present needs but it is not nearly sufficient to prevent the famine. This is going on around us now, and is not likely to stop.

I have not found that the people die without a notice being taken of the matter.—J. F. P.

the less a fact because occurring silent
by the dropping off of a man here,
woman there, and two or three childr
thing is heard.

No. 492.

SUBMITTED for the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

2. Mr. Stuart's theory as regards meeting the famine is to deport until the supply of food, which is brought into the division, is sufficient to fully feed the people who remain, and there to raise the money dole to a sum which is capable of purchasing full meals for each person upon relief. He has not taken into consideration existing stocks and the coming harvest.

3. His scheme as regards deportation is, in my opinion, impracticable. I have already suggested moving working coolies to the vicinity of the railway. The difficulty when this was done, saying that it could be to any great extent would be to find employment for them.

4. The present dole is, I consider, insufficient to enable emaciated persons to rally.

Cuddapah,
31st August 1877.

(Signed) J. W. JOHNSTON,
Special Deputy Collector,
for Acting Collector.

SUBMITTED to Government.

2. The Board do not consider it necessary to follow Mr. Stuart's arguments in detail; the general deportation suggested is, in their opinion, quite impracticable, but they concur with the Collector and Sub-Collector in thinking the present allowance of 1 lb. of rice a-day insufficient to enable them in a reduced condition to rally and recover strength.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. METON.

No. 710.

ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1877, No. 2,955.

Miscellaneous.

His GRACE the Governor observes that there seems to be some misapprehension on the part of the Board and the village dole and the persons to whom it should be given. Emaciated people of the description referred to should be sent to relief-camps and treated there.

(True Extract.)

Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue,
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. A. Grubert.

Spare Copies

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

25th September 1877, No. 2,955.

Famine Relief.

Read the following paper:—

No. 709. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th September 1877.

Read the following letter from A. J. STUART, Esq., Sub-Collector, to J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated Kalcada, 23rd August 1877, No. 164:—

I HAVE the honor to bring to your notice a few more facts and some deductions which may be theory, but which appear to me to be hard truth.

2. I have held a meeting of all the Village Relief Inspectors of this (Voilpad) taluq. They and the Tahsildar are decidedly of opinion that the famine has already brought about the death and desertion of at least 30,000 people out of 150,000. The population of the taluq and that of the mortality still proceeds rapidly in spite of the village relief, the allowances for which they consider insufficient.

I do not think that the Village Inspectors are so decided an opinion. Most of them have not been appointed for more than two months. Mr. Stuart has apparently overlooked the outbreak of cholera which occurred before he joined. I have no means of testing the accuracy of his figures.

I do not think the price of 1 lb. of rice sufficient to restore to health emaciated persons, such as the majority of the people upon village relief are.—J. F. P.

3. The opinion of men like these is the next most reliable thing to an actual census, and must count for some-

thing. I have made many inquiries in the villages myself, and feel satisfied that matters stand very much as follows.

4. The famine has reduced the larger part of the population to such straits, that for some months past large numbers have been living upon much less than their ordinary food voluntarily as those under village relief do now by order of Government.

5. In this way a supply of food, which may be proved by figures and calculations to be quite insufficient for the population, has been distributed, or has naturally distributed itself in small rations, so that no one or few have been actually starved straight off, but large numbers, have passed gradually and slowly from health to weakness, then to emaciation and so to disease and death.

6. Thus while the markets have never been "insufficiently supplied," this has been because the bulk of the people have had only money enough for famine meals, yet the return of "markets plentifully supplied" has doubtless led the Government to believe that the famine was being successfully combated, while really it was making itself felt all the time in a manner which, more or less escaping observation, is now the less destructive.

7. The Tahsildar and the Village

The Tahsildar's opinion is worth exceedingly little. He is a most indifferent officer. There is no doubt distress amongst the smaller ryots, but I have seen a good deal for myself and consider the estimate made far too high. That numbers on relief may, in the Voilpad Taluq, eventually rise to 50 per cent. is likely enough, but that more than 25 per cent. are at present in such condition that they should be put upon village relief I do not think.—J. F. P.

8. Famine allowance of food, such as that now given on village relief and such as large numbers who support themselves are obliged to submit to, is sufficient to keep healthy people alive for a certain limited time, but is quite certain if prolonged to produce gradual emaciation and death. While scanty allowance when once a person is emaciated is quite useless except to ease his road to the grave, he can never rally upon it.

This I consider the truth.—J. F. P.

This is not "known" as the experiment has not been made long enough to give any decided results.

It is merely a matter of opinion. Mine coincides with that of the Sub-Collector.—J. F. P.

10. The evil, however, I think lies beyond the reach of Government except in one way, viz. by deportation: it arises from insufficient food-supply, and if the supply is insufficient (which by a simple calculation founded on the quantities brought up by rail compared with the population it can easily be shown to be), the prices must rise as they have, till the rise for proper and customary meals is beyond the reach of the bulk of the people, and the insufficient quantity is thus sparingly distributed when by slow, almost imperceptible, degress the population grows weaker, the weakest yielding first until mortality has restored the *equipoise* between the supply of food and the wants of population.

This is a matter of opinion also. There are very many formidable difficulties as the Sub-Collector will find should deportation be tried in the way of such a scheme amongst which is the unwillingness of the people to quit their houses and the want of any suitable spots to which to send them.—J. F. P.

The Sub-Collector advances propositions which have long been apparent to those who have had to deal with famine.—J. F. P.

slow, almost imperceptible, degress the population grows weaker, the weakest yielding first until mortality has restored the *equipoise* between the supply of food and the wants of population.

This is I consider not feasible. Madras is already sufficiently burdened by the people of surrounding districts who have come into it, and to deport whom Government is making efforts.

A visit to Madras would probably convince Mr. Stuart that his plan is impracticable. He forgets that the north-east monsoon will soon put a stop to landing rice on the East Coast.—J. F. P.

12. This or much more railway power at once is the only way to meet the evil, if it be correct to say, that the evil disguised as it is by various circumstances, is really insufficient food and nothing else. There is no remedy for this except more food, or less people to eat what there is. If more food cannot

This is merely repetition of what has been already stated. I believe that Government are in full possession of the facts connected with the famine in the Cuddapah District.—J. F. P.

Inspectors agree that if all who are in actual want were now admitted to village relief, one half the population of this taluq at least would come on the register. They say there is great distress among the smaller ryots as well as among the lower castes, and I see every reason to think that in the main they are right. Many ryots employ themselves in the grain trade, but many more are in great straits, and the same is the case with the numbers of the higher castes.

9. I could submit that this fact ought to be faced, and attempts known to be useless abandoned. Emaciated persons if relieved at all ought to have food given them calculated to restore them; no one can say that 1 lb. a-day will do that.

11. It is for this reason that I urge upon you to press upon the Board and Government the proposal for the deportation to the neighbourhood of Madras of as large a number as we can get to go. There are 220,000 people of the ryot class in the sub-division, leave those behind to take care of the crops and deport all the low-caste people and all the other high-caste people that can be got to go.

13. A large enough number thus deported to make the quantity of food the railway can bring sufficient for the remainder, and there will be some use in increasing the money dole, so that the emaciated persons in receipt of it may have a chance of recovery, but till this is done Government is only throwing away money, for the extra rice bought and given to the recipients of village relief is so much taken from what has to be shared by the whole population; if these get more others will get less, and in their turn will be starved.

14. I therefore think it useless to raise the village dole until a deportation is determined on; we should only be paying highly in order that some one else might be starved instead of the recipients of village relief; but with deportation the case would be quite different. This promptly carried out and then followed by an increase in village dole, the result would be the saving of many thousands. Probably every person deported would add at least one to those who will escape, but who would otherwise fall victims to the famine.

15. It may be argued that as long as the Government grain reserves are not touched, there can be no difficulty for food; this is I think illusory. The famine does not work by open absence of rice in the markets; enough comes in by rail to prevent that, it acts however just as deadly, though stealthily, by putting beyond the reach of the people a sufficient quantity to keep them in health or from decline and death. This actual supply by rail is, in fact, all that the district unaided or aided only to the extent of present Government aid can afford to buy, but it is not nearly sufficient to prevent the death by slow famine of thousands. This is going on around us now, and is now the less a fact because occurring silently by the dropping off of a man here, a woman there, and two or three children in a third house, of whom little or nothing is heard.

16. The Government reserves I do not believe will ever be called upon; certainly not as long as rice in present quantity can be imported; the population will starve by degrees, shortening rations as their property fails and actually requiring and consuming less rice day by day, partly from death and partly from increasing inability to buy.

The prices, as far as I can learn, are Madras prices, plus cost of carriage and the Komatei's customary profit often and even less than this, as ryots and others are competing in this business; there is no running up of prices to fancy rates as would be the case if money were abundant and only rice short, people with money competing for the little there is. The fact is, the purchasing power of the people is only just up to the present supply insufficient as this is owing to their poverty, and very many more must come on the Government, and those who come must be better supplied with food, besides large numbers being removed from the district if the famine is to be successfully dealt with for the future. These are the conclusions to which I am driven by the facts I see around me, and I consider it my duty to lay them before you.

No. 492.

SUBMITTED for the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

2. Mr. Stuart's theory as regards meeting the famine is to deport until the supply of food, which is brought into the division, is sufficient to fully feed the people who remain, and there to raise the money dole to a sum which is capable

Revenue Department, 25th September 1877, No. 2,955.

of purchasing full meals for each person upon relief. He has not taken into consideration existing stocks and the coming harvest.

3. His scheme as regards deportation is, in my opinion, impracticable. I have already suggested moving working coolies to the vicinity of the railway. The difficulty when this was done, saying that it could be to any great extent would be to find employment for them.

4. The present dole is, I consider, insufficient to enable emaciated persons to rally.

Cuddapah,
31st August 1877.

(Signed) J. W. JOHNSTON,
Special Deputy Collector,
for Acting Collector.

SUBMITTED to Government.

2. The Board do not consider it necessary to follow Mr. Stuart's arguments in detail; the general deportation suggested is, in their opinion, quite impracticable, but they concur with the Collector and Sub-Collector in thinking the present allowance of 1 lb. of rice a-day insufficient to enable them in a reduced condition to rally and recover strength.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 710.

ORDER THEREON, 25th September 1877, No. 2,955.

Miscellaneous.

His GRACE the Governor in Council observes that there seems to be some misapprehension as to the persons to whom it should be given. Emaciated people of the village dole and persons to be sent to relief-camps and treated there.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue,
,, the Financial Department.

Kad. J. W. Fischer.

2953

Village. Do not send the Paragana when you should
to give. — Observing that there seems to be some
misapprehension on the part of the District
Revenue and the Cuddapah District Officer relative
to the — and stating that concerned people of
the description referred to by the Sub-Collector
should be sent to road-camps and treated
there.

PAID BY THE DISTRICT OFFICE

SEPTEMBER
NO. 103-710

G.O. 2719 September 1871, No. 2205.

THE LAND OFFICE

REVENUE

GOVERNMENT 118711

Cuddapah Revenue Sep 14th

Proceedings of the Board of
Revenue

Date 10th Sept 1871

Read the following

No. 164

From

A. J. Stuart Esquire
Sub Collector of

Cuddapah

To

J. F. Price Esquire

Ag. Collector of

Cuddapah

Sir,

I have the honor to bring
to your notice a few more facts
and some deductions which may
be the cry but which appears
me to be hard truths.

I do not think that 2.
the Village Inhabitants
are competent to
form a decided in-
spiration at least of them
have not been appoint-
ed for more than
2 months.

I have held a meeting

of all the Village Relief In-

spectors of this (Voilpad)

Mr. Stuart has ap-
parently overlooked

Salug. They and the Tahildar

are

decidedly of opinion
that the Famine has already
brought about the death
and destruction of at least
5,000 people out of 15,000.
The population of the Taluk
and that of the mortality
will proceed rapidly in spite
of the Village Relief, the
cloves and for what they
consider insufficient.

3. The opinion of some
like there is the most most
reliable thing to an actual
census and must count
for some thing. I have
made many enquiries in
the villages myself and
feel satisfied that mat-
ters stand very much as
follows.

the outbreak of
cholera which
occurred before
he joined. I have
no means of test-
ing the accuracy
of his figures.
I don't think the
price of 1 lb of rice
sufficient to restore
to health immolated
here and such as
the majority of
the people of the
Village Relief are.
21/9/98

The Board and
Govt. being fully
aware of this I
must make no
observations.
21/9/98

4. The Famine has pro-
duced the larger part of
the population to such
straits that for some
months past, large in-
numbers have been living
up on much less than their
ordinary food allow-
ance, as those under Vil-
lage Relief do now by
order of Government.

5. In this way a sup-
ply of food which
may be proved by fi-
gures and calcula-
tions to be quite in-
sufficient for the po-
pulation has been
distributed or has na-

As believe that the fairies
was being successfully
combated, while really
it was making itself felt
all the time in a manner
which more or less escaping
observation, is none the
less destructive—

The

the lower castes, and
I see everywhere to
think that in the main
they are right. Many
try to employ themselves in
the grain trade but
many more are in
great straits and the
same is the case with
the members of the higher
castes.

should be put
upon Village
Relief I do
not think
Sd/ J.F.P.

8. Famine allowance
of food such as that
now given an Village
Relief and such as
large numbers who
support themselves
are obliged to submit
to, is sufficient to keep
healthy people alive
for

for a certain limited time,
this I concede but is quite certain if pro-
- der the truth, longer to produce gra-
Sd/ J.F.P. dual emaciation &
deaths. While security
allowance when once
a person is emaciated
is quite useless except to
ease his road to the grave,
he can never rally upon it.

This is not known
as the experience
has not been made
long enough to give
any decided re-
- sults.
It is merely a
matter of opinion.
Mine coincides
with that of the
Anti-famine Socy.
Sd/ J.F.P.
9. I could submit that
this fact ought to be faced
and attempts known to
be useless abandoned.
Emaciated persons if
relieved at all ought to
have food given them
calculated to restore
them no one can say
that 1 lb a day will do

that

10. The evil however I think lies beyond the reach of Government except in one way viz. by deportation, it arises from insufficient food supply and if the supply is insufficient (which I fear is simple calculation founded on the quantities brought up by rail compared with the population it can easily be shown to be) the prices must rise as they have till rice for poor people and customers of meals is beyond the reach of the bulk of the people.

This is a matter of opinion also. There are not many formidable difficulties as the Government will find should be tried in the way of such a scheme is amongst which is the unwillingness of the people to trust their houses and the want of any suitable spots to which to send them.

advances and the insufficient proportion which have quantity is thus sparingly long been distributed when by slow apparent to those who almost imperceptible have had to deal with decrease the population famine grows weaker, the weakest yielding first until necessity has restored the equipoise between the supply of food & the wants of population.

S/J.F.P.

11. It is for this reason that I urge upon you to press upon the Board and Government the proposal for the deportation to the neighbourhood of Madras of as large a

This is I think not dangerous. Madras is already sufficiently crowded.

a number as we can get
to go. There are 22,000
people of the very class
in the Sub Division,
became those behind to
take care of the crops
and depart - all the
low caste people and
all the other high caste
people that can be got
to go.

by the people
of surrounding
districts who
have some idea
of the department
whom Govt.
is making of.
As to the
Madras would
probably convince
Mr. Stewart that
his plan is im-
practicable. He
forgot that the
M.E. & N.E. lines
will not be put
up to landing
rice on the East
Coast.
30/1/91

12. This, or much more
railway power at once
is the only way to meet
the evil, if it be correct
to say, that the evil
disguised as it is by
various circumstances,
is really insufficient food
and nothing else.

This is merely
repetition of
what has been
already stated.
The time that
Govt. are in
full possession

Now

of the facts
connected
with the fa-
mine in the
Cuddapah
District.
4/2/91

There is no remedy for
this except more food
or less people to eat
what there is. If more
food cannot be sup-
plied the only alternative
is to diminish the people
who require it. If it
is not done by Govt. the
famine must do it
by death. But I am
sure it can be done
and would be done if
the Government were
in full possession of
all the facts.

13. A large enough
number thus deported
to make the quantity
of food the railway

can being sufficient
for the remainder and
there will be some use
in increasing the money
dole so that the emaciated
persons in receipt of it
may have a chance of
recovery, but till this is done
Government is only throw-
ing away money for the
extra rice being let
given to the recipients of
Village relief, is so much
taken from what has to
be shared by the whole
population, if these
get none others will get
less and in their turn
will be starved.

14. I therefore think it
useless to raise the Village
dole until a deportation
is

is determined on, we should
only be paying highly in order
that some one might be
starved instead of three persons
of the Village Relief. But
with deportation the case
would be quite different.
This proposal carried
out and then followed
by an increase in
Village dole the result
would be the saving of
many thousands. Pro-
bably every person
deported would add at
least one to those who
will escape but who
would otherwise have
been victims to their families.

I had no 15 -
idea that
any one

It may be argued
that

that as long as the Govt
Grain Reserves are not
touched, there can be no
difficulty for food,
this is I think illusory. The

would think
of such a
work as
- government
as this.

famine does not work
by open absence of rice
in the markets, enough comes
in by rail to prevent that,
it acts however just as deadly

The Sub-
Collector
has not
grasped
the principle
upon which
the Govern-
ment re-
serves were
made.
J.P.P.

though stealthily by putting
beyond the reach of the
people a sufficient
quantity to keep them in
health or from decline
and death. This actual

supply by rail is in fact
all that the District em-
- ployed or aided only
to the extent of present

Government aid can
afford to buy, but it is
not nearly sufficient to
prevent the death by slow
famine of thousands.
This is going on around us
now and is how the less

I have met a fact here occurring
found that
the people
die without
any notice
being taken
of them.
J.P.P.
Silently by the dropping off
of a man here, a woman
there, and 2 or 3 children
in a third house of
little or
whose nothing is heard.

16. The Govt reserves I
do not believe will ever
be called upon, certainly
not as long as rice in
present quantity can

be

As imported the population
will starve by degrees,
shorter rations, as their
property fails and actually
requiring and consuming
less rice day by day fast
& from death and partly
from increasing infirmity
to death.

The prices as far as
I can learn are Madras
prices, plus cost of ex-
-change and the Komata
Customs profit often
and even less than this
as ryots and others
are camped in this
business there is no
running up of prices
to fancy rates as would
be the case of money
were abundant and
only

only rice short, people
with money camped
for the little there is.

The fact is the purchasing
power of the people is
only just up to the present
supply insufficient as
this is, owing to their poverty
and very many more
must come and the Govt.
and those who come must
be better supplied with food
besides large numbers
being removed from the
District if the famine
is to be successfully
dealt with for the future.

These are the conclu-
-sions to which I am
driven by the facts I see

around me and I can
consider it my duty to lay
them before you.

Cusdapsau } I have 2nd
Suballers Office }
Camp. Kaleada } 157 A. J. Stuart
23rd August 1877
(True copy)

N: 492.

Submitted for the
consideration of the
Board of Revenue.

2. Mr Stuart's theory
as regards meeting the
Famine is to deposit until
the supply of food which
is brought into the Divi.
sion is sufficient to
fully feed the people
who remain there to raise
the money due to a sum

which is capable of pur-
chasing full measure for
each person upon Relig.
He has not taken into con-
sideration existing stocks
and the causing harvest.
3. His scheme as regards
deportation is in my opi-
nion impracticable.
I have already suggested
moving working coolies
to the vicinity of the rail-
way. The difficulty
when this was done say-
ing that it could be to
any great extent would
be to find employment
for them.

2. The present date is
I consider, insuffi-
cient

- sent to enable enaci.

- attend persons to rally.

Board of Sale }
Callers Office } J. W. Johnston
2nd Aug 1877 } Sp. Dy. Collr.
for Af. Collr.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board do not consider
it necessary to follow Mr.

Trunk's argument in detail;
the general department suggested
is, in their opinion, quite im-
practicable but they concur

with the collector and Sub-
collector in thinking the pre-
sent allowance of 1 lb. of
rice a day insufficient to
enable them in a reduced
condition to rally and recover
strength

Strength.

2953
20
/ True Copy / Extract /

G. H. Smith
Ag. Secretary

To,

Off
The Adm. Secretary to Govt. R.D.

By

S. H.



I do not think
the water the same as
the hot water in the
a big one with a
bushy appearance
between any two deposits
which may be noticed -
They are coming in
the usual dip of the
the water is better
deposition in
practically, sandstone
a large part of
leaves out as the
shallowest alluvial deposits
was deposited in the
valley on the river
bank the water is
low water in the
10/9/79

125-9-79
Cuscuta 22-9-79 (Cuscuta)

Recd 1877 Dept
Cuscuta
7 No 7742

Received of
the Board of New
York 10th Sept 1877
Recd 11 " do L

in building with water
along a better front
Sub Collectors of New York
with the collectors of
them regarding the
matters of consequence
on finance & interest
that the allowance
are insufficient in
spite of Village
10/9/79

June 29 1877 25 Sept 77. D. No 709. 710. 711. 1890

His Grace the Governor observes that
there seems to be some misapprehension
on the part of the Board & the Cuscuta
Dis. Officers relative to the Village debt & the
persons to whom it should be given. Some of the
people of the description referred to do not
belong to the relief camps & are not there. The Village
debt is intended for those who are poor &
in bad health who are house ridden &
cannot work. To keep them in health
there is a point of view not sufficient to
buy them food enough for daily support
in health.

14/9/77 JAL
B. 27/9
D. No 709
2nd Sept 1890