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R E P O

ON THE

HISTORY OF THE FAMINE

IN

His Highness the Nizam's Dominions

IN

1876-77, 1877-78.

BY

MAULAVI SAIAD MAHDI ALI,

REVENUE SECRETARY TO H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND SECRETARY TO THE CENTRAL FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.



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CONTENTS.



✓	MINUTE of His Excellency Sir SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I., Minister to His Highness the Nizam.....	1
	LETTER from Nawab MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA BAHADUR, President of the Central Famine Committee, Haidarabad, to his Excellency Sir SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I., Minister to H. H. the Nizam	5
	LETTER from Maulavi MAHDI ALI, Esq., Secretary to the Central Famine Committee, Haidarabad, to Nawab MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA BAHADUR, President of the Central Famine Committee	15
	MAP of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.....	16
REPORT ON THE FAMINE IN HAIDARABAD—		
✓	Introduction—Past Famines in H. H. the Nizam's Territory.....	17
✓	Chapter I.—The Outer Fringe of the Great Famine Area of 1876-77.....	29
	Diagram illustrative of the Fluctuation in the Gross and Land Revenues in the Divani Districts of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions from 1263 to 1284 Fasli, being a period of 22 years	59
	Chapter II.—Commencement of the Distress—October to December, 1876.....	65
	Chapter III.—Progress of the Distress, January to April, 1877.....	75
	Chapter IV.—The Culmination and Decline of the Famine, April to December, 1877	95
	Chapter V.—The part performed by Public Works... ..	105
	Chapter VI.—Charitable Relief for the Aged and Infirm, for Children, &c.....	123
	Chapter VII.—After the Famine.....	139
	APPENDIX I.—Report on the Establishment of Poor-houses in the Famine-stricken Districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, from Maulavi MUSHTAQ HUSEN, Member of the Central Committee for Famine Relief Works, to Maulavi MAHDI ALI, Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee, Haidarabad	1—12
	APPENDIX II.—A—Weekly Record of Expenditure on Famine Relief Works and Poor-houses in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, from 1st Bahman 1286 Fasli to 22nd Ishphandar 1287 Fasli	1-57
	APPENDIX II.—B—	
	No. I.—Weekly Record of Progress of Famine and of Relief Operations, &c., in the District of West Raichur ...	1— 7
	No. II. Do. do. do. East Raichur ...	8—13
	No. III. Do. do. do. Shorapur	14—19
	No. IV. Do. do. do. Gulbarga	20—25
	No. V. Do. do. do. Naldrug	26—29
	No. VI. Do. do. do. Beed	30—33
	No. VII. Do. do. do. Nalgunda	34—35
	No. VIII. Do. do. do. Nagar-Karnul ...	36—39
	APPENDIX III.—Reply to Chapters II. and III. of the Memorandum of the Famine Commission, by G. PALMER, Esq., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Sadr-ul-Maham Mutfarkat (Miscellaneous Department) in P. W. D. and Municipalities.....	1—18
	APPENDIX IV.—Replies to Questions contained in the 2nd Chapter of the Famine Commission Circular by Maulavi MUSHTAQ HUSEN, Secretary to Sadr-ul-Maham, Judicial Department, and Superintendent of Poor-houses.....	1—23

GENERAL SUMMARY

OF THE

REPORT ON THE FAMINE IN HAIDARABAD.



INTRODUCTION.

PAST FAMINES IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

	PAGE
List of Famines for the last two hundred and fifty years, under the causes of Drought, War, and Rain-Excess to which they were due ..	17
Sketches of previous Famines in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries ...	18
The prices of grain at different times ...	22
The amount of suffering and mortality ...	23
The means adopted to afford relief ...	24
Gradual improvement of the country in the last twenty-five years ...	26
Re-population of deserted villages ...	26
Increase of population by one-third ...	26
Great growth of the City of Haidarábád ...	26
Amelioration in the condition of the peasantry ..	26
General prosperity of the Nizám's Dominions ...	27

CHAPTER I.

THE OUTER FRINGE OF THE GREAT FAMINE AREA OF 1876-77.

A portion only of H. H. the Nizám's dominions directly affected by the famine ...	29
Mr. Lynn's description of the physical features of the country ...	30
Its extent and boundaries... ..	30
The water-shed	30
General elevation	30
The rivers Godávari and Krishna and their tributaries... ..	30
Alternation of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills	31
Suitability of such ground for the formation of tanks	31
Characteristics of scenery... ..	33
Geologically as well as politically divided into two great portions	33
Maháratvárá and Telingána	33
Rainfall in the summer and winter monsoons	34
Rainfall in Maháratvárá, Telingána, and what is known as Karnátaka	35
Wind-partings	35
Wet and dry cultivation	35
Nature of soils and crops	36

	PAGE
Divisions, districts, and taluks	36
Total area 82,700 square miles	38
Estimate of cultivated and uncultivated land	38
Maháratvárá and Telingáná	39
Railways and Roads	39
The eight districts affected by the famine, some very slightly	43
Lingsugur	47
East Raichur	47
Shorápur	48
Gulbargá	48
Naldrug	49
Bírh	49
Nalgundá	50
Nágar-Karnul	50
Condition of H. H. the Nizám's dominions before the famine	51
Increasing prosperity for the last 24 years	51
Increase of cultivators and cultivated area, more especially in the Restored Districts	51
Improved condition of cultivators	52
The corruption and misery of former times	52
Introduction of the raiyatvári system by H. E. Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I.	55
Consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators, and the large increase in revenue	57
Table showing the revenue raised every year from 1263 to 1284 Fasli	59
Table showing increase of income at each decennial period since the year 1263 Fasli as compared with the estimated revenues for the year 1288 Fasli	60
Increase of revenue in twenty years upwards of 172 per cent.	61
Corroborative testimony of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B.	62
Present percentage of land under food-crops	62
The average yield per acre	63
Sixteen lakhs of tons of grain left for storage or export in favourable seasons, an amount that covers the local consumption for two years	63
Power of H. H. the Nizám's dominions to meet disasters arising from crop failure	63

CHAPTER II.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE DISTRESS—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1876.

Commencement of distress in October, 1876, in the four Governments of Southern India	65
Determination of His Highness the Nizám's Government to meet the difficulty by a careful system of relief works, and by trusting to the natural laws of supply and demand for the needful quantity of food-grain	65
Extraordinary influx at the beginning of November of famine-stricken people from the Bombay Presidency	66
More formidable influx from Madras later on	67
Orders issued about the protection and employment of these immigrants, the grant of waste lands for cultivation, and the right of free pasturage for their cattle	68
Plan of operations to meet the distress in the eight districts of His Highness the Nizám's dominions to which it was found to be confined	68
Important instructions issued by His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang	68
Determination to establish Relief Works under the Public Works Department, the decision as to how and where they should be opened remaining with the Revenue Officers	69

	PAGE
Issue of Circulars seeking full particulars of distress, and details as to the suitability of different forms of public relief works	69
Appointment of a Famine Committee of seventeen members with full authority to act	70
Principles by which they were guided... ..	70
Appointment of three Revenue Officers and three Officers in the Public Works Department as Special Commissioners, to keep the Central Committee properly posted from the different districts to which they were told off	71
Beneficial action of Committee immediately evident	71
Organisation among District Officials, and receipt of weekly reports	73
Increase of famine wage to the equivalent of three-quarters of a seer of grain	73
Plan of famine operations complete in December, 1876	74

CHAPTER III.

PROGRESS OF DISTRESS, JANUARY TO APRIL, 1877.

Conference at Delhi, and proposed Visit of Sir Richard Temple as Famine Delegate to the whole of Southern India	75
Maulvi Mahdi Ali's Tour of Inspection in company with Mr. Palmer and Bai Mannu Lal	75
Their Report to the Central Committee... ..	75
Rules for the guidance of Officers entrusted with management of Relief Works	76
Rules for the organisation of labour on famine relief works... ..	78
Rules for Camps, Medical and Sanitary arrangements, Police and Wells	80
Grant of ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works	82
A Special Committee appointed of six members of the Central Committee to carry out all executive arrangements	82
Issue of weekly statements showing number of people relieved, and amount expended on wages	82
Sir Richard Temple's arrival	83
His "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests, and distress in the Nizám's Dominions"	83
His marked approval of the way in which the Committee had anticipated all he could have recommended	85
Sir Richard Meade's official account of the state of affairs	86
Full "Summary of information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizám's territory, as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister"	87
This document forwarded to the Government of India by Sir Richard Meade with a Memorandum reviewing and approving all the measures of relief	93
Second Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee	94
Their Reports	94

CHAPTER IV.

THE CULMINATION AND DECLINE OF THE FAMINE, APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1877.

Culmination of the distress, and determination in April to establish Poor-Houses and to afford scope for private benevolence	95
Appointment of Maulvi Mushtaq Husen as Superintendent of the Poor-Houses	95
His peculiar fitness for the work... ..	95
Opening of the first five Poor-Houses	96
Third Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee	96
Exhaustion of grain stocks throughout His Highness's the Nizám's Dominions	97
Block on the G. I. P. Railway	97
Visit of Maulvi Mahdi Ali to Bombay to invite the assistance of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple... ..	98

	PAGE
Resolution of the Bombay Government ordering the delivery of 300 tons of grain daily at Sháhábád...	98
Gloomy prospects owing to the lateness of the monsoon	99
The Mansion House Famine Fund opened in London... ..	99
Non-acceptance by Sir Sálár Jang of any grant from the Fund, as the distress in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions was nearly at an end	100
✓ Statement showing the prices of the chief staple food-grains at the commencement, middle, and end of the Famine, as compared with the normal prices	101
✓ Statement showing the weekly increase in prices of food-grains during the Famine in three representative districts	101
✓ The Viceroy's Visit to Southern India	103
✓ The highest number of persons employed on the relief works reached in August	103
✓ The maximum number of persons on charitable relief reached in September	103
✓ Plentiful and timely rainfall	103
✓ Rapid decline of the Famine after September... ..	103
✓ The Poor-Houses closed in January, 1878, and the Famine pronounced to be "officially over"... ..	103

CHAPTER V.

THE PART PERFORMED BY PUBLIC WORKS.

Determination to overcome the distress through the agency of Public Works	105
Major Scott Moncrieff's proposition regarding Public Works in times of famine	105
Mr. Palmer's statement of all the operations of the Public Works Department during the whole famine period	106
Slight friction at first between the duties of the Revenue and Public Works officials	107
Completeness of the rules drawn up by Mr. Palmer	107
His opinion regarding the action to be taken on the first appearance of distress	108
The best limits of number and duration to be observed in famine relief works	109
The various famine tests	109
The advantage of payments in money	110
Tanks and Channels most suitable famine works	110
Road work unsatisfactory	111
The contract and departmental systems contrasted	111
The difficulty of efficient organisation	112
The importance of task-work	113
Work performed, money expended, and number of coolies employed in the different districts :—	
In East Raichur	114
In West Raichur	115
In Shorápur	116
In Gulbargá	117
✓ In Bírñ	118
✓ In Naldrug	119
In Nagar-Karnul	119
In Nalgundá	120
✓ Table showing the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure and the average daily expenditure for all the districts	120
✓ Abstract of statement showing expenditure on ordinary Public Works which were availed of to assist in relieving the distress	121
✓ Average cost of work in each district, in comparison with the ordinary rates	122

	PAGE
Summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the amount of total expenditure...	122

CHAPTER VI.

CHARITABLE RELIEF FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, FOR CHILDREN, &c.

Opening of poor-houses on the completion of arrangements for public relief works	123
Report on the poor houses by Maulvi Mushtaq Husen	123
Light labour essential when possible	123
Careful preparations for a second famine interrupted by rainfall	124
Nine poor-houses opened at the expense of the State...	125
One maintained at sole charge of Sir Salar Jang	125
Precautions to render the poor houses serviceable	125
Daily visits of the district committees	125
Appointment of medical officers to each poor-house	126
Classification of applicants	126
Men devoted to religious meditation	126
Fifteen sheds attached to each poor-house	127
Standard of food adopted	127
Respect of caste scruples	128
Mr. Palmer's two reports on the Lingsugur poor-house	128
Dr. Mirza Ali's report on the same	131
Pardá women and orphans	132
Total number relieved in poor-houses 63,009	134
Population of affected districts (1,380,235), and percentage relieved in poor-houses (average percentage 4.5)	134
Mortality	134
Average daily attendance	135
Gross expenditure on poor-houses (Rs 2,44,347)	137
Cost of raw material	137
Maximum, minimum, and ordinary rates of staple foods in affected districts	138
Number of pardá women relieved	138
Amount expended on charitable relief where poor-houses were not established (Rs. 19,424)	138

CHAPTER VII.

AFTER THE FAMINE.

A certain amount of suffering inevitable after the famine was practically over	139
Statement showing the amount of revenue remitted and postponed	141
Total expenditure in administering relief	141
Aggregate loss to Government reckoned at Rs. 46,34,676	141
Experiments in feeding cattle on prepared prickly-pear scarcely successful	142
The loss in cattle and decrease of oxen and cows per cent.	143
Returns showing supposed mortality from want and want-induced diseases at a total of 71,658	143
Table showing supposed percentage of mortality in the different districts	144
Arrangements for supporting destitute children	145
Statement showing the number of children supported, and how they were eventually disposed of	146
Maulvi Mushtaq Husen's account of the orphans and other children	146

	Page
Statement showing the number of persons who entered (57,399) and quitted (14,540) H. H. the : Nizam's Dominions during the famine period	148
Disinclination of Sir Sálár Jang to treat immigrants as aliens	149
Total absence of dacoity	149
The supply of food-grains, local and imported	150
The famine followed by a plague of rats	150
✓ The actual condition of cultivation	151
Tables showing the increase in cultivation, and consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators	152
✓ The produce of the land in the Maráthá and Telingáná districts	156
✓ The number of wells in the same	156
Conclusion	157

Minute by His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jang Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, G.C.S.I., on the Report on the History of the Famine Relief in 1286-87 dated 20th Zikad 1296.

THE Famine Report submitted to me contains all the information necessary for a proper comprehension of the subject. I am satisfied that the details upon which conclusions are based are properly dealt with. It has been a special satisfaction, by reference to accounts of former famines, to observe how favourably the measures for relief adopted during the late calamity compare with those resorted to on former occasions.

Although only six districts* of His Highness's Dominions were regarded as wholly or partially suffering from actual famine, there is no doubt that during the years 1286-87 Fasli, owing to the failure of rain, the produce in the rest of His Highness's Dominions was scanty, and food-grain sold at a high rate, although the scarcity did not cause such distress as amounts to actual famine. However, notwithstanding the general scarcity of produce, considerable quantities of grain are shown to have been exported from His Highness's territories—a circumstance which of course had the effect of raising the prices of food-grain. With the exception, however, of the actually famine-stricken districts, the people in the rest of His Highness's Dominions appear to have without difficulty withstood the effects of the scarcity, and, without any direct assistance from Government, to have maintained themselves, notwithstanding the high rates which prevailed throughout the country. I regard this circumstance with great satisfaction, as I see in it the signs of the general prosperity of the people.

I must here also express my satisfaction at the manner in which the principles laid down in my Memorandum of the 11th of Zikad 1293 A.H. were carried out by the officers to whom were entrusted the carrying out of the measures for relief. I am glad to observe that the principles of free trade, which formed one of the most important features of the Memorandum, were duly acted upon, that exportation of corn by private merchants was not in the smallest degree interfered with, and the rate of food-grain was allowed to regulate itself according to the natural course of trade, and without any interference by Government. It appears from the Report that the measures which Government adopted for

* Lingsugur, Raichur, Shorapur, Gulbarga, Naldrug, and Birh.

the relief of famine-stricken people were successfully carried out, and that the absence of interference with private trade did not produce the unsatisfactory results which some people anticipated; whilst in former famines, although the pressure was not so severe, the interference with trade entailed disastrous results.

Measures of relief were adopted by Government during the famine in three ways:—

1st.—By the construction of public works which had already been sanctioned by Government.

2nd.—By starting special relief works.

3rd.—By opening poor-houses.

Under the first of these heads I observe that a sum of Rs. 1,23,870-10-5 was expended in the famine-stricken districts, and in the remaining districts the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,54,160-12-11. These sums of money, which were distributed to labourers, no doubt contributed in no small measure to relieve persons who would otherwise have suffered from starvation, and even in districts where the scarcity did not amount to famine the expenditure of money among the poorest of the population afforded considerable relief.

Relief works were opened in all the famine-stricken districts. The most important consideration in opening relief works is that they should be confined to the locality where such works are actually required. At the outset sufficient attention was not paid to this principle; relief works were almost simultaneously begun in several places, in some of which they were not really needed. I am glad, however, to find that no time was lost in making the necessary investigations to ascertain the localities where relief works were actually needed, and that they were soon confined to such localities. This measure, adopted at an early stage of the famine, has saved Government a good deal of unnecessary expenditure, without diminishing relief to persons who actually stood in need of support.

The statistics connected with the relief works show that an average of 21,665 persons derived their subsistence for nine months and seventeen days, their daily bread depending upon the wages they received from Government. The average rate of daily wages given to each labourer employed in the relief works appears to have been Rs. 0-2-2, which under the circumstances was found adequate to maintain one labourer during the famine. The sum of money so expended amounted to Rs. 8,38,122.

The Government allowed a higher rate of expenditure during the famine than is usual in ordinary times. In the districts where relief works were commenced the usual rate of expenditure for earth-work is two annas per cubic yard ; whilst the work done during the famine in relief works has cost Government an average rate of five annas seven pies per cubic yard in all the famine relief works. Similarly the average expenditure in repairing roads during the famine was Rs. 1,302 per mile, whilst the normal rate is only Rs. 300 per mile. This calculation shows that with regard to earth-work the Government received only $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the proper return for the money it expended, whilst in repairing the roads the work done by the labourers was not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the proper amount. But in considering this matter it is necessary to bear in mind that His Highness's Government, fully aware of the fact that famine-stricken labourers cannot be expected to do the amount of work which is usually accomplished by labourers, was anxious to avoid even the appearance of forcing the weakly persons to work harder than the physical state of their health and strength admitted of.

The construction of unmetalled roads is not the most important kind of work required for this part of the country, for the nature of the soil requires roads to be metalled before they can be expected to last any length of time. Works of irrigation are much more important, and Government would have willingly employed the labour of famine-stricken people in that direction; but unfortunately the districts which suffered from famine afforded less opportunities for irrigation works than other parts of the country. The Government, aware of the prejudices of the people, was anxious not to force labourers to leave the neighbourhood of their homes, and to work in other parts of the country where the existence of tanks afforded ample opportunities for employing labour in repairing irrigation works. Hence it results that the amount of labour employed on works of irrigation has been less than that employed on roads.

So far as the management of poor-houses is concerned, I have no hesitation in expressing my full satisfaction. These were opened wherever they were needed, and before the end of the famine ten poor-houses were established, the principal ones being at Lingsugur, Raichur, Shorapur, and Gulbarga.

An average of 15,173 persons found refuge and relief in these poor-houses for six months seventeen days, and the total number of persons to whom food was distributed amounted to 1,998,038. The cost of keeping up the poor-houses amounted to Rs. 2,44,347. Such of the inmates of the poor-house, as though not fit to do hard labour, were capable of performing easy work, were employed in various ways, and the sale of the proceeds of their handiwork has realised a sum of Rs. 20,074-6-7.

The total expenditure in carrying out all the above-mentioned measures of relief in the famine-stricken districts amounted to Rs. 13,75,507, and the Report shows the detailed expenditure under each head. These measures were, however, intended to allay only the sudden and severe calamity from which the people were suffering at the time. But, considering the severe losses which agriculturists have suffered owing to the famine, His Highness's Government was anxious to help as far as possible in restoring them to their former state of prosperity. The Government, therefore, in collecting revenue in 1286-87 Fasli, allowed a decrease of Rs. 32,59,169 in the districts which had suffered from famine. Adding this sum to the other outlays in famine relief the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government was Rs. 46,34,676.

Notwithstanding all the precautions taken by Government, the loss of life during the famine could not be avoided. The Report shows the lamentable fact that 71,658 persons died during the famine, and the mortality in cattle figures at no less than 432,926. This deplorable result affords an illustration that human endeavours can only partially succeed in meeting the results of natural calamity.

Two of the most important principles laid down for the management of the poor-houses were these :—

1st.—Only such persons should be allowed to take refuge in poor-houses as were physically unfit to labour on public works or relief works.

2nd.—In distributing cooked food, the greatest possible care should be taken to respect the religious and social prejudices of the people.

The Secretary's Report fully satisfies me that both these directions were carefully acted upon, and that, whilst refuge was denied to indolent and able-bodied persons, people of all castes and races who deserved relief had no reason to object to taking refuge in the poor-houses established by Government. This has been a source of special satisfaction to me.

I also regard with the greatest gratification the following features in the management of the poor-houses :—

1st.—There were no less than 1,679 orphan children who were duly taken care of in the poor-houses, and, after the famine was over, 1,110 children were, after proper inquiries, restored to their relatives. This affords sincere pleasure to me, and is a circumstance upon which the Government and the officers to whom the management of the poor-houses was entrusted are to be congratulated.

Of the remaining orphans, 213 children of the higher castes were made over for nurture to respectable people who satisfied the Government that proper care would be taken of them, and 106 are still maintained at the expense of Government. These measures were successful in checking the sale of children by parents and relatives, which would otherwise no doubt have become common during the famine.

2nd.—Famine-stricken people who immigrated into His Highness's territories were allowed to receive relief without any distinction, and exactly in the same manner as His Highness's own subjects. Opinions vary as to the proper course to be pursued in regard to such persons, but I am glad to find that the measures which have been adopted have been quite in accordance with my views.

I share the gratification which the Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah has derived from the perusal of Moulvie Mahdi Ali's Report, and thank the latter officer for the thorough and exhaustive manner in which he has treated of the subject with which he deals. I am glad to observe he has succeeded in describing with commendable brevity and lucidity a large number of facts and events that have occurred during a considerably lengthened period of time. Moulvie Mahdi Ali's services both administrative and personal in connection with the late famine have been of an exceptionally valuable kind, and his great labours as Famine Secretary have been worthily supplemented by the unusually interesting and important Report which is now before me.

Perhaps the most difficult and arduous task devolved upon the Central Famine Relief Committee which was appointed at the commencement of the famine to suggest measures of relief. His Highness's Government is deeply indebted to its members (Messrs. M. H. Wilkinson, Dastur Ratanji Jamaspji, Saiad Mohi-ud-din Alavi, Saiad Husen Bilgrami, Rai Mannu Lal, Shekh Ahmad, Darabji Dosabhoj, P. I. Charles, Saiad Fida Husen Khan, and Captain Laiken) for their exceedingly valuable services, and especially to the President, Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah. On various occasions have the ability and judgment, the earnestness and zeal which he displayed in performing a highly delicate and responsible duty been strikingly manifested.

The thanks of the Government are also due to the following members of the Commission appointed to ascertain the localities where the famine actually prevailed, and investigate the magnitude of the distress; viz., Messrs. Saiad Mohi-ud-din Alavi, Saiad Siragul Hasan, Hasan-bin-Abdula, Gauntlet, Mills, and Fitch. These gentlemen have spared no pains in discharging their duties, and have personally visited various parts of the country, in order to gather information.

It is my pleasant duty to mention specially the name of Moulvie Mushtaq Husen, who devoted most of his time and attention to the management of the poor-houses, and displayed great ability and experience in their efficient management. On behalf of the Government I also thank Mr. George Palmer for the zeal displayed by him in the superintendence of the relief works, and in other duties which were entrusted to him. I cannot also omit thanking Sadar Talukdar Mohammad Ikramullah Khan, Esq., who during the entire period was most unremitting in his exertions to alleviate the suffering of the poor, and by personal tours throughout the affected localities derived the most useful and trustworthy information. I shall also take this opportunity of acknowledging the services performed during the calamity by Sadar Talukdar Mohammad Vahid Munawar Khan, Esq. Nor have the Talukdars and their subordinates been wanting in realising the gravity of the distress which it was the object of Government to relieve, and they have all rendered the best possible assistance to the State. The Government would mention with commendation in this connection the names of the following officers, who are well deserving of its thanks :—Mir Abdul Salam Khan, Esq.; Talukdar Ali Raza Khan, Esq.; Gurbhim Rao, Esq.; Talukdar Beramji Manokji, Esq.; and Shapurji Jivanji, Esq.

The good services of the Public Works Department, and particularly of Mr. Wilkinson, have already attracted the attention of the Government, and the latter gladly recognises the ability and devotion exhibited by all grades of the Department. The following names mentioned by the President of the Committee are worthy of note :—Messrs. T. M. Macfarlaine, C. C. Dunhill, Charles Partridge, and James Eagan. Zealous and useful service was rendered by the Medical Department, and the Government has the pleasure of specially mentioning the names of Doctors Mirza Ali and Mohammad Ismail, who have been brought to its notice by the President.

At the instance of the Earl of Northbrook, an offer was made by the Mansion House Committee to His Highness's Government of a part of the funds which the charitable generosity of the people of England had subscribed for the relief of famine in India ; and I cannot conclude these remarks without observing that the Government of His Highness the Nizam will always remember with gratitude the philanthropic sympathy thus shown by the Indian Famine Committee in London towards the endeavours which this Government was making in relieving the sufferers by famine in His Highness's territories.

(Sd.) SALAR JANG MUKHTAR-UL-MULK.

From

NAWA'B MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHADUR,
President of the Central Famine Committee,
HAIDARA'BA'D,

To

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SA'LA'R JANG, G.C.S.I.,
Minister to H. H. the Nizám.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to present the Report of Maulavi Mahdi Ali, which deals with the distress experienced in His Highness's dominions in the Fasli years 1286-87.

2. Maulavi Mahdi Ali has, in a most interesting manner, divided his Report into chapters, embracing the whole history of famines past and present in His Highness's dominions, and in doing this he has taken the opportunity of showing the present fitness of His Highness's dominions to meet disasters, such as those to which this Report more immediately refers. This is done in the Introduction and in Chapter I.

Chapter I, moreover, describes fully the area and physical conditions of the districts affected by the failure of rain. These districts were—(1), a great portion of Lingsugur ; (2), a little less than half of East Raichur ; (3), more than one-third of Shorápur ; (4), one-fourth of Gulbargá ; (5), a táluk each of Bírñ and Naldrug. At first it was feared the distress was more wide-spread, but careful inquiries resulted in limiting severe suffering to the places named. Prices all over His Highness's dominions were high, but this was an advantage rather than otherwise in those regions where crops were full, as in Maháratvári.

3. The rainfall statistics of these dominions have been collected by Maulavi Mahdi Ali, and carefully arranged and commented upon.

4. As soon as unmistakable signs of distress began to appear, your Excellency recognised the necessity for prompt measures, and in your Minute of October, 1877, laid down principles which formed the basis of all subsequent proceedings. The instructions in your Excellency's Minute were, briefly, as follows:—1, that the price of grain was not to be interfered with ; 2, that works to provide employ-

country which stood in pressing need of assistance, and of others which could be safely left to help themselves. During the whole period of the Committee's existence, constant communication was maintained with all the officers engaged in relief, and with those whose services were cheerfully given to help the Committee in its task. Diaries kept by the Sadr Tálukdárs and Tálukdárs were weekly submitted, in which were noted the circumstances of the raiyats, the state of trade, the settlement of the land revenue, and numberless other details of a kind likely to be of value to the Central Committee. The Divisional Engineers also, who were continually travelling, served the Committee in a similar way.

8. The policy adopted by the Committee, in concurrence with your Excellency's wishes, was to give the labourers on works, and the people in relief houses, wages and food sufficient to ensure their maintenance in fair health. As the price of grain rose, a sliding scale of wages was adopted on the works, as follows :—

	Ordinary rate of wages.		Increased rate of wages.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Men.....	0	2 0	0	2 7
Women	0	1 6	0	1 9
Children	0	1 0	0	1 3

The first works opened by the Committee were commenced on the 9th of December, 1876, A.D.

9. In January, 1877, A.D., the first of the deputations, which, at various periods, proceeded to inquire into alleged abuses, proceeded to the Southern Division. It consisted of Maulavi Mahdi Ali, Mr. Palmer, and Rai Mannu Lál. They proceeded to Gulbargá and Raichur, making most minute inquiries, upon the basis of which certain changes were proposed and afterwards carried out, that proved admirably successful in meeting felt shortcomings. The results of this investigation came before the Central Committee and were approved. By that time all arrangements had been completed, funds had been placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee, and what Mr. Mahdi Ali felicitously calls a shortening of the chain of administration took place. An Executive Committee, consisting of six gentlemen, was selected from the Central Committee, and entrusted with the power of carrying out all those necessary arrangements which had been sketched in outline by the larger body. No time was lost by this Committee in giving immediate effect to the measures that were decided upon; and meetings more frequent than the weekly ones were held, if necessary, on receipt of important intelligence.

10. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., as Famine Delegate of the Government of India, paid a visit to Haidarábád in January, 1877. A Report of this visit was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, and in that Report Sir Richard Temple said that:—"So far as he was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress, and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government." This recognition of their labours was very gratifying to the Committee.

11. Soon after Sir Richard Temple's visit, the Resident (Sir Richard Meade) forwarded a full Report to the Government of India on the prospects in His Highness's dominions. This, like the Memorandum of the Famine Delegate, spoke highly of the efforts which were being made to grapple with the distress. Sir Richard Meade said:—"In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity; and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts, under his administration, in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness's Government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee, and the State officials employed in the affected districts, appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct in this respect." Later on, Sir Richard Meade referred to the "prudence and judgment" of the Committee, which had "inspired a general feeling of confidence."

12. The arrangements made continued to work satisfactorily and with little trouble. In April, Mr. Palmer and Maulavi Mushtaq Husen proceeded on a tour of inspection, applying prompt remedy to anything in the manner of carrying on Relief Works with which fault was to be found. One result of Mr. Mushtaq Husen's valuable Report was the establishment of Poor-Houses. It was about this time that suffering was at its greatest height. But nowhere does the calamity seem to have been too great to be grappled with. The Poor-Houses established in April and May seem to have been precisely what was needed for the peculiar aspect of the distress which then revealed itself. The Central Committee felt itself especially indebted to the experience and zeal of their colleague, and your Excellency was also good enough to notice his services with special approbation.

13. The following tabular statement will give an idea of the number of people on works and those supported in Poor-houses in the beginning, middle, and end of the famine:—

	Number on Works.	Number supported in Poor-Houses.	Grand Total and Average.
Beginning of Famine	34,297	...	34,297
	Daily average. 4,899	...	Daily average. 4,899
Middle of do.	339,168	133,135	472,303
	Daily average. 42,396	16,642	Daily average. 59,038
End of do.	19,537	15,364	34,911
	Daily average. 2,442	1,921	Daily average. 4,363

14. In Chapter VI. of his Report Mr. Mahdi Ali has described at length, on the basis of Maulavi Mushtaq Husen's letters and papers, the charitable relief which was provided for the aged, the infirm, and the infants, and others unable to work. There is no part of the duty upon which the Central Committee look with greater pleasure than this, and they feel their deep indebtedness to Maulavi Mushtaq Husen for his wise arrangements and kind and watchful action. He threw himself into this work with the greatest heartiness, and accomplished much more than could have been anticipated. The wisdom and judiciousness of his arrangements were conspicuous from beginning to end of the relief afforded to this class of recipients. Ten poor-houses in all were opened, one of which was entirely supported by your Excellency, but placed under the control of the Committee. Particular attention may be directed to the rules drawn up for the guidance and management of poor-houses. They evince much practical good sense. In the poor-houses no distinction was made between the subjects of His Highness who were in distress and immigrants from British territories; all were treated with like kindness. The arrangements made for orphans and friendless children will, it is hoped, deserve your Excellency's approval.

15. The principal measures resorted to for affording relief in former times were (1) to prevent export of grain, and (2) to fix a tariff for the market. Your Excellency, having had personal experience of the mischievous tendency of these measures, set your face from the very first against all the remonstrances that did not fail to be addressed to you on this subject from various quarters, and refused to permit any interference with the freedom of trade. The Committee was also unanimously

in favour of the principle of letting well alone as far as the demand and supply of grain was concerned, and trusted to the natural laws of trade for keeping the market full, and the prices in accordance with the exigencies of the times. No restraint was put on the export or import of trade, although some of the district officers strongly urged such a measure on the Committee. As much as 3,442,734 maunds of food-grain, valued at Rs. 2,29,51,556, was exported from His Highness's dominions during the continuance of the famine, and there is no doubt that the freedom thus secured for trade was the means of keeping a proper supply of grain where it was wanted, and a great accessory in helping Government to tide over the calamity.

16. Although, thanks to the salutary influence exercised by British power in India, slavery in any form has long ceased to exist in His Highness's dominions, yet here as elsewhere when crops fail and famine supervenes, the lower orders of the population, who have to bear the brunt of the calamity, are impelled by dire necessity to offer their children for sale, as much perhaps from a feeling of parental solicitude for the preservation of their lives as from a desire to obtain the wherewithal to appease the cravings of their own hunger. Wealthy and well-to-do people, for whom the idea of slavery has as yet but little repugnance, come forward eagerly at such times to take charge of these children. Some no doubt do so from the most humane motives. In any case they are the means of saving many lives. But, as it was evident that an indiscriminate sale of children by their parents or other relatives would, if countenanced, result in actual slavery, your Excellency directed your attention to the question at an early stage, and issued special regulations, through the Judicial Department, which put a stop to the traffic. Revenue and Police officers were at the same time instructed by the Central Famine Relief Committee to recover all such children as should be found in the unlawful possession of any individual or individuals. These, together with a large number of children who had been deserted by their parents, were taken care of in the district Poor-houses. An asylum was also opened at Haidarábád. When distress was over, they were all restored to their natural guardians where practicable. Such as were unable to give a clue to their place of habitation, or the names of their parents, were made over to respectable persons on terms that precluded any restraint on their personal freedom, and provided for their restoration to their relatives, if claimed, without demur. The whole mode of treatment adopted with regard to famine children is described in paras. 6 and 7 of the 7th chapter of Maulavi Mahdi Ali's Report, of which I have only endeavoured to give a brief *résumé*.

17. Details of emigration from His Highness's to British territory, or from British territory to that of His Highness, will be found in paras. 9 and 10 of

Chapter VII. of the Report; the total number appears to have been 14,540 of the former, and 57,399 of the latter. Your Excellency was pleased to signify your perfect recognition of the principle of allowing entire freedom of movement to the stricken population at such times; and hence when emigrants from British territory wandered into His Highness's territory during this famine, relief was administered them without waiting to inquire where they had come from. Distress has a claim too paramount to admit of any other consideration.

18. As the months of June, July, and August passed without the needful rains having fallen, the gravest anxiety was felt by all as to the future, and plans were prepared to meet the worst. Fortunately however, towards the end of August rain began to fall plentifully everywhere, and continued to do so during the remaining monsoon months. In September, when it was found that sufficient rain had fallen, the people began to desert the relief works in large numbers for the cultivation of their lands. Before November was over the Committee was able to direct the closing of all works. At the time, when prospects were beginning to improve, an offer was made by the Indian Famine Committee in England, at the suggestion of Earl Northbrook, late Viceroy of India, of a portion of the charitable funds which were subscribed with such prompt munificence by the people of Great Britain to aid their suffering fellow-subjects in India. Your Excellency was able to inform the Indian Committee, through His Grace the Governor of Madras, that the distress in His Highness's dominions was so much on the decrease that, seeing the great distress in other parts of the Empire, your Excellency did not feel justified in accepting the assistance so kindly proffered, though highly sensible of the motive which had prompted it. As appears from an extract taken from the weekly statements of the Indian Relief Committee, a small portion of the English relief money was distributed by non-official gentlemen in one or two districts.

19. The course of prices of food-grains at the beginning of the famine (August, 1876) was as follows:—

Bájri	18	seers per rupee.
Jowári.....	17½	„ „
Wheat.....	12	„ „
Rice.....	9½	„ „

In July, 1877, prices rose to their highest:—

Bájri	5½	seers per rupee.
Jowári.....	5½	„ „
Wheat.....	4½	„ „
Rice.....	4½	„ „

In November, 1877, prices somewhat fell, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Báji	.....	8½ seers per rupee.
Jowári	.....	8 " "
Wheat	.....	5¼ " "
Rice	.....	4½ " "

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that during the height of the famine the prices of all kinds of grain had a tendency to equalisation.

20. In estimating the cost of the famine to the Government, the amount of revenue remitted and postponed may be set down at Rs. 32,59,169, though the actual loss in revenue was considerably greater, for remissions to no inconsiderable extent were granted to other than famine-affected districts, and are not included in this calculation. The actual expenditure in administering relief was Rs. 13,75,507; so that the aggregate loss to Government under both heads amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 46,34,676.

21. The concluding pages of Maulavi Mahdi Ali's Report contain some valuable facts regarding the condition and prospects of His Highness's dominions, to which I venture to call special attention, as showing that, in spite of untoward season and kindred evils, the country is in a prosperous condition, and that we may look forward to the future with great hopefulness. I also wish to bear my testimony to the general patience and good conduct of the people under their great sufferings, and the manly efforts which a great many made to save themselves from becoming a burden upon the State.

22. It remains for me now simply to bring to your Excellency's notice the invaluable services of Maulavi Mahdi Ali, Secretary to the Central and Executive Committee. His ordinary duties as Revenue Secretary to His Highness's Government are very onerous, but, without neglecting these, he discharged the duties of Famine Secretary with an earnestness, fidelity, and zeal which are deserving of all praise. In this he was heartily seconded by his colleague, Maulavi Mushtaq Husen, whose valuable services I have felt it my duty more than once to mention. I mention the names of the other members of the Committee, who were all earnest in the performance of their duty, I have no doubt that your Excellency will recollect, as the names come before you, the particular manner in which each and all signalled their devotedness and zeal in the service of the State.

The names are—

M H. WILKINSON, Esq.	GIRDHARI PRASA'D, Esq.
DASTUR RATANJI JA'MA'SPJI, Esq.	YENKOBA' NA'YAK, Esq.
SAIAD MOHI UDDIN ALVI, Esq.	GOVINDRA'M MAFHURA'DA'S, Esq.
MAULAVI SAIAD HUSEN BILGRA'MI, Esq.	RA'MDIN, Esq.
RAI MANNU LA'L, Esq.	HARIDA'S BHAGVA'NDA'S, Esq.
MAULAVI SHEKH AHMAD, Esq.	HANUMANTRAO SADA'SUKH, Esq.
DARA'BJI DOSA'BHAI, Esq.	BANSILA'L ABIRCHAND, Esq.
P. J. CHARLES, Esq.	

The officers of the Revenue Department performed their own duties, and those imposed upon them by the exigencies of that most trying and troublous time, with great fidelity, and with an earnest desire to be of the utmost possible assistance to Government and to the cause of humanity. When all worked well, it is difficult to select particular gentlemen for mention, but I feel it my duty to bring to your Excellency's notice in a special manner the zealous services rendered by Muhammad Ikramullá Khán, Esq., Sadr Tálukdár of the Southern Division. The others who rendered meritorious services were—

1. *Famine Commissioners and Sadr Tálukdárs.*

SAIAD MOHI-UDDIN ALVI, Esq.	SAIAD SIRAJ-UL-HASAN, Esq.
MUHAMMAD VAHID MANA'WAR KHA'N, Esq.	HASAN BIN ABDULLA, Esq.

2. *First Tálukdárs.*

MIR ABDUL SALA'M KHA'N, Esq., Lungsugur.	BERA'MJI MA'NEKJI, Esq., Naldrug.
MAULAVI ALI RAZA' KHA'N, Esq., Shorápur.	SHA'PURJI JIVANJI, Esq., Bich.
GURBHIMRAO, Esq., Gulbargá.	

3. *Second and Third Tálukdárs.*

DINSHA'JI DARA'BJI, Esq., Naldrug.	MUHAMMAD AKRAM-UDDIN KHA'N, Esq., Raichur.
A'GA' NASIRSHA'H, Esq., Raichur.	MA'NEKSHA'H BA'PUJI, Esq., Gulbargá.

4. *Tehsildárs.*

SAIAD MUHAMMAD, Lungsugur.	MUHAMMAD ABBA'S KHA'N, Kánákgiri Road.
GULAM RASUL, Kushtagi.	MUHAMMAD A'ZAM ABBA'S, Nala-i-Jatkal.

The heads of the Public Works Department, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Palmer, have been already mentioned ; the services of the following among subordinates was such as to merit special mention from His Highness's Government.

Southern Division.

T. M. MACFARLAINE, Esq., Executive Engineer.	Mr. A. C. DAVIS, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. C. C. DUNHILL, Assistant Engineer.	Mr. J. J. OTTLEY, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Assistant Engineer.	Mr. O'LEARY, Assistant Engineer.
Mr. JAMES EAGAN, Assistant Engineer.	Mr. MIRZA' MUHAMMAD ALI KHA'N, Asst. Engineer.

North-Western Division.

Mr. B. FITCH, Executive Engineer.	Mr. R. LACHMIA', Assistant Engineer.
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Western Division.

Mr. MANCHARJI BEJANJI, Divisional Engineer.	Mr. H. A. WRAY, Assistant Engineer.
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The medical officers, in the trying time of grave sickness and suffering, performed their duties with a cheerfulness and diligence deserving of high praise. The following may particularly be mentioned :—

Dr. MIRZA ALL

|

Dr. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL

It is not necessary to give a long list of those deserving of your Excellency's notice, as nearly all who were placed in authority at that time laboured with patience and zeal, and were evidently inspired with a desire to do their duty in the most thorough manner possible.

Trusting the Report I have the honour to forward may meet with the approval of His Highness's Government,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA'

From

MAULAVI MAHDI ALI, Esq.,
Secretary to the Central Famine Committee, Haidarábád,

To

NAWA'B MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHADUR,
President of the Central Famine Committee, Haidarábád.

Dated Haidarábád, 5th Rajab, 1296 Hijri.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a Report of the proceedings of the Central Famine Relief Committee, of which you were President. As His Highness's Government entrusted the whole management of the existing distress to the Central Committee, I have endeavoured to tell the complete history of the measures which were adopted for the relief of distress, both as regards poor-houses and public works.

2. For convenience in arrangement, and also for other reasons,*I have divided my Report into seven chapters, and, beginning with the previous famines which have visited the country, have gone on to show how far the country was fitted to cope with the disaster which threatened it. From these points I have proceeded to tell, as briefly as the many incidents would permit, the various phases of the distress, and the means taken for the relief of suffering.

3. I need not here specify in detail the course of my Report, nor bring to your attention the names of those servants of the State, and others, especially deserving your recommendation. These are well known to you, and will, I am sure, receive your warmest commendation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MAHDI ALI,

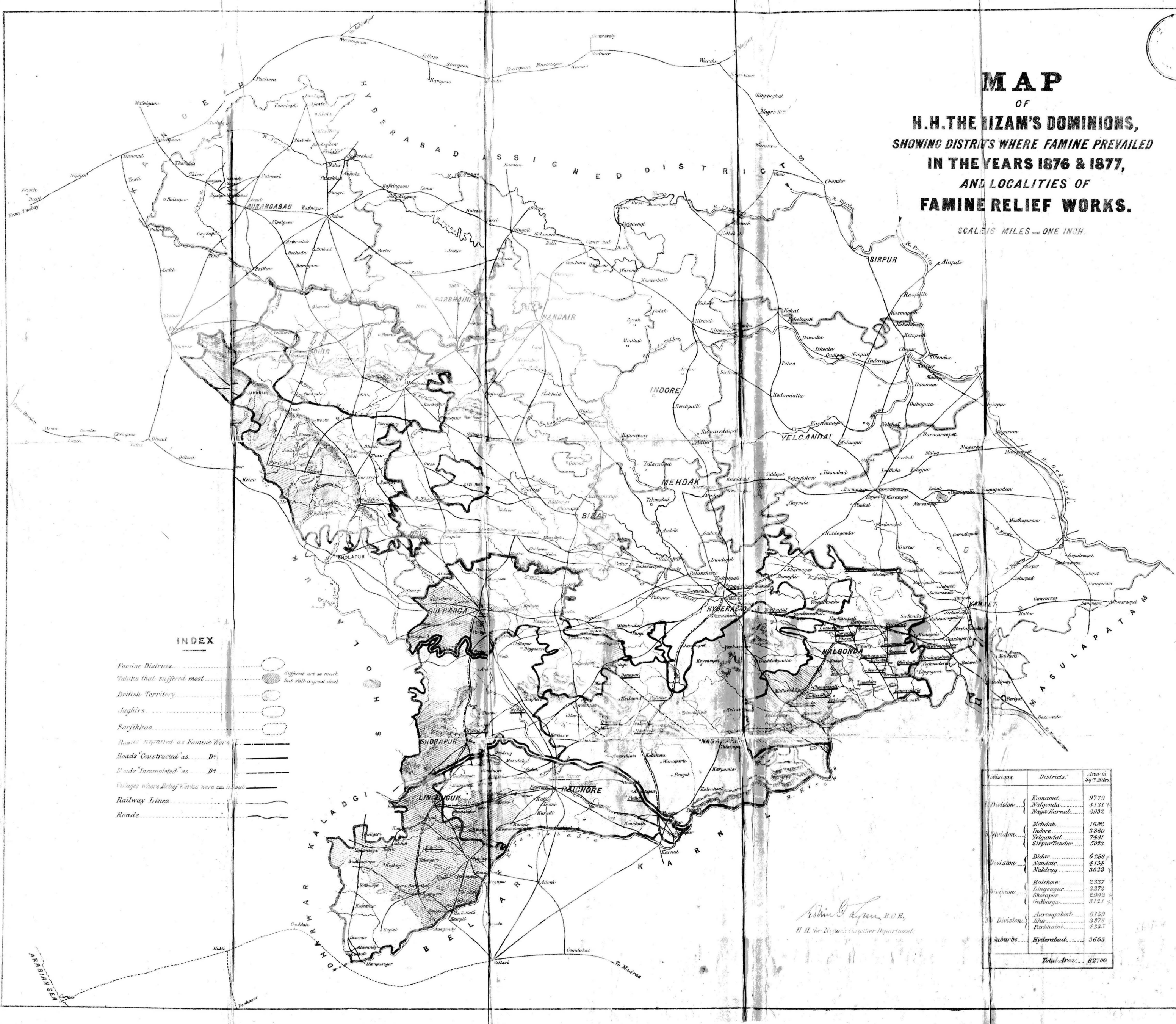
Secretary,

Central Famine Relief Committee.

MAP

OF
H.H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS,
 SHOWING DISTRICTS WHERE FAMINE PREVAILED
 IN THE YEARS 1876 & 1877,
 AND LOCALITIES OF
FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

SCALE 1/8 MILES = ONE INCH.



INDEX

- Famine Districts
- Districts that suffered most
- British Territory
- Jaghirs
- Sorhtikas
- Roads "improved as Famine Works"
- Roads "constructed as D"
- Roads "incomplete as D"
- Villages where Relief Works were carried out
- Railway Lines
- Roads

Divisions	Districts	Area in Sq. Miles
Division	Khammet	9779
	Nalgonda	4131
	Naga Barud	6932
Division	Mehdak	1692
	Indore	3860
	Yelgandal	7481
	Sirpur Tendur	5023
Division	Bidar	6288
	Nandac	4134
	Naldurg	3623
Division	Raichore	2337
	Lingsugur	3372
	Shorapur	2902
	Indraya	3121
Division	Aurangabad	6159
	Parbhani	4535
Suburbs	Hyderabad	3663
Total Area		82700

Wm. L. Bayly, R.C.B.,
 H. H. the Nizam's Government Department.

REPORT ON THE FAMINE IN HYDERABAD.

INTRODUCTION.

Past Famines in H. H. the Nizam's Territory.

List of Famines for the last two hundred and fifty years, under the causes of Drought, War, and Rain-Excess to which they were due.—Sketches of previous Famines in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.—The prices of grain at different times.—The amount of suffering and mortality.—The means adopted to afford relief.—Gradual improvement of the country in the last twenty-five years.—Re-population of deserted villages.—Increase of population by one-third.—Great growth of the City of Haidarábád.—Amelioration in the condition of the peasantry.—General prosperity of the Nizám's Dominions.

Of few portions of the Continent of India is it possible to give such exact details respecting the ravages of past famines as of the dominions ruled by His Highness the Nizám. For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Mullá Masud's *Sháh Náma*, Kháfi Khan's *Muntakhab-ul-Labab*, the *Alamgir Náma*, the *Tuzak-i-Asafi*, and the *Hadiqat-ul-Alam* are authorities which may be safely trusted, whilst later on—from 1787 A.D.—contemporary documents yield interesting facts. It is therefore possible to trace in a fairly accurate manner the course of famine in that portion of the Dakhan ruled by His Highness and his ancestors for the past two hundred and fifty years.

2. An examination of the histories, and personal inquiries, render it possible to show by a few columns of figures the periods of the respective famines, and the causes which led to them. The times of distress so severe as to deserve the appellation of famine have been due to three causes, *viz.*, Drought, War, and Excess of Rain. The vast majority of cases, of course, were due to the first-named of these causes, only a very few to the last-named, and a great deal more of local distress to the second than there remains record of. The particulars are as follows :—

CAUSES OF FAMINE IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

<i>From Drought.</i>		<i>From War.</i>		<i>From Rain-Excess.</i>	
A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.	A.H.
1629	1039	1631 }	1041	1702	1114
1630	1040	1650 }	1060		<i>Fasli.</i>
1659	1070	1682 }	1094 }	1825	1234
1685	1097	1683 }	1095 }		
1713	1125				
1747	1160				
1787	1180				
	<i>Fasli.</i>				
✓ 1804	1213				
1813	1222				
✓ 1819	1228				
1833	1242				
1846	1255				
✓ 1854	1263				
1862	1271				
1866	1275				
1871	1281				
1876 }	1286 }				
1877 }	1287 }				

3. Six of the famines thus recorded occurred in the 17th century A.D. (11th A.H.) at intervals of twenty-nine, twenty-three, and eight years respectively. During the longer period, however, the country suffered severely. War did more harm than the want of rain. "Man's inhumanity to man made countless millions mourn." The nobles of Bijápur and Golkundá refused to pay their fixed tribute to the emperor Alamgir, and armies were despatched for its realisation. They laid waste the whole country through which they marched. In the next century (18th A.D., 12th A.H.) only six famines have been recorded, one of which was from excess of rain. They occurred at seventeen, eleven, six, thirty-six, forty, and five years' intervals respectively. It is probable much distress, and even famine, in this century passed unrecorded. During the seventy-nine years of the present century (19th A.D., 13th A.H.) twelve famines are alluded to in the pages of history. These have occurred at twelve, nine, six, six, eight, thirteen, eight, eight, four, five, and three years' intervals respectively. One of these arose from rain-excess, the remainder from rain-deficiency. With the exception of three—*viz.*, in 1804, 1819, and 1833—these visitations were local: that is, they were confined to portions only of His Highness's dominions, and did not overspread the whole. It would not be right to form the conclusion that because more famines are recorded in this century than were recorded in the last, therefore more have actually visited the country. The truth probably is that under the improved administration of the later times greater attention is paid to the condition of the people and country, and seasons of scarcity which would otherwise have passed without record or attention now secure the notice of His Highness's Government, and relief is afforded to the sufferers. The proper conclusion to be drawn is in favour of the greater humanity and care of later Governments, rather than that the condition of the country is getting worse and worse. On the contrary, never were His Highness's dominions so prosperous as they are now, as will be shown later on.

4. This question of previous famines is of so much interest and importance that a brief abstract may be given of the principal circumstances connected with these visitations. (1) *The Famines of the Seventeenth Century.*—During the reign of Sháh Jahán most severe distress was occasioned by drought lasting over several years. In the first year the raiyats were reduced to great straits, their suffering becoming intensified in the following year, when the rains still held off, and the area of drought was extended, and the whole of the Dakhan and Gujarát was affected. Details are not wanting of the depth of the calamity. Among other things, it is stated that the people, in their sore need, broke through all traditions and rules and fed on cats and dogs. The bakers prepared bread with flour adulterated with powdered bones, and, the severity still increasing, human flesh was resorted to. It is said a woman gave

her own child to her neighbour to dress its flesh, which, when cooked, was to be shared between them; failing to receive her share, the mother brought a complaint against her neighbour in open court. Many thousands of persons emigrated to the North-West Provinces, and almost the whole of the Dakhan was laid waste. The provinces of Khándesh, Bálághát, Nandgaon, Bahal, Sultánpur, and several others were completely depopulated. Relief works were established throughout the Dakhan, and in Málwá, Burhánpur, Ahmadábád, and Surat received particular attention, and bread was distributed to the starving. Besides this allowance, the destitute in Burhánpur received in cash about Rs. 5,000 on Mondays, which day of the week was the coronation day of Sháh Jáhán. Thus about a lakh of rupees was distributed in Burhánpur on twenty successive Mondays, and half that sum in Ahmadábád. Great remissions of Government demand were allowed throughout the Dakhan. In the province of Khándesh the revenue was reduced by about forty crores of *dams*, and for several years the Governor of the depopulated province was compelled to forego the collection of taxes. Notwithstanding all this, Sultánpur did not recover its former prosperity and reach its normal population for about forty years. Even then, to accomplish this end, great exertions had to be made. History contains special reference of the efforts put forth by Khán Jahán, the Governor, Hakikat Khán, the Minister, and Gangáram, the Amil. As regards famines a great blank occurs for nearly thirty years, the reason for this—as has been stated—being the wars which ravaged the country, and made desolation so great that if the rains failed the condition of the people could hardly become worse. In 1659 A.D. (1070 A.H.), during the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb, there was great scarcity throughout the whole of India. Taxes could not be collected, for there was nothing in the people's hands to distraint, and the Government demand under eighty separate heads was given up for a time. Twenty-one years later renewed scarcity was caused by invasion; Bijápur and several contiguous districts chiefly suffered. In 1685 A.D. (1097 A.H.) jowári and rice, the staple articles of food, were not sown, owing to a season of drought; the scarcity was so great that for want of provisions Aurangzeb nearly failed in his attempt to capture the fort of Golkundá, which he was then besieging.

5. (2) *The Famines of the Eighteenth Century.*—The first of the famines in the eighteenth century (12th A.H.) was occasioned by too much rain. It is significant of the condition of the people that the destruction of one year's crop was sufficient to cause poignant distress. In 1702 A.D. (1114 A.H.) excessive rainfall destroyed the kharif crops, and reduced the yield of the rabi crops by one-tenth of the usual amount, and thus brought on a famine. In 1713 A.D. (1225 A.H.), when Asaf Jáh was appointed Governor of the Dakhan by Farukh Sírah, great distress prevailed in that part of the country. Thirty-six years after,

there was a severe famine in Aurangábád and other districts of the Dakhan, and the price of food-grain was as high as Rs. 80 per pullá. Forty years more (1787 A.D., 1180 A.H.) and a famine occurred in the Aurangábád district, grain selling for nine seers the rupee. The accounts of past scarcity with reference to the districts of Lingsugur, Shorápur, Raichur, and Gulbargá are, comparatively speaking, more detailed and authentic than those available with regard to other districts in His Highness's dominions. From such sources of information, a famine appears to have occurred in 1792 A.D. (1201 Fasli) in the Gulbargá, Lingsugur, Shorápur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, and Haidarábád districts. The Tálukdár of Gulbargá has left on record that the distress was preceded by a season of severe drought. Jowári sold at a rate as high as three seers per rupee. Many thousands are supposed to have perished from starvation, but nothing definite is known as to the actual number of deaths. The severity of the distress may be judged from the existence of a tradition to this day that the country was dotted all round with human skulls, to such an extent that the calamity is still remembered as the "Doí Barrá," or the "skull famine." These facts are borne out by the description of this famine sent in by the Tálukdár of Lingsugur. He states that during the famine jowári sold at two and a half seers per rupee, agricultural operations were entirely suspended, the country looked barren and desolate, and whole villages were depopulated, but that no measures were taken by the Government of the day to afford relief. During the year which followed the famine the rains came on so heavily, and the down-pour was so incessant, that it was impossible to pursue agricultural operations. (It was the same in Orissá in 1866, and in parts of the Madras Presidency in 1877 and 1878.) Cultivation was again suspended, though from a cause opposite to that of the previous year, and the distress was greatly aggravated. Very nearly the same story is told by the Tálukdárs of Shorápur, Raichur, and Nagar-Karnul. Jowári sold in these districts at one and a half seers per rupee; judging from prices of food, the maximum of suffering was experienced here. The Tálukdár of Haidarábád reports that much distress and misery prevailed in the district for want of grain and fodder, agricultural operations were suspended, jowári sold at four and a half seers, and rice at four seers per rupee.

1804
6. *The Famines of the Nineteenth Century.*—The dismal record of severe and prolonged distress is carried forward into this century, and famines as serious as any before reported have been experienced. Four years after the century began (Fasli 1213) intense distress is stated to have been experienced in the Lingsugur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, Aurangábád, Haidarábád, Bír, Bídár, and Parbháni districts. The Tálukdár of Lingsugur, in his Report, states that owing to a season of drought, the kharif crop wholly failed, and *rági* (an inferior description of grain, on which the poorer classes mostly subsist) so entirely perished that

from sixty seers per rupee (its usual market value) it went up to eight, and subsequently to two and a half seers per rupee. About 20,000 persons, it is believed, emigrated to more favoured districts, the greater portion of whom, however, returned to their homes with better times. There does not appear to have been much loss of human life, and comparatively few villages were depopulated. No particulars have been left describing what measures, if any, were taken to relieve the distress. The Tálukdár of Raichur, while confirming the above account, states that rági sold at about three seers per rupee, and that in the course of this famine Dára Jáh, a Jágirdár of that district, distributed some fifty thousand rupees' worth of jowári among the distressed poor. Every applicant received thirty tolás (three-quarters of a pound) of jowári per day. Notwithstanding this benevolent act, many thousands are said to have perished. The Tálukdár of Aurangábád has left it on record that at this period the crops in that district were splendid, and jowári sold at the cheap rate of a pullá of 240 lbs. for a rupee, but that Holkar made a raid, devastating the country far and wide. The consequence was a sudden rise of prices. Grain and ghí could not be obtained at more than half a seer per rupee. This seems to have been the highest rate which food ever reached, and was due to the combination of want of rain and man's devastation. As might be anticipated, many thousands died of starvation. In 1876, when I was superintending the Survey operations at Aurangábád, I found in the papers of the Deshpándya Harkára, Táluká Paitan, the original Mahsab records of this famine, from which it appeared that, owing to the effects of the calamity as well as the depredations of Holkar, many villages of that parganá were depopulated, and that several cultivators who escaped from death emigrated to other parts. From a statement called the Tímár-Wuslát, showing the assessments and collections, it seems that in that year from 133 villages only Rs. 28,113-8-0 were realised, in contrast to Rs. 1,74,023-5-3 collected during the preceding year. As no provision was made by Government for the better administration of the táluk, it did not recover its original prosperity until 1855 A.D. (Fasli 1264). Great distress also prevailed in the Haidarábád district, as the Tálukdár reports, although there comparatively few perished, and there was not much emigration. The Tálukdár of Bírñ writes in the same strain. There was much distress in that district, and jowári sold at two seers per rupee. Some people are said to have fed upon human flesh. The want of drinking-water seems to have been added to the scarcity of food, and many thousands are supposed to have perished. From Bidar the accounts are nearly the same. The Killédár, or officer in charge of the fort, sold the Government grain stocked there at six seers per rupee, as a measure of relief, and distributed half a seer of grain per head per diem among the poor and distressed. There were in that part comparatively few deaths from starvation, and very little

emigration. The Tálukdár of Parbháni reports that, owing to a severe season of drought, the ground was entirely parched, and not a blade of grass was to be seen in the open country. Thousands perished from starvation, and much live stock was lost. Subhán Khán, a Jágirdár, tried to relieve the poor by collecting all the grain he could, and compelling the Banias to sell it at a price fixed by himself. He also bought grain on his own account, and distributed it freely among the starving poor. Finding this measure inadequate to meet the distress, he ordered jowári gruel to be prepared, and this was doled out daily to the sufferers. Many thousands, it is believed, perished, and upwards of 10,000 emigrated into the Telingána country. In 1813 A.D. (Fasli 1222) Shorápur suffered from a pressure of prices, which lasted only a few months. Grain sold at six seers per rupee. Six years later (A.D. 1819, Fasli 1228) the districts of Gulbargá, Lingsugur, Bír, Shorápur, Indur, and Parbháni were devastated by another famine. Owing to excessive and incessant downpours of rain (says the Tálukdár of Gulbargá), agricultural operations were suspended. Jowári, which usually sold at seventy seers per rupee, went up as high as three seers. Ultimately, however, things appear to have righted themselves; vegetation was luxuriant, few lives were lost, and no live stock perished. A charity-house was opened by Government, where the better classes received one seer of jowári and two *dabs* per head per day, while the lower classes received cooked food. There was no actual famine in the Lingsugur district itself, as the rains there seem to have been moderate; but a rise in prices is said to have been caused by a large number of people flocking in from the surrounding famine-stricken districts. Jowári sold at eight seers per rupee, but no deaths and no emigration from starvation appear to have occurred. The Tálukdár of Bír states, in his Report, that a famine was brought on in his district by a season of drought, and the price of jowári rose to five seers per rupee. In lands irrigated from wells carrots were grown, which yielded a heavy crop, affording sustenance to many. Hence the famine is remembered as the *gájra kál*, or the "carrot famine." Very few deaths occurred, and but little emigration. Slight pressure was also felt at Shorápur and Indur, but no details are available. The account sent in by the Tálukdár of Parbháni, with respect to his district, is similar to that received from Bír. In the Fasli year 1234 (A.D. 1825) distress was caused in the Parbháni and Aurangábád districts from excess of rain. There was, however, no great loss of life, as vegetables grew in abundance, and served to keep men and cattle alive. Grain was sold at nine seers per rupee. Eight years later (1833 A.D., 1242 Fasli) the most severe of the famines of this century occurred, and, like that of 1876-77 in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, would seem to have attracted great attention in England and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

In volume XIII. of the *Monthly Register*, London, several references, covering a number of pages, appear. The area of distress included the districts of Gulbargá, Lingsugur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur, Haidarábád, and Shorápur. The Tálukdár of Gulbargá describes the famine as having been brought on by a failure of the monsoon, and that wheat and jowári sold at one uniform price. Grain of all kinds sold at seven seers the rupee, the rate having been fixed by the local authorities. Much distress, however, prevailed, and things eventually came to such a pass that grain could not be procured at any price. Thousands perished, a great many emigrated into more favoured districts, whole villages were depopulated, and the general prostration was very great. The loss of revenue in that district alone amounted to about a lakh of rupees, and many years elapsed before the district recovered from the effect of this shock. In the course of this famine parents are said to have parted with their children for a handful of grain. The Tálukdár of Lingsugur states that both grain and water were scarce in his district. The local authorities fixed the price of coarse grain at from twelve to nine seers per rupee. Rice sold at three to seven seers. Sultán Naváz-ul-Mulk, the then Tálukdár, had his station at Gangávati, where he opened a poor-house in which jowári gruel was distributed to such of the poor as applied. About 10,000 were relieved. Thousands of lives were lost, however, and some 30,000 people are believed to have emigrated to other countries. At Indur famine was brought on, as at Gulbargá, by a season of drought. Rice sold at six seers per rupee. All export of grain was stopped, and the market prices were ruled by the local authorities. No great loss of life, however, is reported to have occurred, nor much emigration. Much distress is also said to have been felt at Nagar-Karnul, and much consequent loss of life. The Tálukdár of Haidarábád gives a similar account respecting that district. Jowári, he adds, sold at from three to four seers per rupee, and people lived on the leaves of trees. Emigration from the district was extensive. The account from Shorápur states that, during this famine, grain sold at four or five seers per rupee. The then Rájá of Shorápur, and one Motigir, a sahu-kár, distributed grain among the poor; but this measure of charity did not do much to mitigate the severity of the distress. To add to this calamity, cholera broke out in an epidemic form, carrying off thousands. In A.D. 1846 (Fasli 1255) grain was sold at 15 seers per rupee, being just double the usual price. Much sickness prevailed amongst the poor in those districts where the distress was most felt, cattle dying in great numbers, and in many places the fowls completely disappeared. Eight years had only passed when, in A.D. 1854 (1263 Fasli) another famine, brought on by drought, prevailed in the districts of Gulbargá, Shorápur, Raichur, Nagar-Karnul, Indur, and Haidarábád. The Tálukdár of Gulbargá states that the visitation was not very severe. The kharif crops failed, owing to a very scanty fall of rain; jowári sold

at eleven seers per rupee. A slight famine also prevailed in the other districts mentioned. The following account of the two famines which occurred in 1854 and 1855 has been taken from *The Story of my Life*, by Colonel Meadows Taylor, pages 309-310 and 316-317 :—

(1854.) “I found distress very great at Nuldrug—not so much among the people of my own district, as among starving wretches who came there from all quarters so emaciated, and so shrivelled and weak, that all—men, women, and children—were fearful to look upon. Often, during my morning rides, I came upon dead bodies lying by the roadside—creatures who had sunk down to die before they could reach the town; and many crawled in who were too far gone to be recovered. Except at Hingolee I had never seen famine in its worst form before, and this was horrible to witness. I did what I could myself, and every one in Nuldrug did the same. My own share amounted to several thousand rupees, which I could very ill afford; and it was not for a comparatively long time that I could get any answer to my earnest request to be allowed to use what money I needed, to give employment to those able to work. At length, however, I got a favourable reply, and about four thousand miserable wretches were set to work to cut down the scrubby jungle in the fort, and to clean out the old ruined works. Gradually, as rain fell and prospects brightened, the people began to return to their various homes. What would have become of us at Nuldrug if the famine had been universal I can hardly conceive, for its results from which we suffered were fearful enough.”

“In August of this year (1855) the distress seemed almost greater than the year before. There had been no rain since June, and the poorer classes, who were accustomed to gain their living by weeding fields and other agricultural work, were now starving, and flocking in crowds to Nuldrug. We all did what we could, as we had done the year before, and it was a heavy drain on private individuals.”

Another eight years and, in 1271 Fasli (1862 A.D.), there was a scarcity of grain in Haidarábád, on account of the failure of crops, brought on by an insufficient rainfall. To alleviate the sufferings of the distressed, Government imported grain from the districts and from Calcutta, valued at 11,52,991 rupees, and sold it at a lower rate than it was purchased for. The grain which had been procured from Calcutta was principally rice. But, owing to defective transit arrangements, it did not reach H. H. the Nizám's dominions till it was too late to be of great service; further, its quality was not appreciated by the people for whose use it was intended. The details of the transaction are as follows :—

9,870 pullás of Rice	Rs. 1,90,397
6,732 ” of Wheat	1,22,599
6,518 ” of Jowári	86,711
770 ” of Mung.....	11,298
Salt and Spice	3,160
Miscellaneous	9,194
	<hr/>
	Rs. 4,22,159

The food dole was given out in the old native system. No distinction was made between those who were really in need and those who were not. Food was given indiscriminately to all who asked, with the consequence that many received assistance who did not need or deserve it. Four years more only had passed when in 1275 Fasli (1866 A.D.), renewed severe distress was again felt in Haidarábád and its neighbourhood. For several months H. H. the Nizám's Government distributed cooked food in the shape of bread and khichri (rice and dál mixed). The expense incurred by Government on relief works amounted to 4,30,289 rupees. The salaries of those who drew small pay were increased. Cavalry and foot soldiers received Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively per mensem, in addition to their usual pay. Only five years (1281 Fasli, A.D. 1871) had elapsed when sore distress was again felt, this time in another portion of His Highness's dominions. The districts of Aurangábád, Indur, and Nagar-Karnul were this time visited. The suffering was brought on by a season of drought. In the Aurangábád district, remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,23,258 had to be granted to the cultivators. Rs. 20,500 were spent on relief works. Jowári sold at twelve and a quarter seers, and bájri at eleven seers per rupee. The distress was not so severe in the Indur and Nagar-Karnul districts, as later on in the season the rains were propitious, and the rabi harvest was good. This dismal record is brought to a close by the distress which prevailed in 1876-77 A.D. (Fasli 1286-87), the management of which forms the burden of this Report, and therefore need not further be alluded to in this place.

7. Besides the causes mentioned as causing famine, *viz.*, deficiency of rain and excess of downfall, the agriculturists have suffered, and do still suffer, from other plagues and annoyances. In the year in which this Report is written (1879 A.D.) the rabi crops have been greatly damaged by the depredations of rats. This cause of disaster has not, however, been peculiar to His Highness's dominions, but has been felt more or less all over the Dakhan. In the Dakhan these pests caused a reduction in the outturn of the crops, which at first promised fairly. Instead of a fair average crop, which at one time seemed certain, only a ten-anna, and in some places only a six-anna crop was secured. The loss from this was not very general, but serious losses to individuals were reported. Some cultivators suffered very greatly; while others, whose fields were adjacent to those most seriously ravaged, felt the infliction but slightly. From personal observations which I made at Náldrug in March last, I am able to state that there were some fields the crops of which had been entirely gnawed by the rats, while not far away could be found others whereon the depredations were very slight indeed. Some villages were severely ravaged; others escaped with little loss.

5. Notwithstanding the long roll of disasters which have been described, the country has continued to prosper. Little of a positive and accurate nature can be found prior to 1263 Fasli (1854 A.D.). Since that year, however, the condition of the country has vastly improved. Many of the villages, which were at no distant period quite deserted, have been re-peopled; the number of cultivators has steadily increased; the area of cultivation has been largely augmented; the condition of the cultivators is now much better than it was in times past; and the revenue in every branch has greatly increased. From inquiries made regarding the re-population of deserted villages, it appears that, out of 1,604 deserted villages throughout His Highness the Nizam's dominions, so many as 384 have been re-peopled since the year 1264 Fasli (A.D. 1855). The number of villages re-peopled between the years 1264 and 1275, between 1275 and 1283, and 1284 and 1286 Fasli was 121, 151, and 113 respectively. Dr. Bradley, writing in 1848 A.D., about the Paitan Sarkár, said:—"Out of 152 villages composing the Sircar, there are 34 depopulated villages. Six villages have been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years, and two for twice that period; those remaining unpopulated date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century, when famine and pestilence consummated the dire evils that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities remaining to the present date." During the period that has elapsed between 1848 A.D. and the present year, so great an improvement has been effected on this head that the Paitan Táluk now includes 157 villages, of which 12 are *jágir*. Out of the remaining 145, only 19 remain without inhabitants; but, like other villages, the lands appertaining to them are largely cultivated: so much so, that out of 12,907 cultivable acres, only 1,787 are lying waste, or, in other words, only about one-eighth of the cultivable area is not cultivated. When Dr. Bradley wrote, the total population of the Paitan Sarkár, including that of the city, amounted to 32,015, or 77 inhabitants to the square mile. In 1876 A.D. (Fasli 1286), when the census was taken, the population numbered 42,636, or 109 inhabitants to the square mile. From this it is apparent that in the third quarter of the present century the population has increased by 32 souls to the square mile, *i.e.*, an increase of one-third of its former number. Of the city of Haidarábád itself it may be remarked that it has grown with exceeding great growth. From the Musi to Afzalganj, from Afzalganj to Chadarghát, and from Chadarghát to Saifábád, the limits of which touch Sikandarábád, the city has gone on spreading. Thousands of houses, valued at many lakhs, have been built, and every hillock has been availed of for a nobleman's residence. Alluding to the city, Mr. Valentine Prinsep, in his recent work, says:—

"The streets of Hyderabad have been broadened and modernized, though still retaining

Eastern architecture ; and you may, as I did this morning, drive safely among them, though every man you meet is armed with *tulwar*, gun, and innumerable pistols and knives.”

Here, for reasons which will be readily seen, only one aspect of the progress of the country is noted. Others, of an equally, or even more, remarkable character, will be found in the next and subsequent chapters. Such facts as have been related speak loudly of the prosperity and generally good government of His Highness's Dominions, for it is only under good government, and wise, enlightened rule that such a gratifying state of things can exist.

Chapter I.

The Outer Fringe of the Great Famine Area of 1876-77.

A portion only of H. H. the Nizám's dominions directly affected by the famine.—Mr. Lynn's description of the physical features of the country.—Its extent and boundaries.—The water-shed.—General elevation.—The rivers Godávári and Krishna and their tributaries.—Alternation of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills.—Suitability of such ground for the formation of tanks.—Characteristics of scenery.—Geologically as well as politically divided into two great portions.—Maháratvárá and Telingáná.—Rainfall in the summer and winter monsoons.—Rainfall in Maháratvárá, Telingáná, and what is known as Karnátaka.—Wind partings.—Wet and dry cultivation.—Nature of soils and crops.—Divisions, districts, and taluks.—Total area 82,700 square miles.—Estimate of cultivated and uncultivated land.—The Maháratvárá and Telingáná.—Railways and Roads.—The eight districts affected by the famine, some very slightly.—Lingsugur.—East Raichur.—Shorápur.—Gulbargá.—Naldrug.—Bírh.—Nalgundá.—Nágar-Karnul.—Condition of H. H. the Nizám's dominions before the famine.—Increasing prosperity for the last 24 years.—Increase of cultivators and cultivated area, more especially in the Restored Districts.—Improved condition of cultivators.—The corruption and misery of former times.—Introduction of the raiyatvári system by H. E. Sir Sálár Jang.—Consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators, and the large increase in revenue.—Table showing the revenue raised every year from 1263 to 1284 Fasli.—Table showing increase of income at each decennial period since the year 1263 Fasli as compared with the estimated revenues for the year 1288 Fasli.—Increase of revenue in twenty years upwards of 172 per cent.—Corroborative testimony of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B.—Present percentage of land under food-crops.—The average yield per acre.—Sixteen lakhs of tons of grain left for storage or export in favourable seasons, an amount that covers the local consumption for two years.—Power of H. H. the Nizám's dominions to meet disasters arising from crop failure.

FOR three years the great and desolating famine which afflicted Southern and Central India in 1876-77 A.D. had been coming upon the country. While this is true of the area on the whole, it is not exactly accurate of the districts in His Highness's dominions which became affected. In 1284 Fasli there was generally good rain; in 1285 Fasli there was less than the average, especially in the Raichur and Lingsugur districts. In 1286 Fasli (1876 A.D.) there was very little rain, particularly in the districts just mentioned. What was true of Raichur, Lingsugur, and other places to be mentioned a little later on, was true to a much greater extent of the contiguous districts in the Madras Presidency, *viz.*, Bellári, Karnul, and Krishna, and in the Bombay Presidency, *viz.*, Kaládgi, Dhárwár, Sholápur, Ahmadnagar, Násik, and Khándesh. The places in His Highness's dominions actually troubled by famine were—a great portion of Lingsugur; a little less than half of East Raichur; more than one-third of Shorápur; one-fourth of Gulbargá; and a taluk each (say one-eighth portion) of Bírh and Naldrug. Nágar-Karnul and Nalgundá were at first thought to be seriously affected, but it was afterwards found that the scarcity in them did not amount to famine. In some respects the whole of His Highness's dominions suffered, in the shape of high prices of food, and the influx of famine-stricken people from affected regions. High prices, however, were not an unmixed evil; in districts where the harvest was tolerably good—and this was the case in upwards of half of the Maháratvári country and part of Telingáná—increased returns were received for produce, and cultivators were proportionately enriched.

2. Before describing the extent of the distress, and the means which were very successfully adopted in meeting it, a brief account may be given here of the physical geography, geology, and meteorology of His Highness's territories,* as well as a few particulars of the districts in which the suffering occurred; and afterwards of the advance in goodness of rule which has marked recent years.

3. The dominions of His Highness the Nizám, including the Haidarábád Assigned Districts of Berár, extend from the Sátpúra mountains on the north to the river Krishna on the south, and from the Central Provinces on the east to the Bombay Presidency on the west, covering an area of about 100,000 square miles. Omitting Berár, the territory has a trapezoidal shape, and is situated between the parallels of $15^{\circ} 8' 15''$ and $20^{\circ} 40' 10''$ north latitude, and between the meridians of $74^{\circ} 39' 30''$ and $81^{\circ} 30' 40''$ east longitude. Its greatest length from north to south is 381 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is 451 miles, covering an area of 82,700 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Násik and Khándesh of the Bombay Presidency and by the river Pengangá, on the east by the rivers Prenitá and Godávári, on the south by the Masulipatam district of the Madras Presidency and by the rivers Krishna and Tungbhadra, and on the west by the districts of Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Sholápur, and Ahmadnagar of the Bombay Presidency

4. The country forms a portion of the table-land of Peninsular India, and has its lines of drainage to the south-east. Its water-shed also runs in the same direction, separating the valleys of the principal rivers. As regards general elevation, Aurangábád is 2,143 feet above sea-level, Gulbargá 1,492 feet, Raichur 1,315 feet, and Karnul 900 feet; while Chándá, on the Wardá, is 491 feet above Daulaisháram, near the mouth of the Godávári. The intervening country about the city of Haidarábád is about 1,700 feet above the sea-level, but particular stations situated on table-lands have a greater elevation, such as Bídár and Gangávaram, which are respectively 2,330 feet and 2,059 feet above the sea-level.

5. The rivers of the country belong either to the Godávári system of waters on the north, or to the Krishna system of waters on the south.

6. The Godávári, the most important river of all, runs through the Nizám's dominions for the greater portion of its length. Its principal tributaries on the north are the Purná and the Prenitá, the latter of which combines the waters of the Wengangá, the Wardá, and the Pengangá. The tributaries on the south are the Mánjirá and the Manár, but there are many minor rivers which belong to its

* This account has been supplied by E. G. Lynn, Esq., B.C.E., Geologist, His Highness the Nizám's Service.

system, such as the Sivná, the Dudná, the Kinersámi, the Morair, the Pámalair, the Naringá, &c.

7. The Krishna is next in importance to the Godávári, and its principal tributaries are the Tungbhadra, the Bhimá, and the Musi. The smaller rivers that belong to its system are the Muniar, the Dindni, the Kágná, the Siná, &c.

8. In its physical aspect the country is very undulating, and consists of alternations of low valleys and parallel ranges of hills. These ranges, in the region of trap rocks on the north and west, are flat-topped, and are merely plateaus or portions of plateaus that have escaped denudation, while in the more ancient metamorphic strata to the south and east the dividing range generally consists of the scarp of some plateau, or of isolated hill-groups which owe their form to denudation.* Hence it has been concluded that Peninsular India is a table-land worn away by sub-aërial denudation, "and the mountain chains are merely the dividing lines left undenuded between different drainage areas." The dividing line between the valleys of the Godávári and the Tapti on the north consists of the Chándor hills and A'jantá gháts, which run into the Bálághát of Berár and into the Sichel hills of Nirmal. On the south of the Godávári, the hills of Ahmadnagar branch off into two directions, one passing towards Bír, Udghir, and Kaulas, on the north of the Mánjirá, while the other runs towards Jámkhed and Bídár, to the south of that river. In the granitic country, clusters of hills are frequent, but they are not continuous over long distances, as is the case with the trap hills. In this manner, disconnected clusters run along the north of the Krishna, while the lower valley of the Godávári is bounded by similar hills. The intervening country is crossed by numerous groups of hills, running generally north and south, as from Devarkundá to Bonghir, Raicharla, and Arsikota. Smaller isolated groups, as at Hanamkundá, are observable; but here, as elsewhere in the granitic country, the solitary hill is the prominent feature of the landscape.

9. There are no natural lakes, but from the earliest times advantage has been taken of the undulating character of the country to dam up some low ground or a gorge between two hills, above which the drainage of a large area is collected. These portions generally consist of the upper sources of streams, so that the reservoirs are always high enough to command large areas of ground situated below, which are thus rendered available for purposes of irrigation, by means of sluices and a network of small channels, which distribute the water over the surrounding fields. On the side on which the bánd adjoins the highest point of the natural surface, a kalingulá is constructed to carry off the surplus water, so

* *A Manual of the Geology of India*, by B'anford and Medlicott.

that, by placing a dam lower down the same stream, another tank is formed, and so on along its upper course. The stream, however, ultimately becomes too large to be thus controlled by earthen bands, and hence the last of such a series of tanks is generally the largest, containing several square miles of water when full. The Pákhál lake is the most important of such artificial tanks in the Nizám's dominions, and has been formed by throwing a band across a river between two low headlands,* "and thus there is a noble sheet of water kept back among the few irregular hills bordering eastwards on the line of low headlands." "It is a splendid tank; there was no rain, to speak of, last season, and yet now there is a beautiful and widespread sheet of water lying back in two arms on either side of a good big hill east-south-east of the band; while from these are long bays reaching up behind low ridges." "The tank is said to have been constructed about 1,600 years ago by Rájá Khaldyá. The band of the tank is nearly 2,000 yards long, breadth 6,000 yards, and the depth back from the band 8,000 yards. When full of water, the depth at the sluice is 12 yards, and the spread of water covers an area of about 13 square miles. As regards some of the other tanks, the following remarks are abstracted from Sir Richard Temple's Report, dated 1863, on the river Godávári and its feeders:—"To convey an idea of the extent to which irrigation is or may be practised in this part of the valley, I subjoin the names of the principal tanks, all within a short distance of the Godávári. Ramajuneram is about 5 miles in circumference. Nilpák tank, 8 miles in circumference. Mallur has two tanks, in each of which about 3,000 acres are covered with water. Mallapalli tank is 4 miles in circumference. There are also five tanks at Paloncha, Ashvaraopet, Tatkur, Kuknur, Kondapalli, Kevak." Nearer Haidarábád are the magnificent sheets of water contained in the Ibrahimpatam tank, the Husen Sagar tank, and the Mir Alam tank. Similarly in the Shorápur district the late Colonel Meadows Taylor constructed some good tanks by throwing bands across some of the tributaries of the Krishna. The total number of tanks in the territory is 18,199; and it is estimated that of this number there are 3,000 tanks in the Khammam district, 1,500 in Yalgandal, 2,500 in Nalgundá, and 2,000 in Indur. There are also several tanks in Nággar-Karnul and Medak, and a few in East and West Raichur and Shorápur. In fact such artificial reservoirs are peculiar to the granitic country, and wherever groups of granite hills occur tanks are sure to be found associated with them. They are not generally found in the trap regions, as the soil is too porous, and the bands thrown across become much cracked and fissured in the hot season, so that they are easily breached on the burst of the rains.

10. Speaking generally, the Nizám's dominions, then, may be pronounced

* 1st March 1872, by Mr. W. King, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, Madras.

to be a hilly and well-watered tract of country. Its chief peculiarity is its remarkable separation into two large and nearly equal divisions, composed of the trappean rocks to the north and west, and the granitoid region to the south and east. Nor is this separation confined to the geological features alone, for the divisions are physically as well as politically distinct from each other. A line thus drawn from the east of Gulbargá and Bídár to the confluence of the Pengangá with the Wardá, will separate the Maráthá race from the Canarese and Telingá people of the south and east,—the land of wheat and cotton from the land of rice and tanks,—and the region of overlying rocks from the country of granite and limestone.

11. The characteristics of the granite country are solitary bare dome-shaped hills, and fantastically-shaped masses of rock, intermingled with prismatical fractured summits of others, piled up in heaps of all sizes. The decomposed soil is invariably sandy, and does not possess that fertility which is noticeable in trappean districts. The rivers also are dry, except during the rains, and hence the necessity for tanks to collect the water-supply.

12. The scenery in the trap-rock country is often extremely picturesque; the undulating outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs, and detached conical eminences, present a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by granitic hills. The soil produced by the decomposition of these rocks is genial, productive, and retentive of moisture; so that the trap district is generally synonymous with fertility.

13. It has been pointed out that naturally the country is divided into two great portions. Politically also they are distinct,—the north and west being known as Maháratvárá, or the country of the Maráthás, while the south and east are known as Telingáná, or the country of the Telingás. Perhaps a portion of Gulbargá, East and West Raichur, and Shorápur may be called Karnátaka, or the country of the Canarese; as the three languages—Maráthi, Telingi, and Canarese—are spoken in the neighbourhood of Bídár; but ethnologically the main divisions are two: the northern belongs to the A'ryan family, while the southern belongs generally to the Drávidian. The high forehead, the stout build, and the light copper colour of the Maráthá Bráhmans contrast with the somewhat low and wide heads, slight make, and dark bronze complexion of the southern people. The Maráthás are essentially mountaineers, herdsmen, and soldiers,—but bad farmers; with them irrigation may be said to be almost unknown, but the rich cotton soils of the valleys are better suited for wheat and cotton, and yield their produce with much less labour than is required for the wet cultivation of the tank region to the south. Still wet cultivation can be maintained by a system of well irrigation or by masonry tanks; and in a country like this, subjected as it is to uncertain monsoons, and possessing

but a shallow soil in the upper parts, the advantages of artificial irrigation are most obvious.

14. The sedimentary rocks in the valleys of the Krishna, Godávári, and Wardá are covered with dense jungle. The granitic area is generally overgrown with brush-wood, while the vegetation on the trap-rocks, and in the limestone region in the Bhimá valley, is scanty and stunted, the greater portion of the ground being under cultivation.

15. The rainfall in His Highness the Nizám's dominions is mainly dependent on the summer rains brought up by the south-west monsoon, but the eastern and southern portions of the country are also influenced by the autumn rains when the same currents are deflected on the eastern coast. From its peculiar geographical position, the country is thus brought within the influence of these vapour-bearing currents from almost opposite points of the compass; and, although they may be said to be general for nearly three-quarters of the year, the summer monsoon, from its greater depth and volume, exercises a far more important influence over the country than the winter monsoon. It might also be expected that the distribution of rain would vary according to the distance from the coast, but in descending over the Western Gháts the portions immediately to the east of these hills receive less rain, while the increase beyond is only gradual. There is, however, a limit to this increase, and as the country falls in the valleys of the principal rivers, the upper currents veer round towards the eastern coast and constitute the winter monsoon. Hence the rains of the summer monsoon are quite general, though not equally distributed throughout the country. The following tables, prepared from the registers of rainfall given in the Appendix, will show the amount of rain received by the summer and winter monsoons for the different Divisions.

16. Distribution of rain during summer monsoon, from June to September (inclusive).

Name of Division.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average.
North-Western Division	24·84	20·49	24·08	28·65	24·51
Western do.	22·39	19·17	22·81	40·55	26·23
Northern do.	20·04	20·56	15·17	34·62	22·60
Central do.	14·77	17·86	16·99	38·42	22·01
Eastern do.	21·43	14·21	11·59	34·08	20·33
Southern do.	13·62	8·92	15·71	28·37	16·65

17. Distribution of rain during winter monsoon from October to December (inclusive).

Name of Division.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average.
Southern Division	4·00	0·10	8·12	8·20	5·10
Eastern do.	5·99	0·39	7·43	6·23	5·01
Central do.	8·29	0·03	8·94	6·40	4·66
Northern do.	1·68	0·75	6·70	6·12	3·81
Western do.	2·85	0·04	6·20	5·71	3·70
North-Western do.	3·26	0·51	5·09	4·61	3·38

18. Dividing this statement into, 1st, Maháratvárá, 2nd, Telingána, and 3rd, Karnátaka (generally the Southern Division):—

SUMMER MONSOON.

Name of Division.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average.
Maháratvárá	23·61	19·83	23·44	34·60	25·37
Telingána	18·75	17·54	14·58	35·71	21·64
Karnátaka	13·62	8·92	15·71	28·37	16·65

WINTER MONSOON.

Karnátaka	4·00	0·10	8·12	8·20	5·10
Telingána	3·65	0·39	7·69	6·25	4·49
Maháratvárá	3·05	0·27	5·64	5·16	3·53

19. A reference to the recently published *Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency*, by Mr. Chambers, will show the main wind-partings from the Western Coast. Of those which affect the territories of His Highness the Nizám, the most northern runs along the valley of the Tapti, bounded by the Chándor hills and the A'jantá Gháts; the next along the valley of the Godávári, skirting the high lands of Ahmadnagar, Jámkhed, Bídár, Sikandarábád, &c.; a third from Mahábáleshvar and Bijápur to the confluence of the Bhimá and Krishna; and a fourth between the valleys of the Krishna and Tungbhadra to their confluence near Karnul.

20. From the tables given above, it will be generally gathered that the further the currents travel the more reduced is their volume, and consequently the more diminished the rainfall. But there are other local circumstances by which the amount of rainfall is influenced, such as the distribution of the surface into hill and valley, the direction of the mountains, the elevation above sea-level, the nature of the soil and of the vegetation which it supports, &c. Maháratvárá, for example, may be said to be the most elevated portion of the territory, and it is also the nearest to the western coast. The hill ranges are parallel with the valleys of the rivers; and although the hills have no great elevation above the surrounding country, they are sufficiently continuous to retard in some measure the velocity of the currents. The soil is absorbent of moisture, and the larger rivers are perennial, while water can generally be procured in the smaller streams by excavating a little below the surface. The country, however, is barren of forest vegetation, and there is an absence of large areas of irrigated land. Still, if the currents be not variable, a fair quantity of rain may be expected during the

summer monsoon, and during the same season this amount will generally be found in excess of that received in districts further removed from the western coast.

21. Except the extreme eastern and south-eastern portions, Telingána also is well elevated above the sea-level. The hill ranges are in groups, which doubtless attract moisture, but the soil is generally sandy, and most of the streams are dry in the hot season. The greater part of the surface, however, is covered with brush-wood, while the valleys of the larger rivers are covered with forest vegetation. A network of tanks which support extensive areas of wet cultivation is found throughout the country, and, from the effects of the evaporation that is constantly going on, there is a considerable amount of moisture in the atmosphere, which reduces the temperature and favours the precipitation of rain from the currents that pass over. Hence, although Telingána is further removed from the western coast than Maháratvárá, the difference in the rainfall during the summer monsoon is not great; while during the winter rains the excess is in favour of Telingána, from its proximity to the eastern coast, and, on the whole, the annual fall of rain is greater in Telingána than in Maháratvárá.

22. Karnátaka or the Southern Division, on the other hand, possesses the characters of both Maháratvárá and Telingána, but partakes less of their advantages than of their disadvantages, and is consequently the least favoured in respect to rainfall, the quantity of which is most uncertain. The western portion of Karnátaka, like Maháratvárá, has generally a fertile and absorbent soil, but its surface is bare of vegetation, while its elevation is far below that of the latter. The distance from the western coast is also much greater, and there is no continuous range of hills by which the velocity of the currents may be retarded. The southern portion of Karnátaka, like Telingána, contains a sandy soil, but it is often impregnated with saline matter. There are also clusters of hills, as at Shorápur, but there is an absence of that extensive vegetation such as is seen in Telingána. The tanks are few and far between, and the areas under wet cultivation are not so large as in Telingána. The most important rains of the year, brought by the summer monsoon, barely exceed half the average fall of Maháratvárá, and although the Karnátaka is more favoured during the winter monsoon, the average annual fall is about two-thirds that of Maháratvárá.

23. A few remarks may be made on the kinds of soil, and the nature of the crops that they maintain. In Maháratvárá the principal soil is "Regar," which is derived from the decomposition of trap. The true "Regar" is a black soil derived from basalt, and it is frequently full of small boulders of that rock. In Maháratvárá, however, "Regar" is more frequently a greyish or brown argil-

laceous soil, generally impregnated with lime, being tenacious and adhesive when wet, and light, crumbling, and intersected with cracks when dry. It is absorbent and retentive of moisture, and its depth is greatest in the valleys of rivers, but in the upper parts it is shallow. When it is associated with black soil or true "Regar" the latter is usually found uppermost. From the sub-moisture that it contains, "Regar" is good for dry cultivation, such as cotton, wheat, jowári, bájri, &c. This soil is found throughout Maháratvárá.

24. Argillaceous soils occur in Telingána, in the form of alluvium along the banks of the principal rivers. Perhaps they are derived from the shales, &c., that are so frequent in the sedimentary rocks found in the valleys of the Godávári, Wardá, and Krishna. Argillaceous soils are also found in the hollows where wet cultivation is raised, and in the beds of tanks, but they are not general in Telingána, as in Maháratvárá. This is due to the granite rocks of the former, which decompose into a sandy and not a clayey soil. Still there is a certain amount of clayey matter present, which is carried into the hollows as fine mud, and, mingling with decayed vegetable and organic matter, constitutes a dark-brown argillaceous soil. Thus, in Telingána, black soils are sometimes abundant on river-banks and in the vicinity of trap dykes, and from retaining sub-moisture are good for the cultivation of cotton, &c. Alluvial deposits of a brown colour are good for most kinds of produce; while sandy soil, when fairly flooded by means of tanks, &c., is good for rice, being a light soil containing fair proportions of sand and vegetable loam. Red clayish soils, met also on river-banks, derived from red shales, &c., are inferior to the above, while the sandy soils in the higher parts of Telingána are mainly covered with brushwood.

25. The western portion of Karnátaka contains "Regar," as in Maháratvárá. The rocks in the central portion consist of alternations of limestones and shales belonging to the Bhimá series. The shales are sometimes of great depth, and they decompose into a fine argillaceous soil, which is somewhat calcareous. The country between the Krishna and Tungbhadra is covered with granitic rocks, and the soil is similar to that found in Telingána, except that it contains more saline matter. On the whole, there is more of dry cultivation than of wet cultivation in Karnátaka, and the country possesses large alluvial tracts in the valleys of the Kágná, the Bhimá, the Krishna, and the Tungbhadra, suited for the cultivation of wheat, cotton, and jowári.

26. The territory has been described as being divided into Maháratvárá, Telingána, and Karnátaka, but in reality there are only two natural divisions, Maháratvárá and Telingána, while Karnátaka is not a distinct portion, but possesses the

characters of both, and may be conveniently divided between them. For administrative purposes there are other territorial divisions. According to the emperor Abkar's classification, the dominions of His Highness the Nizám were formerly divided into Súbás, Sarkárs, and Maháls, but when the system of farming the revenues of the country was adopted, in the beginning of the present century, these territorial divisions became confused. In 1275 Fasli His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I., again divided the country into divisions, districts, and táluks. The following table gives the position of the divisions, and the names and the area of the districts, with the number of táluks into which they are subdivided :—

No.	Divisions.	Districts.	Area.*	No. of Táluks in each District.
1	Northern	Medak	1,682	5
		Indur, including Sirpur-Tándur	8,883	12
		Yalgandal	7,481	9
2	Eastern	Khammam	9,779	9
		Nalgundá	4,131	5
		Nágar-Karnul	6,932	8
3	Southern	East Raichur	2,337	5
		West Raichur	3,372	4
		Shorápur	2,902	4
		Gulbargá	3,121	6
4	Western	Bídar	6,288	7
		Nander	4,134	9
		Naldrug	3,623	9
5	North-Western	Aurangábád	6,159	10
		Parbhaini	4,335	6
		Bírh	3,878	6
		..... Atraf-Balda (Sarf-i-Khás)	3,663	5
Total...			82,700	119

The total area of the territory is 82,700 square miles, but perhaps one-third of this area is included in Sarf-i-Khás and Paigá lands, in Tankháhi Mahálat, or jágir lands given in lieu of Military salary, and in personal jágir lands. Excluding these, the remaining portion of the country is under the administration of the Government and is called Diváni Azlá.

27. From the absence of any regular system of Revenue Survey over the whole of this area, there are no correct details of cultivated and uncultivated lands available. The following estimate of cultivated and uncultivated lands is derived

* The areas have been carefully calculated from the Ordnance Sheets published by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of the Government of India, and are consequently more correct than the areas that have been given by others.

from the Revenue papers for 1287 Fasli (1877-78) supplied by the Tehsildárs. These papers were prepared in the taluk kacherís by the village Patváris. The area thus given amounts to 34,613 square miles, while the area of the country, omitting Sarf-i-Khás and jágir lands, is about 55,133 square miles, so that there is a difference of 20,520 square miles. Some of this difference will be taken up in heavy jungle lands, river beds, hills, &c., which are not included in the above estimate, but a large area will still be left unaccounted for, which can only be determined by a careful survey.

MAHA'RATVA'RA'.

Division.	District.	Total Area, in Acres.	Deductions, in Acres.			Remainder Culturable Khasia Land, Acres.	Details of Column 7.				Percentage on Culturable Area.		Percentage on Occupied Area.	
			Unculturable Land.	Inám Land.	Total.		Occupied Area, in Acres.			Waste Land, Acres.	On Occupied Area	On Waste Land	On Dry Land.	On Wet Land.
							Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
North-Western.	Aurangábád	2,431,384 *3,799 S. M.	462,887	90,327	553,214	1,878,170	1,489,587	40,133	1,529,720	343,450	81.45	18.55	97.38	2.62
	Bírh	2,130,626 3,329	432,454	80,333	512,787	1,617,839	1,502,105	22,813	1,524,918	92,921	94.26	5.74	98.50	1.50
	Parbhani	2,320,516 3,626	893,179	29,081	922,260	1,398,256	1,206,394	10,454	1,216,848	181,408	87.02	12.98	99.14	.86
	Total...	6,882,526 10,754	1,788,520	199,741	1,988,261	4,894,265	4,198,086	73,400	4,271,486	622,779	87.27	12.73	98.28	1.72
Western.	Bídar	546,496 854	83,981	13,467	97,448	449,048	391,845	7,494	399,339	49,709	88.93	11.07	98.12	1.88
	Nander	1,668,413 2,607	760,506	46,580	807,086	861,327	724,928	9,152	734,080	127,247	85.23	14.77	98.75	1.25
	Naldurg	598,055 935	41,048	18,468	59,516	538,539	502,535	3,668	512,203	26,336	95.11	4.89	98.11	1.89
Total...	2,812,964 4,396	885,535	78,515	964,050	1,848,914	1,619,308	26,314	1,645,622	203,292	89.00	11.00	98.40	1.60	
Southern.	Rachur	1,123,024 1,755	140,684	107,107	247,791	875,233	786,877	15,670	802,047	73,186	91.64	8.36	98.05	1.95
	Lingsugur	1,273,181 1,989	212,908	90,985	303,893	969,288	833,437	9,011	842,448	126,840	86.91	13.09	98.93	1.07
	Shorápur	989,441 1,546	158,069	186,934	345,003	644,438	549,246	7,136	556,382	88,056	86.34	13.66	98.69	1.31
	Gulbargá	613,163 958	120,681	33,488	154,169	458,999	399,634	13,022	412,716	46,283	89.91	10.09	96.84	3.16
Total...	3,998,814 6,248	632,342	418,514	1,050,856	2,947,958	2,568,754	44,839	2,613,593	334,365	88.66	11.34	98.28	1.72	
Total of Maha'-ratvára'	13,694,304 21,398	3,306,397	696,770	4,003,167	9,691,137	8,386,148	144,553	8,530,701	1,160,436	88.02	11.98	98.31	1.69	

* The black figures denote square miles.

TELINGA'NA'.

Division.	District.	Total Area, in Acres.	Deductions in Acres.			Remainder Culturable Khalsa Land, Acres.	Details of Column 7.				Percentage on Cultur- able Area.		Percentage on Occupied Area.	
			Uncultur- able Land.	Inán Land.	Total.		Occupied Area, in Acres.			Waste Land, Acres.	On Occu- ped Area.	On Waste Land.	On Dry Land.	On Wet Land.
							Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern.	Mrdak	781,802 1,222	584,587	15,864	549,901	281,901	184,306	23,414	157,720	74,181	68.09	81.91	85.15	14.85
	Indur	1,080,378 1,688	447,426	17,672	465,098	615,280	219,498	28,034	247,532	867,748	40.23	59.77	88.68	11.32
	Yalgandal	1,178,119 1,841	456,803	22,175	478,478	699,641	884,115	81,870	415,985	283,656	59.46	40.54	92.84	7.66
	Sirpur-Tandur	925,968 1,447	227,572	15,121	242,593	683,275	253,350	2,151	255,501	427,774	87.39	62.61	99.16	0.84
	Total...	3,966,267 6,198	1,665,838	70,332	1,736,170	2,230,097	991,269	85,469	1,076,738	1,153,359	48.28	51.72	92.06	7.94
Eastern.	Khammam	1,889,905 2,953	634,066	48,067	682,133	1,207,772	438,166	47,586	485,752	722,020	40.22	59.78	90.21	9.79
	Nalgundá	1,812,662 2,051	462,474	54,414	516,888	795,774	340,929	32,021	379,950	415,824	47.74	52.26	89.73	10.27
	Nágar-Karnul	1,288,339 2,013	669,200	54,960	724,160	564,179	220,773	27,287	248,060	316,119	43.97	56.03	89.00	11.00
	Total...	4,490,906 7,017	1,765,740	157,441	1,923,181	2,567,725	999,868	113,894	1,113,762	1,453,963	43.38	56.62	89.78	10.22
Total of Telingána..		8,457,173 13,215	3,431,578	227,773	3,659,351	4,797,822	1,991,137	199,363	2,190,500	2,607,322	45.66	54.34	90.90	9.10
Grand Total...		22,151,477 34,613	67,37,975	924,543	7,662,518	14,488,959	10,377,285	343,916	10,721,201	13,767,758	74.00	26.00	96.80	3.20

28. The Territory is fairly supplied with lines of communication. The G. I. P. Railway traverses the south-west corner from the Tungbhadra to the Dudni station. The State Railway connects the G. I. P. Railway at Wádi with the city of Haidarábád, while the western and north-western portions of the country are in close proximity to the Railway from Dudni to Dhond and Manmár. The northern boundary, again, is not far from the G. I. P. Railway extension to Nágpur, and the Wardá Valley Railway extension to Chándá. The extreme south-west corner will also be soon traversed by the line from Bellári to Hubli and Kárwar on the western coast. On the eastern side, the Godávári, which is now navigable as far as Sironchá, affords easy access to the coast and to the rice-producing districts in the deltas of the Godávári and Krishna. As regards the interior of the country, carefully prepared route sheets, giving descriptions, &c., of all the different roads in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions, were recently supplied

to the Madras Government to be embodied in Colonel Scott's Route Book of Southern India. The following is a short account of the most important:—

From Haidarabad to Masulipatam by Malkapur, Madaram, and Suriapet. This road is partially bridged and metalled. It is practicable for carts at all seasons of the year. Distance 120 miles.

The old Madras road branches off from the 60th mile to Wazirabad or Wadapalli. Total distance 111 miles.

From Haidarabad to Karnul. This is a made road and gravelled, but not bridged, and is consequently difficult for carts. Distance 136 miles.

From the 69th mile the Bellari road branches off to Raichur, distance 55 miles, and to the Krishna Railway Station, distance 42 miles.

From Haidarabad to Bellari, *via* Maktal and Raichur. A made road, unmetalled and unbridged. Practicable in the dry season only. Distance 158 miles.

Haidarabad to Belgaum, by Maktal, Siriwar, &c. This is made up to Janampet, and also from Siriwar to the Bombay frontier, but it is neither bridged nor metalled. Distance 199½ miles.

Haidarabad to Gulbarga *via* Homnabad, 136 miles, generally practicable at all seasons.

Haidarabad to Sholapur by Homnabad and Naldrug. Practicable in all seasons. Distance 176 miles.

Haidarabad to Jalna, by Bidar and Udghir. 265 miles. Up to Bidar this is a good road, practicable in all weathers. Beyond it is a fair-weather road. From Bidar a road branches off to Mominabad and Aurangabad.

Haidarabad to Medak, 54 miles. Made road practicable in all weathers.

Haidarabad to Kampti, by Nirmal and Edlabad. 188½ miles. This is unmetalled and unbridged. A fair-weather road leads to Medak, 22 miles.

Haidarabad to Chanda. A mere jungle track, unmetalled and unbridged, but practicable in dry weather. Distance 242 miles.

Haidarabad to Hanamkunda and Mangapet. Up to Hanamkunda, distance 87½ miles, this is a made road practicable in all seasons. From Hanamkunda to Mangapet it is a fair-weather road practicable in all seasons, distance 74 miles.

Along the Masulipatam road there are branch roads, passable in fair weather, from Pangal to Haitipamla, 8 miles. Pangal to Nakrikal, 14 miles. Mirialgudiam to Suriapet, 20 miles. Tiparti to Nalgunda, 12 miles, and Malkapur to Nalgunda, 40 miles.

Karnul to Dharwar, *via* Raichur, Lingsugur, and Jalihal. Up to Raichur this is only a fair-weather road. From Raichur to Lingsugur, 56 miles, it is a made road, practicable at all seasons.

Bellari to Kaladgi, *via* Khanagiri. A mere cart track, unmetalled and unbridged. Distance 61 miles in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Branch roads from Khanagiri to Raichur, distance 79 miles. Up to Bhannur this is only a fair-weather road, from Bhannur to Raichur it is a made road. Khanagiri to Kuppal, 24 miles. Sindanur to Mudgal, 14 miles. Both of these are fair-weather roads.

Bellari to Gulbarga, *viâ* Lingsugur and Shorapur. Up to Shorapur, 90 miles, this is a made road passable at most seasons. From Shorapur to Gulbarga it is a fair-weather road, distance 60 miles.

Shorapur to Yadgiri, 30 miles. A made road passable at most seasons.

On the Haidarabad road to Belgaum there are branch roads from Maktal to Kardasur, 14 miles. Gobar to Shorapur, 30 miles. Gobar to Raichur, 15 miles. These are only passable in the dry season.

On the Haidarabad road to Sholapur there are branch roads from Kandi to Patapur, 6 miles. Sadashivpet to Tandur, 32 miles. Rajasur to Tuljapur, 67 miles, and Naldurg to Tuljapur. These are generally practicable at all seasons.

Sholapur to Mominabad and Nander. A mere track, unmade, unmetalled, and unbridged, practicable only in dry weather, 161 miles.

Branch roads between Sholapur and Jalna. Barsi to Kallam, 34 miles. Barsi to Parenda, 14 miles. Birh to Manjalgaon, 32 miles. All these are practicable only in fair weather.

Mominabad to Ahmadnagar *viâ* Darur and Birh. This road is unmetalled and unbridged, and is practicable for carts in the fair weather only, 78½ miles.

Mominabad to Aurangabad *viâ* Darur, Pimpalwari and Dundgaon. A mere track, unmade, unmetalled and unbridged, and is practicable only in the dry weather. 116½ miles.

Ahmadnagar to Jalna *viâ* Toka and Aurangabad. A made road, bridged and drained. Distance 69 miles to Aurangabad, and 108 miles to Jalna.

Aurangabad to Nandgaon, 59 miles. This road is metalled, and, except the Sivna river, is bridged throughout.

Aurangabad to Kanhar, *viâ* Upli Ghat to Roza, and Ellora Ghat to Kanhar, distance 33½ miles. Heavy carts, to avoid the two ghats, go by Kasapkeda to Ellora or Palaswadi. From Ellora it is only a fair-weather road.

Aurangabad to Ellichpur *viâ* Ajanta. Up to Ajanta this is a made road but unmetalled and unbridged.

Aurangabad to Paitan. A fair-weather road.

Jalna to Hingoli. Tolerable road, practicable at all seasons, passing chiefly through Berar. 95 miles.

Hingoli to Akola by Basim. A made road bridged and metalled.

Branch roads from Sikandarabad to Hanamkunda. Gatkaisar to Haidarabad Residency, 14 miles. Kazipet to Warangul, 6 miles. These are passable at all seasons.

Warangul to Medak. A mere cart track, practicable in fair weather only. 101 miles.

Warangul to Karimnagar, same as above, 51 miles.

Masulipatam to Kampti by Kamamet and Hanamkunda. From Nagalwancha to Nagaram this is a made road, unmetalled and unbridged but gravelled, and generally passable for carts at all seasons. 106 miles.

29. The portion of His Highness the Nizám's dominions which suffered more or less from the famine of 1876-77 is situated between $74^{\circ} 52' 20''$ and $79^{\circ} 58' 10''$ east longitude, and between $15^{\circ} 8' 10''$ and $19^{\circ} 27' 10''$ north latitude, comprising the districts of Bír, Naldrug, Gulbargá, Shorápur, West Raichur, East Raichur, Nágar-Karnul, and Nalgundá. It is bounded on the north by the river Godávári, on the east by the districts of Nander, Bídár, Haidarábád, and Khammam, on the south by the rivers Krishna and Tungbhadra, and on the west by the districts of Dhárwár, Kaládgi, Sholápur, and Ahmadnagar. The extreme length from east to west is 337 miles, the extreme breadth from north to south 297 miles, and the total area 30,295 square miles. This tract of country runs along the western and southern boundaries of the territory in two arms of nearly equal length, which meet at an angle of about 60° in the extreme south-western corner. Until quite recently the districts of Bír and Naldrug, together with the Raichur Doáb, were assigned to the British Government by the Treaty of 1853, but after the Indian Mutiny they were restored to the Nizám; while Shorápur, which was governed on a kind of feudal tenure to the Nizám, was also ceded on account of the rebellion of the Rájá. In the present territorial arrangement into Divisions, the Bír district belongs to the North-Western Division, the Naldrug district to the Western, the Gulbargá, Shorápur, East and West Raichur districts to the Southern, and the Nágar-Karnul and Nalgundá districts to the Eastern.

The districts of Bír and Naldrug, situated between the Siná and Mánjirá rivers, constituted a single province during the recent assignment. They possess similar physical features and geological structure, and are tolerably distinct from the trappean portion of the adjoining district Gulbargá, which forms a lower terrace; the rocks consist of trap, while the country is divided between the two rivers by the Balághát. These highlands extend a little below Naldrug, and then branch off to the east along the valley of the Manjirá. The late Colonel Meadows Taylor, who was Deputy Commissioner of this portion of the Assigned Districts, writes as follows, in his *Story of my Life*:—"Naldrug itself lay 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. It has a fine climate, and is very healthy. The tract lying between the Sina river and the hills is lower than the rest, but it is open, free from jungle, and for the most part well cultivated. From it the basalt plateau named the Balaghat rises to a height varying from 400 to 1,000 feet, some of the highest

summits showing 2,400 feet above the level of the sea. This plateau, culturable from its very edge, slopes gradually eastward to the Manjira river, and joins the northern mountain boundary, which extends to Ahmednagar. The Balaghat is renowned all through the Dekhan for its luxuriant crops of wheat and barley, pulse, and oilseeds." Apprehensions of distress and famine, however, were frequent, from the uncertainty of the rainfall. Towards the end of 1853 Colonel Meadows Taylor says:—"There had been no rain since September, and comparatively little before that. Portions of the Bombay Presidency were already suffering, and Shorapur was also in distress."

The districts of Gulbargá and Shorápur have a common area between them consisting of the Bhimá limestones. These rocks run in a lenticular patch, and form a kind of dividing line along the valley of the Kágná river. On the north and west are the lowest terraces of Dekhan trap. On the south and east are the ancient metamorphic rocks of the Shorápur district. The boundary of these latter rocks is pretty distinct, consisting of the hills of Shorápur and Yadgiri. The soil is very fertile, but there is no irrigation, and the crops are entirely dependent on the annual rains. When these fail or are unseasonable, the country presents the appearance of a wilderness, but a few timely showers alter the whole aspect as if by magic. Writing of Shorápur in 1845 Colonel Meadows Taylor says:—"Grain had risen in price, and I was growing anxious, as a famine seemed inevitable." In 1846, however, "there was one of the finest harvests ever remembered, though in the beginning of the season the anxiety owing to the want of rain had been so great." "Such fields of jowari! Such glorious crops I never saw before, and, the people say, have not existed for ten years! The cotton also is very fine, but not so fine as the jowari."

The Raichur Doáb, consisting of the East and West Raichur districts, is a well-watered tract of country intersected by numerous streams, which either flow into the Krishna on the north, or into the Tungbhadra on the south. From its geographical position, however, the rainfall is very uncertain, and when the summer rain fails the deflected currents of the winter monsoon are seldom very copious. The rocks consist mainly of granite, but the alluvial soil of the Doáb is very fertile, and the country offers great facilities for irrigation by means of channels taken from the principal rivers, and also from tanks.

The districts of Nággar-Karnul and Nálkundá are well stored with tanks, and, generally speaking, the failure of a season's rain does not create any wide-spread distress. The famine also was but slightly felt, being mainly confined to the small area that borders the left bank of the Krishna. The rocks here consist of the Kadapá and Karnul limestones and shales, while the remainder of the country is composed of granite.

The principal rivers that flow through the famine districts are the Godávari, the Sinfáná, the Mánjirá, the Thirná, the Siná, the Bhimá, the Kágná, the Krishna, the Tungbhadra, the Musi, the Pedawag, and the Dindái.

Of the hill ranges one runs from Ahmadnagar to Bír, Dárur, Ambajogí, Udghir, and Kanlar, another from Ahmadnagar to Jamkhed, Tuljápúr, and Naldrug, when it turns to the east towards Kallián and Bídár. These two ranges are tolerably continuous, but there are other hills generally in groups as in the Shorápur district, in the Raichur Doab, and from Yadgiri to Koilkondá, Ganapurá, &c. There are also several large tanks in the southern and eastern portions, which will be alluded to when the districts are separately treated of.

No regular census was taken of these districts, but from their natural fertility they have been known to be well populated from the earliest times. The southern and eastern portions, for example, were included in the flourishing kingdom of Telingáná; while the western portions belonged to the powerful Chalukya sovereigns, whose capital was at Kalliáni, near Gulbargá. The kingdom of Sháliváhana, again, was at Paitan, on the Godávari; while Daulatábád, the ancient Deoghir of the Yadava kings, was a little further north. Grant Duff has also placed the famous town of Tagara a little to the north-east of Bír. Later on, Gulbargá was the capital of the Bahmani kingdom when it was founded in the 14th century by Hassan Gangu, while the Raichur Doab was a kind of debateable ground between the Bahmani Sultáns and the Hindu Rájás of Vijayanagar. In the 15th century the capital was removed from Gulbargá to Bídár, and shortly afterwards the Dakhan was divided into five Muhammadan kingdoms, of which four were in the vicinity of these districts, comprising the Nizám Sháhi dynasty at Ahmadnagar, the Barid Sháhi dynasty at Bídár, the Adil Sháhi dynasty at Bijápúr,

and the Kutb Shāhi dynasty at Golkundā. Several large ruins of cities and towns, tanks, channels, fountains, wells, and aqueducts, scattered about the country, point to its former prosperity. The following are some of the principal towns in the different districts:—The Bīrh district belongs to the North-West Division, the Sadr Tālukdār of which has his office at Aurangābād. The Tālukdār has his office at Bīrh, which is the principal town of the district. The other important towns are Mominābād or Ambajogi, where a portion of the Nizām's contingent is at present located, Kaig, Sersala, Ashti, &c.

The Naldrug district belongs to the Western Division, the Sadr Tālukdār of which has his office at Bīdar. The principal town of the district is Naldrug, but the Tālukdār's kacheri is at Dharaseo, where a portion of the Nizām's troops is located. The other important towns are Tuljāpur, Wasi, &c.

In the Southern Division the Sadr Tālukdār's kacheri is at Kulbargā, where the office of the Tālukdār of the district is also held. The other towns are Sedam, Mangalji, &c.

In the Shorāpur district Shorāpur is the principal town, and is also the head-quarters of the Tālukdār. A portion of the Nizām's troops is stationed there. The other towns that may be mentioned are Suggni, Shāpur, and Yadgiri.

The principal town of West Raichur is Lingsugur, the head-quarters of the district, where a part of the Nizām's Contingent is also stationed. The other towns are Tawagiri, Muski, Sindamur, Mudgal, and Kuppal.

The head-quarters of the East Raichur district is Raichur. The other towns are Bannur, Jalihal, &c.

The Sadr Tālukdār's office in the Eastern Division is held at Bonaghir, while the Tālukdār's head-quarters in the Nāgar-Karnul district is at Palmur. The other towns are Maktal, containing a portion of the Nizām's troops, Kuilkundā, Ganapurā, Kalvakurti, Ibrāhimpatam, &c.

The head-quarters of the Nalgundā district is at Nalgundā. The other towns are Devarkundā, Nagulpad, Bonaghir, &c.

30. The following is a description of all the districts that can be said in any way to have been affected by the Famine :—

1. LINGSUGUR DISTRICT.

The Lingsugur District is situated between $15^{\circ} 8' 10''$ and $16^{\circ} 20' 10''$ north latitude, and $75^{\circ} 52'$ and $77^{\circ} 5' 40''$ east longitude. The area, including that of the *jágir* of Kuppal, is 3,372 square miles. The district is bounded on the north by the Kaládgi District and the river Krishna, on the east by the East Raichur District, on the south by the Tungbhadra river, and on the west by the Dhárwár District.

The country is hilly in parts, but the hills are generally in groups, as near Tawagiri, Gadjantargar, Khanagiri, and Kuppal. The rivers of the district consist of the Krishna to the north and the Tungbhadra to the south, while the intervening country is traversed by their numerous tributaries.

There are also several tanks and irrigation channels. The district is divided into four *táluks*,—Gangávatí, Kustagi, Lingsugur, and Sindanur.

2. EAST RAICHUR DISTRICT.

The East Raichur District is situated between $15^{\circ} 50' 15''$ and $16^{\circ} 32' 50''$ north latitude, and $76^{\circ} 34'$ and $78^{\circ} 19'$ east longitude. The area of the district is 2,337 square miles, but the large *jágir* of Gadwal, which, including the *jágir* of Wanápárti, in the Nágara-Karnul District, covers an area of 1,656 square miles, is omitted from this calculation.

The district is bounded on the north and north-east by the Krishna river, on the south and south-east by the Tungbhadra, and on the west by the Lingsugur District.

The district is hilly towards the centre from Sivatal to Raichur and to the confluence of the Tungbhadra with the Krishna, but the hills are not continuous throughout, and to the north of Sivatal and Jalihal they are in groups.

The principal rivers are the Krishna to the north, and the Tungbhadra to the south. The intervening country is crossed by small streams entering the Krishna and Tungbhadra, such as the Koanvag, the Sakadivag, the Nalvag, the Palliamvag, &c. There are also many tanks, some of which are rather large.

The district is divided into five *táluks*—Raichur, Mándvi, Deodrug, Álpur, and Yerghada.

3. SHORA'PUR DISTRICT.

The Shorápur District is situated between $16^{\circ} 11' 10''$ and $17^{\circ} 14'$ north latitude, and $76^{\circ} 21' 5''$ and $77^{\circ} 29'$ east longitude, covering an area of 2,902 square miles.

It is bounded on the north by the river Bhimá and its tributary the Kágná, on the east by the Gulbargá and Nágara-Karnul Districts, on the south by the river Krishna, and on the west by the District of Kaládgi.

The country is hilly on the east in the neighbourhood of Yadgiri, and about the south near Shorápur, &c. The valleys of the Krishna, Bhimá, and Kágná, however, consist generally of extensive plains.

The principal rivers are the Krishna, the Bhimá, and the Kágná, with their numerous tributaries.

There are several tanks in the hilly country about Shorápur and Yadgiri, some of which are of very fair size.

The district is divided into four táluks—Shorápur, Devgaon, Indola, and Sháhpur.

4. GULBARGA' DISTRICT.

The Gulbargá District is situated between $16^{\circ} 45' 10''$ and $17^{\circ} 41' 20''$ north latitude, and between $76^{\circ} 25'$ and $77^{\circ} 55' 20''$ east longitude, covering an area of 3,121 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bída District, on the east by the Districts of Haidarábád and Nágara-Karnul, on the south by the river Bhimá and a portion of the Nágara-Karnul and Shorápur Districts, and on the west by the Kaládgi and Sholápur Districts.

The district consists of extensive plains, but there are a few elevations in the vicinity of Gulbargá.

The principal rivers are the Bhimá and its tributaries the Kágná and the Maradgihattá. The Kágná has two large tributaries, the Benáthorá and the Mulámari.

There are also a few tanks, as at Bosgá, while the south-western portion possesses all the characteristics of the adjoining tank district of Nágara-Karnul.

The district is divided into six táluks—Gulbargá, Kudangal, Sedam, Gurmitkal, Mahágaon, and Chincholi.

5. NALDRUG DISTRICT.

The Naldrug District is situated between $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $19^{\circ} 10' 30''$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 14' 30''$ and $76^{\circ} 36' 20''$ east longitude, covering an area of 3,623 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Mánjirá river and a portion of the Ahmadnagar District, on the east by the District of Bídár, on the south by the Sholápur District, and on the west by the river Siná and the táluks of Jámkhed and Ashti. The district is very scattered, and is a great deal mixed up with British territory, including the parganá of Jámkhed and Bársi, and several villages of the Kaigaon táluk. The Nilangá táluk of this district is situated within the District of Bídár, while the Pátodá táluk is between Bírĥ and Ashti, having little or no connection with the remainder of the district.

The same range of hills which traverses the Bírĥ District between the valleys of the Siná and the Mánjirá continues through this district, from Tuljápúr to Naldrug, when it runs to the east through Kalliáni, Homnábád and Bídár, bounding the valley of the Mánjirá.

The principal rivers of the district are the Siná and the Mánjirá. The Thirná is a smaller river which enters the Mánjirá in the Nilangá táluk.

The district is divided into eight táluks—Naldrug, Tuljápúr, Nilangá, Dharáseo, Pátodá, Kallam, Wansi, and Parendá.

6. BÍRĤ DISTRICT.

The Bírĥ District is situated between $18^{\circ} 27' 10''$ and $19^{\circ} 27' 10''$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 28'$ and $76^{\circ} 47'$ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the river Godávári, on the east by the Nander District, on the south by the river Mánjirá, and on the west by the Naldrug and Ahmadnagar Districts. The táluk of Ashti, however, which belongs to this district, is completely isolated, lying between $18^{\circ} 24' 30''$ and $19^{\circ} 7' 30''$ north latitude, and between $74^{\circ} 52' 20''$ and $75^{\circ} 28' 45''$ east longitude. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the District of Ahmadnagar, on the south and south-west by the river Siná, and on the east by the táluk of Jámkhed and the Naldrug District. The total area, including the táluk of Ashti, is 3,878 square miles.

The district is traversed by a range of hills which run from the highlands of Ahmadnagar to the towns of Bírĥ, Dárur, and Mominábád, separating the valley of the Godávári from that of the Mánjirá. Above the source of the latter river the main range from the highlands of Ahmadnagar runs south-east, separating the valley of the Mánjirá from that of the Siná. There are also outliers to the north of Bírĥ, between the Sinfáná and Godávári rivers.

The drainage of the Ashti *táluk* is effected by the Siná river and the tributaries on its left bank. The remaining portion of the district is drained by the Godávári, the Sinfána, and the Mánjirá with their tributaries.

The district is divided into six *táluks*—Bírh, Ambájogi, Patrud, Kaij, Gevarai, and Ashti.

7. NALGUNDA' DISTRICT.

The Nalgundá District is situated between $16^{\circ} 20' 50''$ and $17^{\circ} 47' 40''$ north latitude, and $78^{\circ} 38' 50''$ and $79^{\circ} 58' 10''$ east longitude, covering an area of 4,131 square miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the Khammam District, on the south by the Krishna river and a portion of the Nággar-Karnul District, and on the west by the Nággar-Karnul and Haidarábád Districts. The country, like Nággar-Karnul, is very hilly in groups, especially near Ganápura, Devarkundá, and Bonghir, also along the valleys of the Krishna and its tributaries the Dindni and the Pedavag. There are numerous tanks, some of the larger of which are at Devalpalli, Cherupalli, Gokavaram, &c. The principal rivers are the Krishna, and its tributaries the Musi, the Vaimalair, the Dindni, the Pedavag, the Naddi, and a portion of the Palair river.

The district is divided into five *táluks*—Nalgundá, Devalpalli, Vemalkundá, Suriapet, and Devarkundá.

8. NA'GAR-KARNUL DISTRICT.

The Nággar-Karnul District is situated between $15^{\circ} 56' 30''$ and $17^{\circ} 27' 50''$ north latitude, and $77^{\circ} 16' 40''$ and $79^{\circ} 16' 40''$ east longitude, covering an area of 5,276 square miles; but, as was mentioned in the East Raichur District, the *jágir* of Wanápárti is excluded from this calculation. The district is bounded on the north by the Haidarábád District and a portion of the Nalgundá District, on the east by the Nalgundá District, on the south by the river Krishna, and on the west by the Shorápur and Gulbargá Districts. The country is hilly to the north of Maktal, between Koilkundá and Yadgiri, in the Shorápur District, also on the south along the valley of the Krishna. Near the Haidarábád District there are groups of hills at Ibráhimpatam, Malkápur, and Kasampet. The whole district is more or less undulating and hilly, and is covered with a network of tanks, the largest of which are at Ibráhimpatam, Cherlapalli, Palliam, &c.

The principal river is the Krishna, forming its southern boundary. The other rivers are the Dindni, with its tributary the Dhaivag, and the Pedavag, besides several other streams which enter the Krishna.

The district is divided into seven *táluks*—Nággar-Karnul, Koilkundá, Náráyanpet, Maktal, Kalvákurti, Jedcherlá, and Devakadrai.

31. Such was the region threatened by famine in 1876, and such are the facts regarding rainfall to which particular attention needs to be directed. Before proceeding to describe the course of events in 1876 and 1877, as has been already remarked, it is necessary that reference should be made to the condition of His Highness's dominions at this period. Otherwise a clear grasp cannot be taken either of the task before the administration, or an adequate idea be formed of the manner in which it was met and overcome.

32. His Highness's dominions have, in spite of occasional drawbacks, prospered exceedingly during the past twenty-four years. The number of cultivators has steadily increased, but unfortunately there are no records from which the exact proportion of increase can be determined. As, however, it was desirable that facts should be tested by comparison, inquiry was made and documents were found which showed the number of cultivators in the year 1264 Fasli (1854-55 A.D.) in some of the Maháratvári districts. In five tálukas of the Aurangábád district it appears that the number of cultivators in that year was 11,040. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77 A.D.) they rose to 17,188, thus showing an increase of 6,148, or 56 per cent.

33. In eight tálukas of the Naldrug district (which was restored by the British Government in 1274 Fasli, 1864 A.D.) it appears that in that year the number of cultivators was 19,600. In 1286 Fasli (1877 A.D.) they rose to 27,451, thus showing an increase of 7,851, or 40 per cent. In four tálukas of the Lingsugur district (also restored in 1864 A.D.) the number of cultivators in that year was 28,269. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77 A.D.) the number rose to 33,900, showing an increase of 5,631, or 20 per cent. In five tálukas of East Raichur, which also comes in the category of the restored districts, the number of cultivators in 1864 was 26,499. In the year 1286 Fasli (1877 A.D.) the number rose to 32,710, showing an increase of 6,211, or 19 per cent.

34. What is true of the number of cultivators, viz., that there has been a large increase, is true also of the cultivated area. A detailed account of the increase of the cultivated area is set forth in the Revenue Minister's Administration Report for 1284 Fasli, which has been compiled from the reports submitted by the Tálukdárs. At the commencement no efforts were spared to get at the correct area under cultivation during previous years, in order to compare the results with those returned as under cultivation during 1284 Fasli, and thus determine the increase on this head. But all means adopted to secure this end proved of no avail, excepting in the

case of a few talukás in which the increase in the cultivation will appear from the accompanying table:—

Táluká.	Cultivated Area, in Acres.		Increase.	Per cent. of Increase.
	1260 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.		
1	2	3	4	5
Gaverai and Ashti.	231,435	598,910	367,475	158.7
Five talukás of Indur.	72,063	152,603	80,540	111.7
Two talukás of Nalgundá.	54,404	216,334	161,930	297.6
Medak.....	43,187	137,516	94,329	218.4
East Raichur and West Raichur excluding Kuppal...	1,267,180	1,673,553	406,373	32.7
Naldrug, exclusive of Táluká Ausa.	1,078,031	1,444,623	366,592	34.0
Paitan, Vazáput, and Gándápur.	243,331	621,309	377,978	155.3
Jalná.	92,195	212,873	120,678	130.9
Tehsil Sharki (east).	149,048	288,130	139,082	93.3

35. For Naldrug and East and West Raichur the year in column 2 ought to be read as Fasli 1270 (1861 A.D.), because that was the year in which the British Government restored these districts to His Highness the Nizám. From this it would appear that the increase in these districts has been very great (one-third of its former area) after their restoration to His Highness's Government. I consider the increase in the restored districts to be greater than what has been shown in the foregoing table, for when in 1285 Fasli I went to Raichur, to inquire into the condition of the country, I was told by Mr. Berámji Mánékji, the Tálukdár, that there existed a good deal of concealed cultivation, which, of course, was not entered in the Patváris' papers, and which paid no assessment.

36. Two other points only remain for notice here, but they are of the highest importance. They are (1) improvement in the condition of cultivators, and (2) increase of revenue. As regards the first point, history is clear in indicating that during the first half of the present century the condition of the people generally, and of the cultivators particularly, was very deplorable. A few instances in proof of this statement, and serving to show the progress, may be given. An entire revolution in system has taken place, and the difference between what was the condition of the people, and what their condition now is, is most marked.

37. The period to which attention may be drawn are the years of this century prior to the assumption of the office of Minister by His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I. Of that time it is said that the mode of collection of revenue was barbarous in the extreme. An individual wealthy, or at least presumed to be

wealthy, was made Tálukdár on offering to pay a certain sum at particular periods into the treasury. This was supposed to represent his collections from the district assigned to him, and a deduction of two annas per rupee was allowed for expenses. The fact was, however, that the amount collected and the sum paid into the treasury bore very little relation to each other. The Tálukdár, as a rule, remained in Haidarábád,—one authority says, “sunk in sloth, from which he was roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest kind,” and deputed to Tehsildárs (who were then termed Náibs) the collection of the revenues he had farmed. Each Tálukdár, on assuming charge, made a clear sweep of all subordinates, and his Tehsildár proceeded to the district with new men, himself having “the power of a satrap with the pay of an ensign.” In the collection of his dues the Tehsildár generally made friends with the Zamindárs, and together they literally fleeced the poor raiyat. It seldom happened that a season’s collections were got in without riots or disturbances of a serious nature. Zamindárs sometimes found the Tehsildár’s exactions too severe to be borne, and hastened to Haidarábád to see the Tálukdár. “If,” says Dr. Bradley, evidently describing circumstances with which he was personally acquainted, “the Zamindár gets no redress at the hands of the Tálukdár, he goes at once to the Minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress if he is in a position to give a good bribe. If he comes empty-handed his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can to make his peace with the Tehsildár, lest a worse fate befall him.” It more than once happened during the earlier part of the century that Zamindárs were able to set the central authority at defiance, and refuse to pay the sums due to the Sarkár. The system of farming revenues was carried on from one class of functionaries to another, until the whole hierarchy of officials was corrupt, and the cultivating classes were made to pay for all. Immense sums of money were obtained from the raiyats, only a small proportion of which reached the treasury. As might be expected, such a system bred many abuses, the result of which was that the cultivator became a bond-slave to petty officials and money-lenders, to an extent and manner unknown in these days. Several instances of this kind are cited by Dr. Bradley, but need not be set out at length here. Testimony is borne to the correctness of the statements made by this European observer, by native officials. Maulivi Názár Ahmad, Sadar Tálukdár, after elaborate inquiries recently conducted by him, says of the Northern Division (Dr. Bradley had been writing of the Eastern Division),—“The great difficulty with the Haidarábád Government in those days was to obtain funds, so that the man who offered the highest sum, together with a nazaráná, was appointed Thekádár and designated Tálukdár, having one or more talukás under his charge. . . . Neither he nor his subordinate, the Gattedár, had any

direct dealing with the cultivators, who, in matters of land revenue, were subject to the Sarbastedár. . . . Government imposed on the Tálukdárs or Guttedárs no rules or regulations whatever for the protection of the raiyat, nor did they, in their turn, impose any check upon their subordinates; the result was, the peasantry were squeezed to the utmost extent consistent with their being able to cultivate, and yield revenue either in the shape of money or produce. . . . The only principle which guided their conduct was to squeeze as much as possible out of the cultivators. . . . The written *dauls* still extant in many villages are amply sufficient to show that if servants were to be paid their wages, if a horse was to be purchased, if a wedding was to be celebrated, if a holiday was to be observed, if a house was to be built, the cultivator had to find the wherewithal whereby all these expenses were to be paid. If a man wore clean and respectable clothes, or his women-folk a few paltry ornaments, these were made pretexts for extortion, a charge of necromancy or theft, or any other criminal charge, was trumped up, and the individual was soon fleeced of all his possessions, poor though they might be." The unscientific and hap-hazard method of fixing the boundaries of long-resident raiyats will serve to show the manner in which administration was carried on. A man stood on a *machan*, or temporary platform where boys sit to scare away birds, and slung a stone from a string to each of the four points of the compass. The places where the stones fell were considered to indicate the sides of a square forming the boundaries of the holding. All the evils which, in every part of the world, have marked the payment of taxes in kind to a farmer-general, were in flourishing existence. On the one hand, the raiyat was closely watched to prevent fraud of the renter; on the other, the cultivator made use of every opportunity to cheat his creditor, and secure as large a share of his own work as was possible. At every stage of cultivation there was oppression, but the climax was reached when the time for the weighing and sharing of the grain had come. Only one-third of the produce reached the cultivator, and then not free of exactions, for the third remaining had often to be sold at just such sums as the village Baniás, at the instance of the Government official or *saúkár*, chose to pay. Bad as was the state of things which marked collections in kind, it is said that when the levy was in money his position was far worse. The one object in the mind of the renter was to get returns large enough to cover his estimate. The cultivator was hampered on every hand. "The Sarbastedár had to give permission before the fields could be fenced; again, his leave was required before the crop could be reaped; and afterwards before the thrashing and winnowing could be carried through. When the season or crop promised to leave a profit to the cultivator, one or all of these occasions were seized upon for levying extra revenue, and also by the underlings to secure numberless small exactions." And so on, until the situation.

of the poor cultivator was truly wretched. In good seasons he was not allowed to reap any profit ; in bad seasons all he had was taken away from him, and he was left absolutely destitute. Much evidence is available confirmatory of the state of things already described, but it is unnecessary to multiply instances which simply serve to corroborate each other. One instance, however, showing the cruelty resorted to, may be mentioned. Mr. Baháuddin Khán, a native of Haidarábád, and First Tálukdár of the Parbhaini district, writes :—“ If money could not be obtained from the cultivator by disposing of the produce, or the produce did not furnish sufficient security to meet the demands,—always excessive,—his cattle and household furniture were attached. Then his physical frame was taken in hand : stones were placed on his head and back, and pincers (made of elastic wood) were applied to his nose and ears, his legs and hands were tied like those of the horse and other beasts, and chameleons were forced into his *dhoti*. If it was known that the raiyat possessed money enough to pay the revenue charge, but was withholding it from stubbornness, his fingers were wrapped in well-oiled cloth, to which a match was applied, and the poor wretch was compelled to yield to the torment.” The consequence of all this was that the cultivators emigrated in large numbers, and many districts became almost depopulated. No class of holders of the soil escaped severe oppression. No department existed to defend the rights of the raiyats, and they were powerless to help themselves. Such was the condition of affairs until the Fasli year 1263 (1853 A.D.), when ends the first of the three periods I have chosen for illustration.

38. On the occupation of the charge of His Highness's dominions by H. E. Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I., His Excellency at once commenced land revenue reform. First, he abolished the Guttedári system, the evils of which have been just described. Instead of unpaid revenue farmers, whose interest it was to oppress the people, salaried officers were appointed whose sole business it was to hear the complaints of raiyats and administer justice. These received authority over the collectors of revenue, and held them in check. Illegal extortions were, to a large extent, done away with, and the raiyats enabled to feel that, beyond legal exactions, they had nothing to fear. The effect of this wise measure was at once apparent. Cultivation, which formerly had been distasteful, now became an object of eager speculation. As they began to find they could really reap what they had sown, hope revived, and with hope the *kunbis'* habits of industry became once more apparent. Both the area of cultivation and the *jamá* began to increase. From 1263 (1853) to 1274 (1864) were these salutary reforms persisted in, with most marked results.

39. From 1865 to the present time the work of reform has not slackened,

nor been permitted to fall back. After the manner of British districts, the country was separated into five divisions and sixteen districts. The system adopted has been of great service in removing inequalities, and in facilitating the work of administration. There are many evils connected with the raiyatvári system, obvious to all. Sensible of these, His Excellency the Minister contemplated the introduction of the zamindári system, but the difficulties in the way were found to be insuperable. The zamindári system was given up, reluctantly—at least for a time. The strongest argument in Sir Sálár Jang's mind was that land, parcelled out into small holdings, owned by a class of indigent cultivators, can never acquire its legitimate proprietary value. Such men, under the conditions in respect to markets for produce, and from other reasons, which exist in India, can scarcely be expected to accumulate wealth, and be able to bear the brunt of hard times. The greatest possible care and caution were exercised in making the reforms alluded to, with the result that the raiyat benefited to a far greater extent than could have been anticipated. "Line upon line, and precept upon precept," could be given which would show how this has been brought about, but a Report like the present is not the place in which to enter into such details. It must suffice to say that the condition of the cultivators has vastly improved, their peace of mind has been restored, their confidence has returned, and they carry on their cultivation without any fear; they have spent a large portion of their savings in bettering the quality of their land, have improved their household furniture and social standing, have increased the number of their cattle, and have acquired the necessary—in some cases more than the necessary—gear. So much by way of contrast. It cannot, however, be said for a moment that the condition of the cultivators has so much risen that it can be held out as a final and satisfactory example. Complaints arise constantly, and the improvement in the condition of the peasantry is not satisfactory. Far from it. There are still required many necessary changes, some of which are gradually being made; and there still exist grievances, some of which are perhaps inseparable from the raiyatvári system. These the Government is redressing as far as possible. It may, however, be fairly stated that the present condition of the cultivators bears exactly the same relation to that in which they were twenty-five years ago, and previously, which freedom bears to slavery. In that earlier period, as has been shown, they were crushed with exactions at every turn; they could not count upon retaining more than the barest subsistence, so that life was scarcely worth living. Now they know that they can reap the crops they have so diligently cared for; their homesteads are secure, though humble; their families are happy and contented; their standard of living has been raised, and they can look forward to the future with hope for themselves and their children.

40. One of the statements prepared in connection with the Revenue Administration Report for 1284 (1874 A.D.) is given below. It shows the average area of land held by each cultivator, and the average *jamá* paid by each. By referring to this table it will be seen that in Telingáná the average Government *jamá* per cultivator amounts to 41 British rupees, in Maháratvári to 33 British rupees.

District.	Number of Cultivators.	Land held by each Cultivator, in Acres.			Average Assessment per Cultivator, in British Rupees.		
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Medak	14,482	6.16	3.32	9.48	23 3 2	36 6 5	59 9 7
Indur	27,744	5.91	1.31	7.22	15 1 8	29 10 1	44 11 9
Yalgandal	39,548	8.15	2.8	10.95	12 13 0	26 8 6	39 5 6
Sirpur-Tandur	12,484	14.38	.19	14.57	9 14 5	1 2 1	11 0 6
Khammam	41,707	8.64	1.68	10.32	11 15 4	22 14 2	54 13 6
Nalgundá	22,023	19.65	1.88	21.53	22 6 10	18 5 3	40 12 1
Nágar-Karnul.....	17,322	15.93	2.78	18.71	14 0 10	46 1 0	60 1 10
Total of Telingáná	1,75,310	10.4	2.04	12.44	14 15 2	26 1 0	41 0 2
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangábád	29,955	46.02	1.45	47.47	42 4 1	6 10 0	48 14 1
Bírh	29,942	49.28	.72	50	32 6 8	2 5 9	34 12 5
Parbhaini	30,062	32.09	1.38	33.47	30 1 3	3 7 7	33 8 10
Bídar	21,567	17.43	.31	17.74	31 4 0	3 3 9	34 7 9
Nander	32,876	25.37	.03	25.67	34 4 6	0 12 1	35 0 7
Naldrug	10,137	48.59	1.14	49.73	29 15 8	4 13 3	34 12 11
Raichur	33,562	23.3	.43	23.73	21 5 9	2 3 10	23 9 7
Lingsogur	32,708	26.55	.25	26.8	21 7 7	1 10 10	23 2 5
Shorápur.....	30,843	18.6	.02	18.26	20 3 5	2 2 1	22 5 6
Gulbargá	15,790	23.74	.74	24.48	35 14 5	12 9 7	48 8 0
Total of Maháratvári	2,67,442	30.03	.64	30.94	29 6 6	3 6 6	32 13 0
Grand Total.....	4,42,752	22.42	1.2	23.62	23 10 8	12 6 1	36 0 9

41. The average of the gross income of each cultivator has also been ascertained. In Telingáná (seven districts) the average assessment paid is British Rs. 41, the value of the produce being British Rs. 230, showing the proportion of revenue to

the value of the produce as 5·6—certainly a very moderate assessment. For Mahārātvāri (ten districts) the assessment is British Rs. 33, value of produce British Rs. 309, and proportion of revenue 9·4. The proportions range from 16·42 in Bīrh to 4·51 in Gulbargā. In the other districts they are as follows :—Aurangābād 10·8, Parbhaini 10·9, Bīdar 5·8, Nander 7·43, Naldrug 12·35, Raichur 6·75, Lingsugur 8·39, and Shorāpur 9. The combined totals for the whole country are :—Average assessment Rs. 36, average value of produce Rs. 278 ; proportion of revenue to value of produce 7·71. These are facts, it is submitted, with which His Highness's Government may feel highly gratified.

42. The progress indicated in the foregoing paragraphs characterises also the Government revenue in its different branches.

43. The total revenues derived by Government from the country at large in 1263 Fasli (1853) were Chālāni* Rs. 74,81,793, or Hāli Sicca Rs. 68,01,630. Of this gross sum, the revenues farmed out amounted to Chālāni Rs. 23,60,161, and the revenues directly administered by Government itself amounted to Chālāni Rs. 51,21,632. The various sources from which these revenues were derived are as follows :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue.....	64,85,098
A'bkāri.....	1,72,725
Customs Duties	4,65,983
Miscellaneous Revenues	3,57,986

44. In 1284 Fasli (1874 A.D.) the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,56,27,965. With the exception of a trifling sum of about Rs. 698, derived from a few hundred acres of land which were farmed out, the whole revenues were administered direct by Government.† The different heads under which the revenues were collected are as follows :—

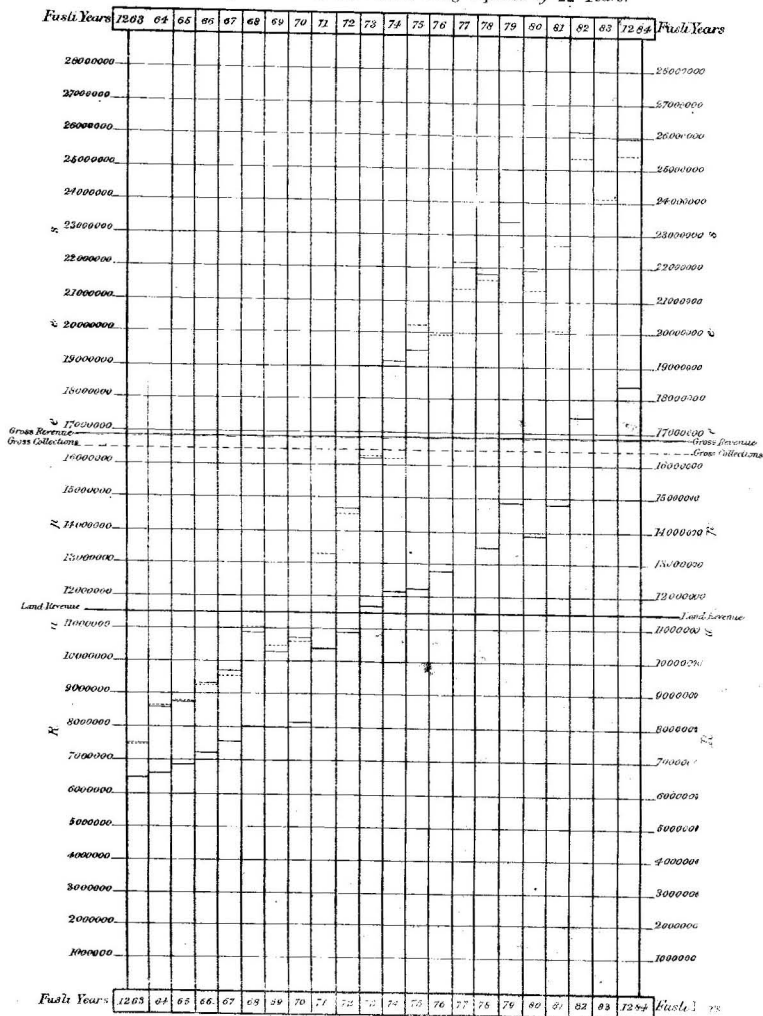
	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,84,28,129
A'bkāri	28,57,570
Customs	24,89,827
Miscellaneous Revenues	18,52,439

45. The following tabular statement shows the revenues realised every year

* Before and during the Fasli year 1263, Chālāni rupees were the current coin, the difference between the value of this and Hāli Sicca Rupees being ten per cent. One hundred and ten Chālāni rupees were equivalent to one hundred Hāli Sicca rupees.

† It may be mentioned here that the surplus derived from the Berāra, from jāgir villages temporarily attached by the order of Government, and the revenues derived from the Sarf-i-Khānā, &c., have been excluded from the sum mentioned above.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuation in the GROSS and LAND REVENUES in the Divani Districts of H H the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, from 1263 to 1284 Fushli, being a period of 22 Years.



EXPLANATION

...the Sark-e-Khas Talukans, and such Jaghir villages and Esmat Lands as are in the possession of Jaghirdars and Esmatdars, and such Jaghir Villages as have been temporarily attached but which have not been included in the Divani Districts and Tankishu Mahals or those that have been placed in the possession of Nchieten and Saradars for the maintenance of Troops, and surplus of the Berar Revenue.

- The Light Blue space shows the Annual Gross Revenue.
- The Deep Blue space shows the Annual Land Revenue.
- The Red Straight Line shows the Average past Land Revenue.
- The Green Straight Line shows the Average past Gross Revenue.
- The Dotted Black Line shows the Annual Gross Collections.
- The Thick Broken Straight Line shows the Average past Gross Collections.

EXAMPLE
Year 1279.

Gross Revenue Rupees 2,34,27,435.
Land Revenue Rupees 1,48,99,082
Gross Collections Rupees 2,26,05,602

from 1263 to 1284 Fasli. The figures given below are also embodied in a diagram facing this page :—

Fasli Year.	Land Revenue.	A'bkāri.	Customs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Details of Column 6.		Actual Receipts.
						Revenues administered by Government.	Revenues farmed out under Amils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1263.....	64,85,098	1,72,725	4,65,983	3,57,986	74,81,793	51,21,632	23,60,161	74,18,944
1264.....	66,56,071	4,55,139	5,79,031	9,07,440	85,97,682	83,34,046	2,63,635	86,11,483
1265.....	68,30,567	4,82,668	6,55,180	7,30,265	86,98,682	85,30,004	1,68,678	87,35,542
1266.....	72,34,822	3,60,080	7,39,194	9,84,014	93,18,112	9,25,363	1,12,748	92,76,566
1267.....	75,24,584	4,26,021	7,69,650	9,41,270	96,61,527	95,42,070	1,19,456	95,33,307
1268.....	79,92,681	5,13,945	5,99,990	17,98,886	1,09,05,503	1,07,78,441	1,27,061	1,09,96,200
1269.....	79,47,799	4,26,861	7,87,014	11,58,616	1,03,20,291	1,02,52,446	67,844	1,04,60,363
1270.....	81,39,102	5,29,079	7,75,292	12,68,595	1,07,12,069	1,06,45,352	66,716	1,06,52,425
1271.....	1,04,27,907	8,49,047	16,05,763	11,07,368	1,39,90,087	1,39,64,691	25,395	1,32,49,310
1272.....	1,09,48,150	7,82,248	16,77,273	12,52,651	1,46,60,323	1,46,34,927	25,395	1,45,62,046
1273.....	1,17,69,708	9,25,413	14,29,728	15,51,046	1,56,75,897	1,56,50,702	25,194	1,57,00,845
1274.....	1,23,32,347	12,92,362	42,42,687	12,74,500	1,91,41,897	1,91,16,702	25,194	1,90,98,933
1275.....	12,32,226	15,45,851	34,79,379	20,96,151	1,94,23,608	1,93,93,057	30,551	2,02,06,122
1276.....	1,27,84,159	19,15,395	30,86,530	22,02,009	1,99,88,095	1,99,87,327	767	1,94,69,562
1277.....	1,40,00,615	24,58,898	19,91,399	27,85,987	2,22,36,900	2,22,36,133	767	21,37,168
1278.....	1,34,98,150	21,60,320	30,97,016	19,53,383	2,17,08,870	2,17,08,103	767	2,15,77,375
1279.....	1,48,99,082	22,80,032	31,88,971	29,91,188	2,33,59,275	2,33,58,507	767	2,25,97,442
1280.....	1,39,16,664	23,44,880	26,53,485	29,32,318	2,18,47,349	18,46,582	767	2,12,58,011
1281.....	1,48,36,972	26,04,283	24,69,160	25,88,297	2,24,98,713	2,24,97,946	767	23,13,644
1282.....	1,74,76,837	2,78,414	28,02,262	28,79,871	2,58,67,385	2,58,66,618	767	2,50,57,880
1283.....	1,63,90,582	27,53,979	28,04,727	29,18,812	2,48,68,102	2,48,67,334	767	2,39,69,950
1284.....	1,84,28,129	28,57,570	24,89,827	18,52,439	2,56,27,965	2,56,27,208	697	2,50,72,272

The figures given above have been taken from the returns furnished by the Accountant General, up to the end of 1284 Fasli. These figures are embodied in a diagram facing this page, and will at a glance show the increase that has been effected. To get an idea of the revenues up to 1288 Fasli, I cannot do better than quote here from a Minute written by His Excellency Sir Salár Jang on the Financial Statement for 1288 Fasli ; it must be remembered that this is after the famine of 1286-87 :—

“ Before the year 1263 Fasli the finances of the State were in the utmost confusion. No accounts were kept regularly ; the revenue of the State was

Heads of Income.	REVENUE.				INCREASE.							
	1263 Fasli.	1274 Fasli.	1284 Fasli.	Estimated for 1288 Fasli.	In 1274 Fasli as compared with 1263 Fasli.		In 1284 Fasli as compared with 1274 Fasli.		Estimated for 1288 Fasli.			
					Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	In 1288 Fasli as compared with 1284 Fasli.		In 1288 Fasli as compared with 1263 Fasli.	
									Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Land Revenue.	Rs. 64,85,099 58,95,544	Rs. 1,23,82,347	Rs. 1,64,28,139	Rs. 1,88,82,061	Rs. 64,36,803	109.18	Rs. 60,95,792	49.4	Rs. 4,53,922	2.4	Rs. 1,29,86,517	220.2
A'bkári	1,72,725 1,57,023	12,92,362	28,57,570	34,15,375	11,35,339	723.04	15,65,208	121.1	5,57,805	19.5	32,58,352	2,075.08
Customs	4,65,983 4,23,621	42,42,687	24,89,827	34,83,441	38,19,066	901.5	.....	.....	9,98,614	30.3	30,59,820	722.6
Miscellaneous	3,57,986 3,25,442	12,74,500	18,52,429	23,63,047	9,49,058	291.6	5,77,929	45.3	10,10,618	54.6	25,37,605	779.7
Total	74,81,793 68,01,630	1,91,41,896	2,56,27,965	2,86,43,924	1,23,40,266	181.4	64,86,069	33.8	30,15,959	11.8	2,18,42,294	321.1

In column 2, the black figures represent Hái coin, while those in ordinary type represent the Chái rupees. In the other columns the figures exhibiting amounts of money represent the Hái coin only.

very small, and far below the expenditure. The debts of the State were rapidly increasing, and the financial difficulties were only met by raising loans that threatened to get beyond the power of Government to meet. Along with the reforms which have been gradually introduced in the administration since 1263 Fasli, the revenues of the State have also been steadily improving. The following table shows the financial improvement in income at the end of every decennial period since the year 1263 Fasli, in comparison with the estimated revenues for the year 1288 Fasli:—

"In paras. 16 and 17* of the Financial Statement, which embrace a complete account of the income of the State in 1284 as compared with that of 1263, it has been shown that if the increase of revenue due to the resumption of jágirs, ináms, &c., and the restoration of a portion of the Assigned Districts be allowed for, a balance of Rs. 1,16,17,852 will still be left to represent the net increase of revenue due to expansion of cultivation and other *boná fide* improvements. In other words, a *boná fide* increase of 172·5 per cent. is shown over the revenues of 1263."

46. From the facts and figures given here it will be evident that the condition of the country has greatly improved during the past twenty years. Anarchy and misrule were succeeded by order and good government, with results which have been stated. Here I cannot do better than quote from the Administra-

* "16. The increase that has taken place by degrees in the extent of khálsá land, in the produce of agriculture, in the returns of trade, and in the revenue from land and other sources since His Excellency Sir Fálár Jang came into office will be apparent from the figures in the following statement, and from an examination of the present economical and social condition of the people.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE DIVANI REVENUES IN 1263 AND 1284.

1263 Faali.	Chá'ni Sicca.		Háh Sicca.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
The revenues of Diváni Táluku	71,66,911	1 6		
Sivál Sadr, or revenues from miscellaneous sources	3,14,881	1 8		
			74,81,792	3 2
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Villages alienated to Jágirdárs	6,69,816	3 10		
Cesses remitted	3,41,802	1 11		
				10,11,318 5 9
				57,90,310 14 11
1284 Faali.				
The revenue of Diváni Táluku, including Land Revenue, Forests, A'bkári, and Customs	2,41,01,450	10 9		
Sivál Sadr, or revenues from miscellaneous sources, viz., Postage, the Mint, Stamps, &c.....	9,66,984	11 8½		
				2,50,68,435 6 5¼
Increase of revenue over 1263				1,92,78,124 7 6½

SOURCES OF INCREASE.

	Rs.	A. P.
(1) Resumption of Jágirs	1,279,965	8 9
(2) Resumption of Tánkhá Táluku	29,63,983	11 5
(3) Restored portion of Assigned Districts	26,84,725	12 2
(4) Resumption of Inám and Sir Lands.. ..	7,31,596	12 10
(5) Increase of cultivation and other sources	1,16,17,852	10 4½
Total	1,92,78,124	7 6½

"17. Each of these five sources of increase of revenue is satisfactory in itself, and a clear proof of the progressive character of the administration—the last more than all the rest put together. From the above statement it will also appear that the increase in the extent and the revenue of the khálsá, or revenue-bearing territory, during this period of twenty-one years has been two-fold and in two ways. In the first place, the extent of territory has been nearly doubled by the resumption of jágirs, and by the restoration of a portion of the Assigned Districts. And in the second place, the revenue has doubled itself owing to a *boná fide* growth of resources and increase of receipts, quite irrespective of the accretion due to increase of territory from the two sources mentioned above. If this last item be taken into account,—and there is no reason why it should not,—the revenue will be found to have increased three-fold."

* N.B.—Receipts from A'yápati (Balotá cess), the Berár surplus, the income from the Railway, Recoveries, and the revenues of Tánkhá Táluku are not included in this sum.

tion Report for 1869-70 by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., late Resident of Haidarabad. Speaking of the improved condition of the country, Mr. Saunders says :—

“ Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that the Hyderabad with which I first became acquainted in 1860 was to the Hyderabad which was described in, for example, the despatches of my predecessor of 1820, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalf, as the England of the present day is to the England of the Stuarts ; a result essentially due, as Government is aware, to the beneficent administration and sound financial policy of the present Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and to the support afforded to him by my predecessors in office.

“ Not only was the public treasury full, but the annual income of the State exceeded the annual expenditure by about eight lakhs of rupees (£80,000) ; while the credit of the Government stood proportionately high. Owing chiefly to the abolition of the baneful system of former times, by which the collection of the revenue was farmed out to contractors, disturbances in the interior of the country had become rare.”

Again, in Chapter IV. of his Administration Report, speaking on revenue matters, Mr. Saunders states :—

“ In no respect does the recent administration of His Highness's country contrast more favourably with the state of things prevailing twenty years ago than in regard to revenue matters.

“ The old method of collecting the public dues has already been incidentally alluded to. Its essential feature was that the revenue, instead of being collected by the Government itself, through officers regularly appointed for the purpose, was raised by assigning or farming out whole districts to contractors ; on the understanding that these, some of whom were military chiefs, others bankers, and others private individuals, should realize the State demand, with, of course, as much in addition as they might be able to compass on their own account. The evils inherent in such a system require no explanation.”

Speaking of the Police arrangements, Mr. Saunders says :—

“ The Police had been put on a satisfactory footing ; and life and property were [are now] only slightly more insecure in His Highness's territory than in many parts of the country subject to our own administration.”

47. By far the greater portion of the cultivable area of all the districts is devoted to rainy food-crops. In Telingána, where the total area cultivated is 2,182,874 acres, the percentage under food-crops is 82·2, leaving for other crops 17·8 only. In Maháratvári, where the total is 82,81,303 acres, the proportions are 80·6 and 19·4 respectively. The averages on the whole (10,464,177 acres) are 80·9 and 19·1. In Nander, a cotton-growing district, the percentage of acres under non-food-crops is 35·5. Medak goes to the other extreme with 7·1.

48. Investigations have been made as to the average amount of yield per acre, but the results have not been very satisfactory. Such as they are, however, tested by actual weighing in the field, they show (in twenty-eight fields taken as a

fair average) the highest amount of produce per bighá is twelve maunds four seers, of which the principal crop (jowári) weighed ten maunds eight seers, and the subordinate crops one maund thirty-six seers, which give per acre sixteen maunds eleven seers (= 1,334 lbs. avoirdupois). The lowest amount of produce per bighá is four maunds twenty seers, of which jowári was three maunds, while the subordinate crops one maund twenty seers, or six maunds two seers (= 494 lbs.) per acre. But as, to my understanding, such experiments are not satisfactory, I have made many experiments by actual weighing in the fields, but always discovered vast discrepancies in the results. I have seen fields of the best description which, owing to temporary causes, produced a splendid crop one year, and a miserable one the next. Not to speak of a whole province, the determination of the amount of the produce per acre of a táluká, therefore, appears to me most difficult.

49. The fertility of the country is such that in favourable seasons a surplus so much as sixteen lakhs of tons is left for storage or for exportation. A most elaborate statement has been prepared showing the cultivated area, produce, consumption, and surplus that remained for export in Fasli 1234 (1874 A. D.). It is as follows:—

District.	Cultivated Area under Food produce. (Acres.)	Estimated Amount of Food produce. (Tons.)	Population.		Amount of Food consumed at the rate of 12 chittaks per head per diem, or 19 maunds per 1,000 souls, or 6,937 maunds (247 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons) per year. (Tons.)	Balance of Store for Export. (Tons.)
			Of District.	Per Square Mile of Cultivated Area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TELINGA'NA'.						
Medak	127 688	155 737	156,079	726	38,657	117,080
Indur	146 446	163 659	243 298	777	60 260	103,399
Yalgundal .. .	371 084	272,222	460 610	680	114,083	158,139
Sirpur-Tandur ..	128,180	40,510	147,973	521	36,650	3,860
Khammam	379 328	230 762	270,250	402	66,935	163,827
Nalgundá	373 774	148 363	226,619	306	56,129	92,234
Nágar-Karnul ..	268 634	146 656	157,184	310	38,931	107,725
Total Telinganá ..	1,795,134	1 157,909	1,662,013	487	411,645	746 264
MAHA'RATVA'RA'.						
Aurangábád	1,305 795	315,568	331,702	149	78,584	236,984
Birh	1 242,351	380,918	258,338	110	63 985	316,933
Parbhaini	815,161	208,853	276,620	176	68 513	140,340
Bidar	306,800	82,820	212 001	355	52,508	30,312
Nander	544,275	130 731	347,612	264	86 096	44 635
Naldurg	389 346	58 452	267,180	339	66,175	7 723
Gulbargá	352,980	80,583	198,043	328	49 051	31,532
Shorápur	432 603	125 645	272,345	309	67,454	58 191
Raikhur	590 283	108,272	295,848	238	73,275	34,997
Lingsugur	709,664	107,584	251,911	184	62,393	45,191
Total Maháratvárá.....	6,669,258	1,599,426	2,711,600	209	668,034	931,392
Grand Total	8 464 392	2,757,335	4,373,613	267	1,079,679	1,577 556

50. There are, however, two points to be taken into consideration in connection with this account. The estimated outturn is for a good year, and no deductions have been made for seed and wastage, which will be done now. Then, again, the number of population given is taken from the Patváris' records, which is much below the actual number, as has been stated elsewhere. Taking an average of the past eight years, we may estimate the annual outturn of food-grains at 1,948,000 tons, in place of 2,757,000 tons, as has been estimated for the year 1284. In place of a population of 4,373,600, we have now estimated it at 5,685,700, increasing it by 30 per cent. The consumption is set down at 480 lbs. or 6 maunds per head per annum. In estimating this, some allowance has been made for infants, &c. The consumption may therefore be set down at 1,218,000 tons, the wastage at 57,000 tons, aggregating in all 1,372,000 tons. The balance available for export or store is about 576,000 tons.

51. This recital of facts may be concluded with this statement, that the surplus remaining for export and store never falls below the above estimate in an average year. Throughout the period of distress now to be described no great complaint of scarcity of grain was made; what was wanted was means to purchase it by the lower classes of the people. It is considered that the produce in a favourable year is sufficient to cover the consumption of food by His Highness's subjects for two years. During the period of distress more than one hundred thousand tons of grain, mainly jowári, was exported to British territory.

52. With such facts available, it may be said without any exaggeration that never since the Godávári began to flow have the dominions of His Highness been so well able to meet disaster arising from crop failure as when the recent disaster began, or at the present time.

Chapter II.

Commencement of the Distress—October to December, 1876.

Commencement of distress in October, 1876, in the four Governments of Southern India.—Determination of His Highness the Nizám's Government to meet the difficulty by a careful system of relief works, and by trusting to the natural laws of supply and demand for the needful quantity of food-grain.—Extraordinary influx at the beginning of November of famine-stricken people from the Bombay Presidency.—More formidable influx from Madras later on.—Orders issued about the protection and employment of these immigrants, the grant of waste lands for cultivation, and the right of free pasturage for their cattle.—Plan of operations to meet the distress in the eight districts of His Highness the Nizám's Dominions to which it was found to be confined.—Important instructions issued by His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang.—Determination to establish Relief Works under the Public Works Department, the decision as to how and where they should be opened remaining with the Revenue Officers.—Issue of Circulars seeking full particulars of distress, and details as to the suitability of the different forms of public relief works.—Appointment of a Famine Committee of seventeen members with full authority to act.—Principles by which they were guided.—Appointment of three Revenue Officers and three Officers in the Public Works Department as Special Commissioners, to keep the Central Committee properly posted from the different districts to which they were told off.—Beneficial action of Committee immediately evident.—Organisation among District Officials, and receipt of weekly reports.—Increase of famine wage to the equivalent of three-quarters of a seer of grain.—Plan of famine operations complete in December, 1876.

1. At one and the same time four Governments in Southern India were brought face to face with an evil of no ordinary nature, *viz.*, the certain advent of famine, the extent and duration of which could not be accurately determined. The ill to be encountered was not at a distance, allowing ample time for consideration and due preparation ; it was at hand, and had to be met as successfully as might be. The Governor of Bombay (Sir Philip Wodehouse) and H. E. the Minister of H. H. the Nizám's dominions (Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I.) determined that they would meet the difficulty by a carefully arranged system of public works, leaving charitable relief to a later stage in the crisis. The Governor of Madras (the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos) and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B.) placed less reliance upon the advisability of making works their chief mode of action, though they by no means discarded this method of meeting famine. In Bombay and Haidarábád, again (and also in Mysore), it was early determined that full reliance should be placed upon the laws of supply and demand to furnish the needful quantity of food-grain.* The event in both

* On this point the following remarks by Maulivi Mushtaq Husen, in his replies to the Famine Commission, are of much interest :—' The mode of relief mentioned in this question, *viz.*, that grain should be purchased at the market rate, and then sold to the poor at a slightly reduced rate, was never practised in any district in His Highness's dominions ; nor is the State in any case, in my opinion, entitled to constitute itself a trading body, and thus interfere with the freedom of private traffic. On the contrary, freedom of traffic is, I believe, the best guarantee the State can seek for a healthy flow of export and import, and a proper play of the principles of supply and demand. In consideration of fostering this freedom of trade, and protecting it from undue interference, the State is certainly entitled to levy customs duties on merchandise. The mode of relief suggested in the question under reply, irrespective of its being practicable or not, is calculated to strike a fatal blow at the trade of the country. If the State were to step in as finders of grain for some consumers, private dealers would give up the trade altogether in alarm, and the State would soon find itself committed to supply grain to all consumers, paupers or not paupers. As to the

cases justified the action taken. On these points the Minister's instructions were clear and emphatic. They will be quoted in a subsequent paragraph.

2. While H. E. Sir Sálár Jang and his Councillors, with the chief Revenue and Public Works officials, were considering the action they should take, a great danger appeared in the districts adjoining the Bombay Presidency, and very serious consequences were feared. Under the influence of the first scare and the pressure caused by want, the inhabitants of the British territories became panic-stricken, and were reported to be emigrating *en masse* for H. H. the Nizám's dominions. The statements in contemporary records were of a most startling kind. Two only will be quoted. The Sarvajanic Sabhá's first letter to the Bombay Government contained many paragraphs of which the following is a specimen :—“Karmala, Oct. 18.—More than one-fourth population left. 30,000 cattle belonging to that taluk taken to Nizám's dominions. More people and cattle going.” The *Times of India's* special correspondent, writing from the Relief Works, Begampur Road, Sholápur District, on November 9, said :—

“10-15 A.M.—Left Sholapur.

“10-20.—Passed the remains of the encampment about which I telegraphed you yesterday * * * The first group came from a place forty miles off, in the Sangola taluk. There were fifteen men, twenty-four women, ten children, and twelve cattle, of which latter two had died on the road. They were going to the Nizam's territory, and said they knew nothing of relief works. Second group from Booa, Sangola taluk ; eighteen men, twenty-two women, eighteen children, and six cattle. No deaths. They were going to the Nizam's territory, and said they knew nothing of relief works. Third group from Baliawady, in Mangoli taluk, twenty-eight miles off. There were eight men, four women, five children, and one cow. One man died on the way. These were going to the Nizam's territory unless they found work ; they knew nothing of relief works. Fourth group from Walwata, Sholapur taluk, fourteen miles off.

question whether or not, under certain exceptional circumstances, such a course may be adopted by the State with advantage, I should say that in my opinion, so long as private individuals are forthcoming to carry on trade in grain, and the freedom of trade is unconstrained, no circumstances can arise to warrant the practice of this principle. It is said that on the occurrence of a famine in the reign of the emperor Aurangzeb such a course was beneficially followed. I receive the information with due deference, and I admire the proverbial thrift and economy of that monarch, but I am rather sceptical as to the extent to which the effects of his capacity have been stretched by his historians. Not a hundredth part of the facilities for transport from distant places now offered under the British Government existed in the time of Aurangzeb, and it is not improbable that the number of zealous, able, humane and trustworthy officers serving under that monarch was not so large as now in Her Majesty's service. Yet experience shows us that, with all the facilities of transport which the Imperial Government can now command in the way of roads and railways, it becomes a matter of grave and embarrassing difficulty in famine times to throw in enough grain into an affected district to mitigate the pressure of scarcity and meet the heightened demand. I am, not therefore, prepared to give credence to the statement that the imperial efforts of Aurangzeb were, unaided, sufficient to carry grain to every part of the country suffering from famine. This much is possible—that, rather than suffer money from the public treasury to be distributed broadcast without any return in labour, this thrifty and, in some respects, sagacious monarch had devised such a scheme of relief, which was probably carried into effect, to some extent, in the capital, or one or two large cities, and which at this great distance of time is looked upon by his admirers as a great feat of statesmanship and sagacity.

There were four men, six women, and sixteen children. The son of the oldest man had died three days since, and they had no cattle left. Were going to Nizam's territory ; knew nothing of relief works. Fifth group from some place—my note is here illegible—16 miles off, in the Baboolgaum taluk. There were six men, five women, six children, and no cattle. They had been working at the Jyerwaddy relief works, but two of their number had died, and the rest were frightened and so wandered on.

“ 10-30.—Party of forty-eight persons, with a few cattle and goats, going from Heeraz, five miles off, to the Nizam's territory.

“ 10-35.—Party of twelve persons, with about 150 cattle, and a bullock wagon of household goods, going from Punderpur to Nizam's territory.

“ 11-47.—Flock of seventy sheep, and two men, from beyond Hinwar, and herd of sixteen cattle, and five people, all going to Nizam's territory.”

With much more to a similar effect. So far as is known, this movement was greatly exaggerated. Many people, in their first moments of dismay, may have started for His Highness the Nizam's territory, which they probably considered a land of plenty for themselves and their cattle. But they did not go far. Had they continued their journey, they would have perceived the country as they progressed become increasingly fertile. As it turned out, some did proceed, and a great many finally settled in Bír, Parbháni, Aurangábád, and other places.

The more formidable cases of immigration which His Highness's officials had to deal with were not from the Bombay districts ; they proceeded from the Madras side, later on in the crisis, and were promptly dealt with. Indeed, the people of India, save when under the unreasoning influence of panic, do not travel much. In reply to some questions of the Famine Commission regarding what is known in famine relief parlance as “the distance test,” it was urged by an experienced officer that if the test involved travelling a long distance it would break down. Maulivi Mushtaq Husen thinks a distance test of more than two or three days' journey from the applicant's village would prove inoperative. “The common people do not travel much,” he says, “and seemed during the famine to have a strong objection to leaving their own neighbourhoods. Even when pressure was put upon them to do so, and carts were provided for the conveyance of the more feeble, most of them would escape on the road, and seemed to prefer starving where they were, to being taken away from their homes.” From my own experience, acquired in the famines in the North-West Provinces in 1869 and 1873, I can bear testimony to this fact. This seems decisive in showing that the emigration did not assume such large dimensions as was at one time supposed. Some statistics on this point will be found in the tabular statement quoted in paragraph 9 of Chapter III. In those districts which were prosperous, as has been stated above, the immigrants were welcomed, and found

employment as labourers, &c. Government issued the following beneficent orders regarding the manner in which such immigrants were to be dealt with :—

1. No customs duties were to be levied on the goods brought by the refugees ; especially were their cattle to be toll-free.
2. No tax or cess was to be levied for grazing, but the cattle were to be permitted free pasturage.
3. Patels (Police) were to take special measures to prevent the immigrants being plundered while journeying.
4. The village officials were directed to request the villagers, as far as practicable, to employ the immigrants as farm labourers, and to render them all the assistance in their power.
5. If the immigrants wished for waste lands to cultivate, such were to be granted to them on most liberal terms.
6. The immigrants were to be left free to come, remain, or go, as they pleased, without interruption.

The Tálukdárs' and Sadar Tálukdárs' Reports speak highly in favour of the private assistance offered by the relatives and friends of the refugees.

3. The operations to meet the distress which was now known to be imminent were commenced early in October. It was ascertained that eight districts—those named in the margin, which have been described in detail in the preceding chapter—were already affected in a greater or less degree, and that efforts to relieve certain distress must be begun at once. As time went on and rain fell in the central and northern parts of His Highness's dominions, it was ascertained that distress would be confined to these districts. In these, then, action was at once taken. H. E. Sir Sálár Jang, as soon as an estimate of the situation had been made, wrote a Minute upon the subject, which, among other things, contained the following important instructions:—

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. West Raichur. 2. East Raichur. 3. Shorápur. 4. Gulbargá. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Naldrug. 6. Bírh. 7. Nalgundá. 8. Nagar-Karnul.
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1st. That no Government officer should, on any account, interfere with the rise of prices of food-grains, for it had been ascertained from past experience that any such interference by officials, instead of lowering the prices, tended not only to raise them, but to place food-grains beyond the reach of the people. 2nd. That wherever, on account of drought, agricultural operations had been wholly or partially suspended, and where the raiyats had been reduced to want, there should be opened such works (road-constructions, well-sinking, &c.) as would require no masonry skill from the labourers, but which would ultimately prove beneficial to the cause of agriculture and commerce, and thereby profit the raiyats as well as the State. 3rd. That in districts where the produce of cultivation had not fallen below the average, public works carried out in ordinary years should be immediately discontinued. 4th. That district authorities should submit weekly Reports embodying correct and detailed information as to whether or not there was in the market a stock of grain sufficient to supply the

wants of the inhabitants ; the activity of trade ; the quantity of grain brought in or carried out ; the direction from which imported, or to which exported ; the circumstances of the raiyats generally, and of the cultivators particularly ; the changes in their manner of living in consequence of the suspension of agricultural operations ; and the number of immigrants, if any, to or from each district, classed under two distinct heads—"cultivators" and "non-cultivators."

4. It was clearly recognised that relief works must be established, and occupation thereby found for the people in need ; and the Public Works Department, when appealed to, acted with great promptitude and energy in carrying out His Excellency's wishes. It is not intended here to detail the works opened and the progress made with them from time to time, as a special chapter of this Report will deal with this aspect of the measures adopted. On the 17th of October a circular (No. 29) was issued by the Department (see text in Mr. Palmer's Report, pp. 12, 13) in which particulars of probable distress, and capable works for relief purposes, were sought. The works for which plans and estimates were required were stated to be all kinds of earth-works, such as the repairs of tanks and channels, the construction of useful roads, &c. Particular attention to the digging of wells in all likely places was strongly recommended by H. E. Sir Sálár Jang. Further circulars, with definite instructions as to the steps to be taken, were issued ; and it was decided that while the actual carrying out and control of the works themselves rested with the Public Works officials, the decision as to what persons required relief, the necessity of opening relief works, &c., the localities in which they should be situated, was to be left to the officers of the Revenue Department. Some little friction was occasioned by this arrangement, but afterwards harmonious working marked the efforts put forth.

5. Replies to these circulars came in promptly, the earliest from the Southern Division, where the state of affairs was described as very bad in all the four districts of East Raichur, West Raichur, Shorápur, and Gulbargá, but more especially in the first-named district. No delay occurred in setting works on foot, and providing employment for the people in need. At the same time good and sufficiently remunerative pay was provided for workers, enough to enable them to obtain adequate food to maintain them in a state of health.

6. Among the incidents reported from the districts may be mentioned one as representative of many, the character of which may be estimated by the following :—From West Raichur, on the 2nd November 1876, the District Engineer described the condition of the country to be as follows:—

"From Lingsugur to the Tungabudra river the crops had entirely failed, the smaller villages were deserted, the ryots and other inhabitants were emigrating to Bellary,

where famine relief works had been opened out. Fodder for cattle had become exceedingly scarce, robberies were very prevalent, and several murders occurred almost daily. Provisions had reached very high prices, the poorer people resorting to roots and leaves as food."

7. Whilst arrangements for works were in course of completion, H. E. the Minister had carefully considered by what means the famine should be administered, and ultimately decided that it would be wise to appoint a Committee, with full authority to act, composed of ten official and seven non-official gentlemen. Accordingly, on the 11th Zikad 1293 A.H. (November 1876 A.D.), a Famine Committee was appointed, consisting of the following official and non-official members :—

President.

NAWA'B MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHADUR.

Secretary.

MAULVI SAYAD MAHDI ALI, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Official Members.

Mr. M. H. WILKINSON.	Mr. SAYAD FIDA HUSEN KHA'N.
" RAI MANNU LA'L.	Captain LAKAN.
" G. PALMER.	Mr. INAYAT HUSEN KHA'N BAHADUR,
Dastur RATANJI JA'MA'SJI.	Kotwal of the City.
Mr. MUSHTAQ HUSEN.	Mr. RUSTAM ALI KHA'N, Kotwal of
" SAYAD HUSEN BILGRAMI.	City Suburbs.
" SAYAD MOHI-UDDIN ALVI.	Mr. SHEKH AHMAD.

Messrs. DARAJI DOSA'BHA'I and CHARLES.

Non-official Members.

Mr. GIRDHARI PRASA'D.	Mr. HARIDA'S BHAGVA'NDA'S.
" YENKOBA' NA'YAK.	" HANMANT RAO SADA'SUKH,
" GOVINDRA'M MATHURA'DA'S.	and
" RA'MDIN.	" BANSILA'L ABI'R CHAND.

Full powers were given to this Committee to ascertain the condition of the raiyats in the various districts, and to exercise due control over all famine relief operations.

8. The principles by which the Committee were guided were—

1st.—To assemble at least once a week to consider the information received from the districts, and to take the necessary steps. The Secretaries of the Revenue and Public Works Departments were required to lay before the Committee such information as in their official capacity they might receive on famine matters. The proceedings of the Committee were taken down in the regular official form, a copy of which was punctually submitted to Government.

2nd. To depute two officers, one belonging to the Revenue and the other to the Public Works Department, to such Divisions whence complaints of failure of rainfall may have been received, with a view to obtain conjointly, by personal inquiry, accurate and full

information as to the state of the country, raiyats and crops, and to thoroughly supervise the execution of such plans as the Committee might deem necessary to be carried out in order to save people from dying of starvation. The following officers were accordingly appointed Special Commissioners, with definite powers to inquire fully into the condition of the Divisions under their respective charge :—

Division.	Name of Revenue Officer.	Designation of Office.	Name of Public Works Dept. Officer.	Designation of Office.
Eastern Division...	Mr. Hasan bin Abdulla	Tálukdár	Mr. Gauntlet	Divisional Engineer.
Southern do. ...	„ Sayad Mohi-uddin Alvi..	Supdt. of Sarf Khás.	„ Mills ...	Engineer.
North-Western do. ...	„ Sayad Siraj ul-Hassan ...	Tálukdár	„ Fitch ...	Divisional Engineer.

A code of rules designed for the regulation of their proceedings was framed, and issued by Government on the 11th of Zikad 1293 A.H., and was published in the *Government Gazette*. The most important articles of the code enjoined on the Commissioners—

1st.—With the permission of the Central Famine Committee, to go to the districts whence complaints of the severity of famine might arrive, and to inquire into the condition of the raiyats and crops.

2nd.—To test by personal inquiries the accuracy of the reports received from the districts.

3rd.—To inspect relief works, and to inform the Committee of the necessity or otherwise of the continuation of such works, to check all accounts connected with them, and to report on their general management.

4th.—To suggest to the Committee plans, or improve upon those already in progress, for the mitigation of the really distressed subjects.

9. The first meeting of the Central Famine Committee took place on the 15th of Zikad, when the Revenue Secretary placed before the members full information obtained from the districts concerning the condition of the raiyats, rainfall, and crops; and the Public Works Department Secretary presented a list, which he had prepared, of all the works the construction of which had been sanctioned by Government for the relief of those suffering from distress. Each member, in the course of discussion, freely expressed his opinion as to the course to be adopted. It was admitted on all hands that Government had acted judiciously in entrusting the management of famine affairs to a select body, and that this course would certainly bring about beneficial results. The soundness of the principle on which Government acted could not indeed be questioned. The immediate result was that the real bearings of all the prominent circumstances connected with the famine were placed within its grasp.

10. The beneficial action of the Committee was not long in revealing itself. The freedom from famine of the Eastern Division (Telingána) was soon

brought to light, and from that Division the Commissioners were consequently recalled. The Commissioners of the other two Divisions continued longer in office; they regularly sent in diaries to the Central Famine Committee, and they personally supervised the operations of the relief works and poor-houses which had been started. It may be stated here that the unremitting zeal and assiduous toil of the Commissioners were productive of very beneficial results. The district authorities were more careful and painstaking than usual in the discharge of their duties; Government orders issued from time to time for the alleviation of distress were more strictly executed; the drooping spirits of the raiyats were revived; more accurate information was brought within reach; unnecessary relief works were abolished and necessary ones started; extravagant and useless expenditure was curtailed; and the undue anxiety of Government, which, owing to the very gloomy reports of distress among His Highness's subjects, had reached a very high pitch, was abated on receipt of correct and faithful information. Exact accounts were obtained as to the range in which the injury done by failure of rainfall to the crops in the several districts was confined; as to where this distress was occasioned by the undue rise of prices; and where the calamity really attained the dimensions of famine.

11. That some exaggerated estimates of the amount of distress were sent in by district officers appears plainly from the subjoined remarks made by Mr. G. Palmer in his General Report :—

“It is not to be wondered at that the reports that were at first received from the districts as to the amount of distress existing should have turned out afterwards to have been exaggerated.

“A district official, with the interests of his particular district at heart, is liable to be led away by the sights he sees, and the reports and complaints constantly brought to him by subordinate officers and individual inhabitants. The lower classes also, finding that hard times are before them, and that they will be deprived of almost all their usual occupation and means of earning a livelihood, are unwilling to break in upon the slender stores that they have saved in money, or accumulated in property, sooner than they are actually obliged to, and they are only too anxious to come forward and claim assistance when they see any prospect of Government offering it to them. It is only when relief works are opened, and a strict standard of qualification for admission to them fixed and adhered to, and a task imposed to be performed in return for the money given, that the amount of extreme distress is ascertained, and those really suffering from it are separated from those who, though put to great loss, and suffering the troubles and inconveniences of great poverty, are able, by some means or other, to support themselves till times improve. Thus, had the earlier reports from the districts been acted upon, and money sanctioned to the extent that district officers deemed would have been necessary, an expenditure of five or six times the amount that actually was expended during the whole year in relief operations would have been incurred.”

12. Constant communication was maintained both with the Divisional Revenue Officers and the Divisional Engineers. The Sadar Tálukdárs of the famine-stricken districts were required to report on the condition of the distressed people, and to suggest plans the adoption of which would relieve suffering. They submitted their diaries weekly, noting therein the circumstances of the raiyats, the state of trade, the settlement of the land revenue, and the realisation thereof. Every mistake, or neglect, on the part of district authorities, met with censure at the hands of the Sadar Tálukdárs, who, by their zeal and devotion, rendered material and substantial assistance to the Central Committee. The Divisional Engineers, too, were continually travelling for the purpose of inspecting and supervising relief works. The unremitting toil they cheerfully underwent at this period brought about good results in the conduct of relief works, and relieved the Central Committee of much anxiety.

13. The scarcity of grain obliged the Government to increase the scale of wages of labourers employed on relief works, for it had been found by experience that a pound of grain was not sufficient for an able-bodied man. It was therefore decided that the labourer should in all cases get so much as would purchase three-fourths of a seer of grain. Mr. Palmer, in his General Report, writes on this head—

“In the dry cultivation districts, or those on the western side, jowari is the principal food of the lower classes, and in the eastern or Telingana districts rice. The famine was most severely felt in the West Raichur District, and here we find the price of the commonest jowari rising at one time to 4½ seers, or 9¼ lbs., per H. S. rupee, or one anna and 8¼ pies per lb. A man coolie, therefore, earning two annas a day on relief works could do very little more than buy a pound of grain with his wages. A woman coolie on 1¼ annas could not purchase quite ¾ lbs., and a child coolie on 9 pies barely half a pound. These wages were sufficient so long as grain did not get below five seers to the rupee, and presuming one pound of grain to be sufficient for an able-bodied man; but it has not been found by experience to be sufficient, and therefore when grain was selling at anything under 6 seers to the rupee it was always found advisable to raise the scale of wages. The margin then left for the purchase of other necessaries of life besides grain, and for the support, perhaps, of other members of the family who were unable to work, and who had not sought relief in the relief houses, was small enough. In the relief houses where the work done by the most able-bodied inmates was of the most nominal kind, the full allowance per day to a man was 1½ lbs. of uncooked grain.” * * * “As the price of grain rose, a sliding scale of wages was adopted on works as follows :—

	Ordinary Rates of Wages.	Increased Rates of Wages.
Man	0 2 0	0 2 7
Woman	0 1 6	0 1 9
Child	0 1 0	0 1 3

14. The condition of affairs at the close of 1876, when His Highness, with His Excellency the Minister, left for the Delhi Assemblage, was that the wide-spread

distress was well understood, and ample means in the way of works existed to provide occupation for those in need. Indeed, more arrangements were made than were necessary. The district authorities opened relief works at first without making any inquiry as to whether or not the wants of the raiyats placed under their charge required from Government any assistance in support of them; but their power on this head was very soon taken away, and most of the works which had been started without any sufficient reason were closed, the Famine Relief Committee being formed, which commenced a very detailed inquiry, and allowed only such works to be kept open as in their opinion were essentially necessary to save people from dying of starvation. The opening of relief works with the permission of the Central Committee took place on the 9th December 1876.

Chapter III.

Progress of the Distress, January to April, 1877.

Conference at Delhi, and proposed Visit of Sir Richard Temple as Famine Delegate to the whole of Southern India.—Mr. Madhi Ali's Tour of Inspection in company with Mr. Palmer and Rai Mannu Lal.—Their Report to the Central Committee.—Rules for the guidance of Officers entrusted with management of Relief Works.—Rules for the organisation of labour on famine relief works.—Rules for Camps, Medical and Sanitary arrangements, Police and Wells.—Grant of ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works.—A Special Committee appointed of six members of the Central Committee to carry out all executive arrangements.—Issue of weekly statements showing number of people relieved, and amount expended on wages.—Sir Richard Temple's arrival.—His "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests, and distress in the Nizám's Dominions."—His marked approval of the way in which the Committee had anticipated all he could have recommended.—Sir Richard Meade's official account of the state of affairs.—Full "Summary of information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizám's territory, as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister."—This document forwarded to the Government of India by Sir Richard Meade with a Memorandum reviewing and approving all the measures for relief.—Second Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee.—Their Reports.

1. WHEN the famous Conference at Delhi took place, in which it was decided that H. E. Sir Richard Temple should visit, in the capacity of Delegate from the Government of India, the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and the Province of Mysore, Sir Sálár Jang was able to inform H. E. the Viceroy that the distress in H. H. the Nizam's dominions was well in hand. H. E. the Minister, nevertheless, readily acceded to the suggestion which was made that the Delegate should, when passing from Bombay to Madras, proceed to Haidarábád, and himself examine into the actual condition of affairs. Reports had reached H. E. the Minister from time to time during his absence from the seat of Government, which assured him that the Central Committee was working with unflagging zeal, and with a considerable measure of success. One of the most admirable features of their mode of procedure was that of deputing certain of their members on tours of inspection, with instructions to rigorously examine all arrangements that were being made, and to take such further steps as might seem to them necessary. Very early in January, before it was decided that Sir Richard Temple should be despatched to the scene of disaster, the Central Committee had decided upon precisely the same course of action that H. E. the Delegate eventually adopted.

2. In the beginning of January, 1877, pressing complaints of severe distress came up to the Central Committee in large numbers from the Southern Division. It was agreed that Mr. G. Palmer, Secretary to Sadar-ul-Máhám Mutfarkát, Public Works Department; Rai Mannu Lál, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department; and myself, as Secretary to the Central Committee, should proceed to Gulbargá and Raichur. We were empowered, after instituting personal inquiries and becoming acquainted with the actual state of affairs, in consultation with the district authorities, to make such arrangements for the relief

of the distressed as seemed necessary. After reaching Gulbargá, we proceeded to Raichur, passing through many villages, at all of which we stayed, collecting much useful information about crops and produce generally, besides becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the people. We stayed three days at Raichur, holding frequent meetings with the district officers. Among others who met us were the Sadar Tálukdár, the Tálukdárs of Gulbargá, Raichur, and Shorápur, the Famine Commissioners of the Southern Division, and the Police, Medical, and Judicial Officers. At these meetings we discussed and settled the modes of relief which should be adopted ; these settled, we proceeded to consider kindred topics, such as (a) the general condition of cultivation and the ryots, (b) the districts suffering from drought, (c) the sufficiency or insufficiency of food-grains in the markets, (d) the ruling prices of food, &c. This visit and these meetings were typical of many others of a similar kind undertaken by selected members of the Central Committee, throughout the period of distress.

3. We reported to the Central Committee the result of our inquiries and observations. The following rules for the guidance of officers entrusted with the management of relief works were then issued on the 19th February 1877 :—

RULES FOR CARRYING OUT FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

The initiation of famine relief works in each district rests with the Talukdar, who is the officer responsible for ascertaining what amount of distress exists in his district, and what amount of relief is required ; the duties will also devolve upon the Talukdar of providing the necessary funds for the carrying out of *sanctioned* relief works, and of making suitable arrangements for the supply of sufficient grain to the labourers employed.

1. Every applicant for employment on famine relief works should go first to the office of the Talukdar or other Revenue officer, not under the rank of a Tahsildar, especially selected by the Talukdar, and deputed for the work (and who shall have an office on the work), where his or her circumstances will be inquired into.

2. If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age, and other particulars will be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

3. The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name, in the register mentioned in para. 2, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given.

4. The numbers given to the coolies will alone be entered in the books of the District Engineer or other Public Works Department officer in charge of the work.

5. On the conclusion of each day's work, a ticket bearing the number of the coolie and the amount of wages due will be given to each coolie.

6. The coolie will take the ticket to the Revenue Office, where the amount due will be paid, the same being entered in an account book kept for that purpose, and the Revenue

officials will be held responsible for prompt payment. A cashier on Rs. 25 per month, furnishing good security to the extent of Rs. 1,000, may be employed under the Revenue officer for every 1,000 coolies employed on the work.

7. A memo. of the amount paid on account of the work should be furnished weekly to the Public Works Department officer in charge of the work, so as to enable him to enter the same in his departmental accounts.

8. By adopting the foregoing rules much time and unpleasantness will be saved, as there will be no grounds for the Revenue authorities interfering with the Public Works Department officials, as the Revenue officers will have full information as regards the number of coolies and amounts paid in their own offices, the quantity of work executed and the quality the same being a matter *solely* connected with the Public Works Department.

9. All coolies should be numbered consecutively, and if a coolie should die, or leave the work, his or her number should not be given to another coolie, but be left blank. In this way the total number of coolies employed upon a work will be seen at once on reference to the register.

10. Great discretion must be exercised by the Revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief works must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts.

The Revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them, or of the district whence they came, their appearance, &c. ; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments, or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on the relief works.

11. The District Engineer in carrying out famine relief works will do so in accordance with the Public Works Code, and with the instructions already issued on the subject from time to time by the Central Office.

12. By the Public Works Code, supplemented by Circular No. 45, dated 30th November 1876, from the Central Office, Sudder Talukdars are empowered to sanction estimates for works amounting to a total of Rs. 7,500 in the year, each estimate not to exceed Rs. 1,000; and Talukdars are empowered to sanction estimates for works amounting to a total of Rs. 4,000 in the year, each estimate not to exceed Rs. 200. As many of these works as possible should be carried out as famine relief works, but as they will probably be very numerous and scattered, and it will be impossible for the Public Works officials to superintend all of them, they should be carried out in the following manner. The nearest Public Works official should be called upon to frame an estimate; this he will forward to the Talukdar or Sudder Talukdar, who will direct Tahsildars, Patails, or other Revenue authorities to carry out the work. The officer thus placed in charge of the works will keep the accounts of the money expended and labour employed, forwarding them weekly to the Talukdar. On the work being completed the Talukdar will call upon the nearest Public Works official to inspect it and measure it up, giving him at the same time copy of the original estimate; and if the said Public Works official finds it has been carried out in accordance with estimate, and in a satisfactory manner, he will certify to the same, and the

estimate will then be forwarded for sanction through the Public Works Department as a bill of cost in the usual manner. Should he see any reason for not certifying to the work having been properly carried out, he will at once report the same to the Talukdar, who will direct the officer placed in charge of the work to complete it properly, and hold him responsible for any extra expense incurred.

13. The works carried out in the manner described in the last para. should be chiefly wells, channels, village roads, drains, &c., and they should be arranged so as to, as much as possible, provide relief to villagers in their own villages, and afford means of support to those who are not sufficiently able-bodied to proceed to a distance in search of work.

14. The wages paid to labourers on famine relief works should not exceed 2 annas per man, 1½ anna per woman, and 1 anna per child per day. An extra 1 pie per day should be allowed each man, woman, or child bringing their own tools. The full amounts stated above need not be paid if it is found that labourers can obtain sufficient grain for their healthy support on less.

15. These rules are not intended to cancel any rules or circulars or orders that have been previously issued, through the Revenue or Public Works Department, as regards famine relief works, except where they may be found to be at variance with them, in which cases the present rules will be acted upon, and the former ones considered void. All other rules, circulars or orders previously issued will still remain in force,

RULES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS TO BE ADOPTED BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICIALS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE REVENUE, POLICE, MEDICAL, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

I. Every 1,000 coolies should be divided into twenty-five gangs, of forty coolies in each.

II. One mucaddam should be in charge of each gang, on the pay of 3 annas per day, the duties of each mucaddam being to collect the coolies belonging to his gang in the morning, marshal them for payment in the evening, and see that they keep at work during the day.

III. To every five gangs one maistry should be appointed, who is able to read and write, and measure up work; his pay will be Rs. 12 per month, and his duty to mark out the daily work for each of his gangs, and see that it is properly carried out by them. The maistry will mark out the quantity of work to be done by each gang during the day, in accordance with instructions he receives from the officer in charge of the works, through the overseers, to whom he will be responsible that the full quantity of work is done. Should any gang under his charge fail to do the full quantity of work required from it, he will report that gang (giving their numbers) to the overseer in the evening, who will issue to them tickets for payment of three-quarters, half, &c., of the full amount, according to the proportion of the task set that has been done. Should any coolie refuse to produce number ticket when called upon, the maistry will hand him over to the police, who will keep him in custody till all the payment tickets have been issued for that day.

IV. To every 1,000 coolies two karkuns, to keep muster-rolls and act as time-keepers, should be appointed; their pay will be Rs. 15 per month each, and they will keep daily correct muster rolls of the coolies employed (giving names and numbers of tickets received by them from

the Revenue officer), and see that each mucaddam and maistry has his proper number of people at work. They will carry out their duties throughout the day, whilst the people are at work. The karkuns will submit their daily muster rolls to the officer in charge of the work each evening.

V. To every 1,000 coolies one overseer should be appointed, on Rs. 50 per month. He will act as assistant to the Public Works officer in charge of the work, and generally superintend the works throughout the day. The overseer, assisted by the karkuns, will, on the coolies being mustered in the evening after work, issue tickets to them, writing on each ticket the number of the coolie, and the amount to be paid him. He will keep a list of the numbers and accounts, and submit it each evening to the officer in charge of the work.

The overseer will measure, as often as he can, the quantity of work done by the gangs under each maistry, and if he finds the work done to be less than the task allotted he will direct the maistry to report the gangs, in accordance with rule.

If the overseer is unable to measure the work daily, and finds that the result of two or three days' work has been insufficient, he will order deductions on the payment tickets to be made daily until the deficiency is made good.

If the maistry in charge of any gang failing to do its allotted task cannot satisfy the overseer that he has taken proper steps to obtain the proper quantity of work, the overseer shall fine the maistry in the same proportion as the coolies.

VI. To each work on which 2,000 or more coolies are employed a supervisor of the Public Works Department should be appointed, who should have control over the whole work under the District Engineer. The supervisor on receiving the muster rolls from the karkuns and the lists from the overseers each evening will check them one with the other, and he will prepare a complete list, in accordance with Form No. I., of the coolies employed and the amounts paid, and submit it weekly to the District Engineer. This list must be prepared on the last evening of the week, and sent at once to the District Engineer.

VII. The District Engineer will inspect each work as often as possible, and see that the above system is carried out.

For the guidance of officers in charge of works the following table is drawn up of the quantities of work that should be expected from each gang of 40 coolies, but the District Engineer may modify this as circumstances may dictate; but he must bear in mind that the object is to obtain a fair amount of work for the money expended, and to prevent the cost of works carried out as famine relief works exceeding the estimates that have been made for them, according to the ordinary Public Works Department rates.

A gang of 40 coolies, consisting of about 15 men, 15 women, and 10 children, should excavate and bank or spread, with an average lead of 30 yards, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of mcorum per day of eight hours, by pit measurements. At the rate of wages of 9 Hyderabad dubs per man, 6 dubs per woman, and 4 dubs per child, this would equal about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards per Hali Sicca rupee.

A similar gang to the above should excavate and bank, with an average lead of 30 yards, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of black cotton soil per day of eight hours, by pit measurements. At

the rate of wages as above, this would equal about 8·8 cubic yards per Hali Sicca rupee. The rate is taken at 70 dubs per Hali Sicca Rupee.

A similar gang should spread, water, and tamp moorum on a road (the moorum being previously stacked at the side of the road, and the lead of water being 250 yards) at the rate of 1,200 superficial feet per day of eight hours, costing Rs. 3-4 per 10 squares, or 1,000 superficial feet, the moorum to be finished to a thickness of six inches.

Including the cost of mucaddams, maistries, karkuns, cashiers, and overseers, &c., the above rates will become about—

Moorum, 3 cubic yards per rupee.

Black cotton soil, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards per rupee.

Tamping and watering moorum, Rs. 3-12-7 per 10 squares.

The above rates are open to variations, on account of extra depth of excavation, or extra height of banks, &c., to be left to the discretion of District Engineers.

Forms of muster rolls, weekly and monthly returns of labour, &c., will be supplied to officers in charge of relief works, who will forward them, as directed, through Divisional Engineers, to the Secretary to Sudder-ool-Maham, Public Works Department and Municipalities. The regular submission is to be insisted upon.

CAMPS.

Coolies employed on famine works should, if it is necessary on account of the distance of the works from their villages, be formed into camps, and sheltered as much as possible by *chuppers*, &c. This they will probably do for themselves, but the officer in charge should regulate as far as possible the arrangements of huts, locality of camp, &c., with the view of preventing overcrowding, and with due regard to sanitation. In this he will no doubt receive much assistance from the medical officers. In each camp a police guard, dresser's quarters, and grain shop will be provided, built with mud walls and *chupper* roofs, their construction forming a portion of the relief work.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakims (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such works. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad, but beyond these the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge.

In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a *chupper* roof. The shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards.

The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick, in the proportion of one coolie to every two patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be

placed at the disposal of the medical officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works, those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet.

Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished.

In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with the soil heaped alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers.

The police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature, within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or works, elsewhere than in the latrines, the offender being handed over to the overseer, to be fined a quarter-day's pay.

POLICE.

One or more guards of police (consisting of 13 men each) should be provided for each camp. Their duty will be to keep order generally, guard the treasury, grain shop, dresser's quarters, &c., and in all such matters they will act under the instructions of the officer in charge of the works and of the camp, who will not, however, interfere in their departmental arrangements or discipline.

WELLS.

In each camp one or more wells if necessary should be dug, and also along roads, or on other relief works. The work will be considered as part of the relief work, and the officer in charge will dig them at his discretion, but he will in each case first make a rough estimate of the cost, and if this is less than Rs. 200 he may at once commence the work. Should it exceed Rs. 200, he must apply to the District Engineer, who has power to direct the carrying out of such work up to Rs. 1,000. If the cost exceeds this sum, the estimate must be referred to higher authority, in the usual manner. In all cases of digging wells, the officer in charge should, before commencing the work, consult the Talukdar or nearest revenue authority, whose local knowledge may be valuable.

Water should be conveyed along the line of works in carts when necessary.

A guard will be put over each well used for drinking-water. On no account are clothes to be washed at wells used for drinking purposes.

By order,
MAURICE H. WILKINSON,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

19th February 1877.

4. As soon as clear and definite ideas of the extent of the distress had been obtained, the Central Committee, free on the one hand from alarm and panic as to the area affected, and the intensity of suffering, and on the other from any under-estimate of what distress actually existed, applied to Government for ten lakhs of rupees for expenditure on relief works. The request was readily complied with, and the money at once placed to the credit of the Committee, who, in consultation with the respective authorities, sanctioned for each district a sum sufficient to meet ascertained wants, and to carry on relief for a few months at least.

5. When matters had been put upon this satisfactory footing, when arrangements had all been made, and there merely remained administrative efforts to carry out, the Central Committee determined to shorten its chain and concentrate its action. It was not considered that a weekly meeting of all the members was any longer necessary. A Special Committee was therefore appointed to carry out all executive arrangements; the members were—

President.

1. NAWA'B MUKARRAM-UD-DAULA' BAHADUR.

Secretary.

2. Mr. MAHDI ALI, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Members.

3. Mr. M. H. WILKINSON, Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.
4. Mr. RAJ MANNU LA'L, Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. Department.
5. Mr. G. PALMER, Secretary to Sadar-ul-Maham Mutfarkat, P. W. Department.
6. Mr. MUSHTAQ HUSEN, Secretary to Sadar-ul-Maham Adalat.

This change of plan proved very successful. The meetings of the Special Committee took place once a week, when the Reports from the various districts were considered, and orders given for the execution of plans agreed upon. The proceedings of the Committee were, on the whole, marked with great unanimity. All were intent upon one object, and one alone, viz., how to render most effectual relief. Weekly statements, showing the number of people on relief works, and the expenditure on their wages, were placed before the Committee by myself as Secretary. Accounts of expenditure under different heads were examined and approved of. Every arrangement possible was made to ensure immediate attention to pressing needs. When any urgent requests, which required immediate consideration, were received, a notice convening a meeting was at once

issued to the members, who forthwith settled the difficulty out of hand. The proceedings of the Executive Committee were reported to the Central Famine Committee, and its assent obtained to such action as was proposed.

6. The chief event of the period was His Excellency Sir Richard Temple's visit to Haidarabad. His Excellency arrived in Haidarabad on the 11th January 1877. Nawab Mukarram-ud-Daula, Bahadur, President of the Central Famine Relief Committee, gave to the Famine Delegate all the information in his possession, and in the possession of the Committee, as to the condition of the affected districts, and the measures adopted to ward off the calamity. On the 12th of the same month, Mr. G. Palmer and myself supplied in detail to Sir Richard Temple all the information derivable from our several departments. On his way to Haidarabad the Famine Delegate inspected a gang of labourers at work on a road in the Alpur Taluk, in the eastern extremity of the Raichur Doab, and found them all in good physical condition. A copy of the memorandum embodying the facts ascertained by Sir Richard Temple during his stay in Haidarabad is given here in full, as the record of it will render unnecessary the statement of many facts which have been summarised by His Excellency, whose memorandum is further of no little value; as it shows the opinion formed by so experienced a famine expert as Sir Richard Temple upon the situation to be an almost entirely favourable one to His Highness's administration. The following is the "Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests, and distress, in the Nizam's dominions, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple at Hyderabad on the 12th January."

"At Hyderabad Sir Richard Temple met Major Euan Smith, C.S.I., First Assistant Resident; His Excellency the Co-Regent, Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah, and his nephew, also Mukkuram-ood-Dowlah, nephew of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and His Excellency the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, had not returned to the capital (from the Delhi journey). But Sir Richard Temple was able, by the courtesy of H. H. the Nizam's Government, to obtain full information as to the condition of the country. The Secretary to Sir Salar Jung in the Revenue Department has charge of relief operations, and he supplied much information. This gentleman had borne a share in relief work during the famine of 1869, on which occasion he was a Deputy Collector, so he was conversant with the relief procedure under British administration. A European gentleman who holds the office of Superintending Engineer, and who is directing relief works, also gave Sir Richard Temple a memorandum on the subject of the scarcity.

"2. Out of the seventeen districts which compose the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, there has been bad failure of harvests in parts of six only, namely, in East Raichur, in part of West Raichur (known as Lingsugur), in the southern part of Nalgunda abutting on the

Kurnul district, in part of Shorapur, in part of Nuldrug near the Sholapur district, and in a small tract south of Paitan near the British district of Ahmednagar. The failure was most utter in the Alpur sub-division of East Raichur; there no crop whatever was saved this season. In the rest of the distressed tracts it is estimated that a yield of from two annas to three annas (one-sixth of an ordinary crop) has been secured. In tracts adjoining the distressed districts the harvests have not been so good as usual; but over the rest of the country the harvests have been fair, while in the districts north of Hyderabad there have been decidedly good crops.

“ 3. The Revenue Secretary was able to speak with confidence about the crops; for a Central Relief Committee had been formed at Hyderabad, and a deputation from the Committee had visited the worst tracts, while the district officials had sent in full written reports from elsewhere.

“ 4. The harvests of the two previous years (1874 and 1875) had been good throughout the country, save in one comparatively small tract of East Raichur, just where the present failure is worst. Stocks are probably considerable; the Revenue Secretary estimated that there must be quite a year's food in the country, for the Nizam's dominions always produced and exported a considerable surplus of food (rice and jowari or cholum). Cholom (big millet) is the ordinary food of the common people, except in the south-east Telugu-speaking tracts, where rice and ragi are grown largely. The dealers of Hyderabad and other large marts are accustomed to do a large grain business. Even during the present year grain has gone and is still going* away largely to the Deccan and to the Madras ceded districts; some of this grain from the country north of Hyderabad, where the crops have been good. The Nizam's country will not require grain from outside, though the southern districts may require, and will get, some of the surplus of the northern districts. An early but small crop of cholom and lesser millets will be reaped in September.

“ 5. At Hyderabad the price of jowari (cholum) ranges from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Rice is dearer. In the south cholom is 8 seers per rupee, and ragi is somewhat cheaper. To the north of Hyderabad prices are cheaper.

“ 6. There have been no known cases of starvation or extreme distress. But some few hundreds of persons from the Alpur taluk, in the extreme south, went over to the Kurnul works. On representation being made, relief works were begun on the Nizam's side of the border in East Raichur, and also in a very few other places; and there are now (12th January) about 5,000 persons on the relief works. The condition of the labourers is as yet by no means depressed. A gang of about 1,500 labourers on a road in the Alpur taluk, in the eastern extremity of the Raichur Doab, was inspected as Sir Richard passed along; men, women, and children were all in good physical condition. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Brandt, said that

* On the Nizam's State Railway between Shahabad and Hyderabad Sir R. Temple saw a considerable quantity of grain waiting at the stations for despatch to Bellary.

the people were much in want of work, but that he had not seen any cases of great distress. Some hundreds of people had come over to his work from Kurnul, because the authorities there had reduced their wages rate ; he intended at once to reduce his rate also. Hitherto he had paid three annas a day to adult male labourers.

“ 7. The Relief Committee at Hyderabad expect that, at the worst season, they may have to give relief wages to 25,000 people in all, and that gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food may have to be distributed to destitute paupers, at some ten or twelve centres. Should necessity arise, then organisation for doing all this is ready. The Nizam's Government has no thought of laying in any store of grain, as the local trade will supply all needs of those who can buy.

“ 8. There are plenty of pastures to which the cattle can be driven, though these are rather remote from Alpur and Eastern Raichur. There will be scarcity of water in parts of this tract, but no absolute water famine.

“ 9. Reports have been received from the Nizam's taluks bordering on the Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Deccan to the effect that a large immigration of cattle and men had taken place from those districts into the Nizam's country. The Central Relief Committee did not accept as correct the reported numbers of these immigrants, and have ordered further inquiry. The Revenue Secretary did not think that this temporary immigration was more than the country under H. H. the Nizam could well bear.

“ 10. The Nizam's Government expects to lose a good deal of its land revenue in the tracts affected by failure. Land revenue due for this year on fields of petty ryots, who have lost all their crop this season, will ordinarily be remitted at once and for good.

“ 11. So far as Sir Richard Temple was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress, and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizamat country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British districts.”

7. This memorandum was very gratifying to His Highness's Government, and the members of the Central Committee were led to put forth redoubled exertions, seeing that what they had already done had met with such marked approval.

8. A description of the state of affairs in the affected districts in the month of February (when the amount of the yield of all the crops, viz., kharif, rabi, abi, and tabi, could be estimated), and of the measures adopted up to that time to meet the scarcity, was given in a Report submitted to the British Resident in reply to inquiries, which had been received from His Excellency. The information contained in the above Report was conveyed to the Government of India by the

Resident in his letter, No. 66, dated 13th March 1877. In the course of that letter Sir Richard Meade said :—

“So far as I can judge from the information now submitted, and from that I have from time to time verbally received from the Minister, there appears to be every reason to believe that the measures adopted by His Highness’s Government for the relief of those needing assistance from the State are well adapted to the object in view, and will prove fairly efficacious. His Excellency in Council will be gratified to learn from the enclosures that the condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, though there is more or less failure of the spring crops in all the affected taluks, and that no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons for whom it is estimated that relief will be required from the State during the remaining period of the scarcity is confidently limited to 43,000 per diem, and for that number the sanctioned relief works will probably provide ample employment. The supplies of grain in the country are described as fully equal to all probable requirements for a lengthened period, and these will be largely supplemented by the outturn of the present harvest. The water-supply is already very short in many parts of the country to which the scarcity of food-grains has not extended, or in which its effects are only felt from the great rise in prices of food that has taken place more or less throughout Hyderabad, and there is a good deal of anxiety as to how it may be further affected by the coming hot season. Lastly, while there is, no doubt, a great want of fodder for the cattle in the taluks in which the monsoon failed, and it is deficient and high-priced generally throughout the territory, the Government does not appear to entertain any serious apprehension as to the effect of this want or deficiency on the agricultural stock of the country. It only remains for me to state, for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the views and measures of His Highness’s Government in connection with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of impending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles, and have been directed with energy and judgment. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity; and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness’s Government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee and the State officials employed in the affected districts appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister’s wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct generally in this respect.”

9. The statement which accompanied the foregoing letter gives, as it were, a bird’s-eye view of the condition of the country and people, and for that reason is inserted here in full, instead of being relegated to the Appendix. It was as follows :—

Summary of information regarding Famine and measures of Relief adopted in the Nizam's territory as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.																																																																																																		
1	A rough map showing the area affected by the failure of the crops, with information as to the degree of such failure, as total, 12 annas, 8 annas, 6 annas, 4 annas or 2 annas; and also the estimated population of each taluka or sub-taluka or other sub-division so affected.	<p>A map showing the talukas in which anything like famine may be said to exist is annexed. The area and population of the talukas thus affected, with an estimate of the failure of crops, are given below:—</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Name of Taluka.</th> <th>Name of zillah.</th> <th>Area in square miles.</th> <th>Population</th> <th>Estimated failure of crops.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Alampur</td> <td>Raichur</td> <td>282</td> <td>26,152</td> <td>As. 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Kustaghi</td> <td>Lingsugur</td> <td>771</td> <td>99,980</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Sundhnur</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>484</td> <td>52,552</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Indola</td> <td>Shorapur</td> <td>512</td> <td>61,105</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Dewar Kunda</td> <td>Nulgunda</td> <td>544</td> <td>40,248</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Parajinda</td> <td>Nuldrug</td> <td>416</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Ashli</td> <td>Beer</td> <td>454</td> <td>40,219</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td>3,433</td> <td>360,256</td> <td>Average. 7½</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Besides the above talukas, there are a few others in which the prices of grain run high, but there is no actual famine.</p>	No.	Name of Taluka.	Name of zillah.	Area in square miles.	Population	Estimated failure of crops.	1	Alampur	Raichur	282	26,152	As. 2	2	Kustaghi	Lingsugur	771	99,980	10	3	Sundhnur	Do.	484	52,552	6	4	Indola	Shorapur	512	61,105	12	5	Dewar Kunda	Nulgunda	544	40,248	10	6	Parajinda	Nuldrug	416	40,000	4	7	Ashli	Beer	454	40,219	6	Total			3,433	360,256	Average. 7½																																												
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2	List of relief works started in each locality, with brief description of them, the amounts sanctioned for them and the number of people employed on them. Whether such works are carried out by task or not, and what the wage allowed is to men, women, and children working on them.	<p>The following statement affords the information required in an abstract form up to 30th Isphundar (6th February 1877).—</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Name of district in which relief work is started.</th> <th rowspan="2">Nature of work.</th> <th rowspan="2">Amount sanctioned.</th> <th colspan="2">NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENGAGED.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Average per day for week ending 6th February.</th> <th>Total of people from commencement.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="7">Raichur district ...</td> <td>Repairing Munsapur tank.....</td> <td>Rs. 7,416</td> <td>41</td> <td>60,853</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Road from Lingsugur to Raichur</td> <td>67,418</td> <td>7,619</td> <td>136,554</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repairing road from Raichur town to Custom-house</td> <td>767</td> <td>...</td> <td>3,186</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allampur road</td> <td>28,000</td> <td>4,045</td> <td>154,456</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repairing Kattoor tank</td> <td>..</td> <td>1,344</td> <td>28,139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kootkooor tank</td> <td>...</td> <td>362</td> <td>2,531</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td></td> <td>1,03,601</td> <td>131</td> <td>385,719</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gulbarga district...</td> <td>Restoring Bosgah tank</td> <td>68,745</td> <td>2,299</td> <td>106,913</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shorapur</td> <td>Road from Shorapur to Yadgerry station,</td> <td>9,370</td> <td>1,971</td> <td>55,157</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lingsugur</td> <td>Road from Lingsugur to Raichur</td> <td>20,580</td> <td>1,107</td> <td>89,114</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="8">Nagar-Kurnul</td> <td>Repairing Dunwada tank</td> <td>5,009</td> <td>52</td> <td>16,529</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Murdepett do.</td> <td>1,322</td> <td>112</td> <td>2,157</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Donapur do.</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>107</td> <td>3,326</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Murkul do.</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>322</td> <td>8,770</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" road from Mur to Nar-rainpett</td> <td>6,300</td> <td>...</td> <td>5,795</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Narrainpett to Sydapur</td> <td>6,900</td> <td>568</td> <td>8,096</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Palmur to Nagar-Kurnul</td> <td>9,000</td> <td>539</td> <td>6,369</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Palmur to Kosgee</td> <td>8,700</td> <td>550</td> <td>9,689</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Pongul tank</td> <td>8,100</td> <td>224</td> <td>4,766</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Palmur Petta tank....</td> <td>4,954</td> <td>...</td> <td>5,693</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total...</td> <td></td> <td>64,285</td> <td>2,474</td> <td>71,190</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENGAGED.		Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Total of people from commencement.	Raichur district ...	Repairing Munsapur tank.....	Rs. 7,416	41	60,853	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur	67,418	7,619	136,554	Repairing road from Raichur town to Custom-house	767	...	3,186	Allampur road	28,000	4,045	154,456	Repairing Kattoor tank	1,344	28,139	Kootkooor tank	362	2,531	Total		1,03,601	131	385,719	Gulbarga district...	Restoring Bosgah tank	68,745	2,299	106,913	Shorapur	Road from Shorapur to Yadgerry station,	9,370	1,971	55,157	Lingsugur	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur	20,580	1,107	89,114	Nagar-Kurnul	Repairing Dunwada tank	5,009	52	16,529	" Murdepett do.	1,322	112	2,157	" Donapur do.	4,000	107	3,326	" Murkul do.	10,000	322	8,770	" road from Mur to Nar-rainpett	6,300	...	5,795	" Narrainpett to Sydapur	6,900	568	8,096	" Palmur to Nagar-Kurnul	9,000	539	6,369	" Palmur to Kosgee	8,700	550	9,689	" Pongul tank	8,100	224	4,766	" Palmur Petta tank....	4,954	...	5,693	Total...		64,285	2,474	71,190
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			Rs.			
		Nuldrug	Constructing road from Nuldrug to Wasseo	8,400
			Constructing road from Nuldrug to Tandalwadi	6,810
			Total.....	15,210
		Beer.....	Constructing road from Jamkher to Ahmednagar	3,024	718	26,349½
			Constructing Pimpilaswar Tank	4,633	1,308	43,009
			Clearing drain in Ashti	100	..	141
			" Doda well in Ashti	93½
			" Owsa well	112
			Preparing Chuvam	4	407½
			Constructing road from Ashti to Mirajgaon	2,125
			3 wells in Ashti.....	249	14	100
			Road from Jowla to Uljipur.....	1,625	425	4,526½
			Repairing Shunker Bowdi (well) ..	80	38	506½
			Constructing well at Nundung ...	175	31	427½
			Total.....	12,123	2,538	75,560
		Nulgunda	Repairing Kunkanapully Tank ...	4,818	..	14,670
			" Lingotum Tank	2,196	319	12,289
			" Mukundapur Tank.....	6,372	..	11,237
			" Amangul Tank	2,799	..	3,869
			" Anantawarum Tank ...	3,923	366	12,075
			" Dacharla "	1,140	86	4,976
			" Kookadum "	1,769	119	7,010
			" Davulpully " small	5,661	..	6,999
			" Kothapully "	1,247	..	1,123
			Road from Nulgunda to Tipati ...	4,200	25	5,563
			" Nulgunda to Davurconda ...	12,600	..	7,215
			" " to Chittal.....	4,200	42	3,906
			Repairing Masulipatam Road.....	19,092	750	31,344½
			" Bongheer "	7,272	284	7,055
			" Pujjur Peddachern (well)	9,824	..	2,981
			" Buckthalapoer Tank ...	180	..	1,177
			" Munkuntla Tank	6,000	..	1,086
			Sinking Dacharum well	135	32	1,307
			Repairing Gudepully feeder.....	283	..	270
			" Davarconda feeder	500	..	225
			" Jomadum Tank	1,067	..	900
			" Nagalpad	6,721	..	8,662
			" Todia Mulkapur Tank	2,920	..	572
			" Gudipully Tank	9,849	..	4,314
			Additions to Soorlapett rest house.	655	..	724
			Repairing Chirupalli Tank	2,159	..	706
			" Chintampali Tank	4,226	..	534
			" Pujjor Garroo Cherroo	2,617	..	1,342
			" Mirialgudum Tank.....	3,514	..	2,883
			" Buktalapurum well ...	168	35	710
				1,28,107	2,058	1,57,724½
			GRAND TOTAL.....	4,22,021	26,558	9,41,377½

*Equivalent in Government coin.

Rs.	a.	p.	Cents.
0	1	8	53
0	1	3	39
0	0	10	26

Of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 1,17,808 were spent up to the 6th February 1877 on works which are now being carried out by task; but some of those which were sanctioned in the latter part of 1876 and the commencement of 1877 were executed by contract. The wage allowed for a man is 9 (2½ annas), for a woman 6 (1½ anna) and for a child 4 (1 anna) dubs.* The commencement of some of the famine works above detailed was premature, as they were sanctioned on the spur of the first alarm caused by reports of scarcity and distress in districts where on further inquiry no actual famine appeared to exist.

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		<p>The following statement gives the number of labourers employed, and the sum expended, in each district for the week ending 6th February 1877.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Districts.</th> <th>Total number of labourers on work up to week ending 6th February 1877.</th> <th>Amount paid on labour</th> <th>Amount of contingencies, including tools and establishment.</th> <th>Grand Total.</th> <th>Number of labourers employed during the week ending 6th February 1877.</th> <th>Amount of relief given during the week</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Rs. s. p.</td> <td>Rs. s. p.</td> <td>Rs. s. p.</td> <td></td> <td>Rs. s. p.</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nuldrug</td> <td>...</td> <td>5,134 14 4</td> <td>...</td> <td>5,134 14 4</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lingsugur</td> <td>89,114</td> <td>9,854 13 6</td> <td>217 6 6</td> <td>10,072 4 0</td> <td>7,751</td> <td>768 14 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gulburga</td> <td>1,06,913</td> <td>14,691 0 5</td> <td>1,715 0 0</td> <td>16,406 0 5</td> <td>20,999</td> <td>2,941 8 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sborapur</td> <td>55,157</td> <td>5,377 10 8</td> <td>664 9 1</td> <td>6,042 3 9</td> <td>13,794</td> <td>1,296 3 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nagar-Kurnul</td> <td>71,190</td> <td>8,959 5 3</td> <td>2,826 14 8</td> <td>11,786 3 11</td> <td>17,322</td> <td>2,052 10 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birb.</td> <td>75,560</td> <td>8,973 4 4</td> <td>560 7 2</td> <td>9,533 11 6</td> <td>17,761</td> <td>2,054 1 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Raichur</td> <td>3,85,719</td> <td>38,147 2 10</td> <td>206 6 1</td> <td>38,355 8 1</td> <td>93,879</td> <td>7,229 3 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nulgunda</td> <td>1,57,724</td> <td>19,258 5 9</td> <td>1,220 14 9</td> <td>20,479 4 6</td> <td>14,406</td> <td>2,120 8 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total...</td> <td>9,41,377</td> <td>1,10,396 9 1</td> <td>7,411 10 3</td> <td>1,17,808 3 4</td> <td>1,85,912</td> <td>18,463 2 6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Districts.	Total number of labourers on work up to week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount paid on labour	Amount of contingencies, including tools and establishment.	Grand Total.	Number of labourers employed during the week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount of relief given during the week			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	Nuldrug	5,134 14 4	...	5,134 14 4	Lingsugur	89,114	9,854 13 6	217 6 6	10,072 4 0	7,751	768 14 6	Gulburga	1,06,913	14,691 0 5	1,715 0 0	16,406 0 5	20,999	2,941 8 9	Sborapur	55,157	5,377 10 8	664 9 1	6,042 3 9	13,794	1,296 3 3	Nagar-Kurnul	71,190	8,959 5 3	2,826 14 8	11,786 3 11	17,322	2,052 10 9	Birb.	75,560	8,973 4 4	560 7 2	9,533 11 6	17,761	2,054 1 7	Raichur	3,85,719	38,147 2 10	206 6 1	38,355 8 1	93,879	7,229 3 7	Nulgunda	1,57,724	19,258 5 9	1,220 14 9	20,479 4 6	14,406	2,120 8 1	Total...	9,41,377	1,10,396 9 1	7,411 10 3	1,17,808 3 4	1,85,912	18,463 2 6
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3	<p>Arrangements for transporting food to the affected localities, estimated quantity supplied, and nature and condition of the general trade in grain.</p> <p>Equal to 11 02,905 maunds, or nearly 40,000 tons.</p>	<p>Government does not interfere with trade; grain dealers import grain and carry it to the stricken localities by the usual modes of transit, <i>viz.</i>, carts and Binjara bullocks, there has been no complaint anywhere of a shortness of supply. The Secretary to the Central Relief Committee, after a tour of inspection along the line of Railway from Hyderabad to Gulburga, and from Gulburga to Raichur, reported that the crops in that direction were found to be of an average quantity, and that there is no apprehension of famine there, while food grains are so abundant that, from the Southern Railway stations alone, in His Highness's dominions, <i>viz.</i>, Gulburga and Raichur, &c., no less than 367,635^o pullahs of food grains were exported within five months, and there was still at the Gulburga station a large quantity awaiting exportation.</p> <p>No idea can be given of the quantity of grain thrown into each of the affected taluks. It may here be stated that during the four months from Aban to Bahman (12th September to 7th December 1876) the import and export of the country are thus contrasted with those of last year—</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year.</th> <th>Export. Pullahs, 120 seers.</th> <th>Import. Pullahs, 120 seers.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1285 (1875).....</td> <td>6,40,803</td> <td>2,51,785</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1286 (1876)</td> <td>14,38,450</td> <td>4,73,028</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase.....</td> <td><u>7,97,647</u></td> <td><u>2,21,243</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is worthy of remark that the exports are found for the most part to have been from the districts, while the imports found their way largely into the capital.</p>	Year.	Export. Pullahs, 120 seers.	Import. Pullahs, 120 seers.	1285 (1875).....	6,40,803	2,51,785	1286 (1876)	14,38,450	4,73,028	Increase.....	<u>7,97,647</u>	<u>2,21,243</u>																																																																	
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4	Quantity of food that can be procured for the wages allowed on the relief works	An adult can purchase about a seer of jowari for the wages he gets for his day's labour.																																																																													
5	Measures taken to relieve the helpless poor who cannot work.	Hitherto the "helpless poor" have been permitted to resort to the works and receive wages. Private efforts are also being made in some localities to relieve distress of a pressing nature, but these have no connection with Government. It is also in contemplation to establish poor-houses on the part of Government, aided by private subscription, where the helpless poor will be fed and looked after, and light labour taken from them.																																																																													
6	Steps taken to save the lives of the best of the agricultural cattle by sending them away to the localities where there is forage.	No special action has been found to be called for hitherto with respect to the preservation of cattle. It is generally found that the people are able to take care of the best of their cattle, and efforts are being made to teach them the use of the prickly-pear as forage. Whenever the cultivators are very hard pressed for forage, they drive their cattle to such of the adjoining districts as are better favoured in this respect.																																																																													
7	Water-supply.	There is no specific information as to the state of the water-supply, but Suddur talukdars and talukdars are empowered to sanction annually estimates, amounting to Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 4,000, respectively, for works, including cleaning and sinking of wells and the repairing of tanks and canals (<i>vide</i> rules 12 and 13 of rules regarding famine relief works in His Highness the Nizam's territory). It is also enjoined that in each camp of work-people employed on relief works, one or more wells should be dug, and also along roads. The work to be considered as part of relief works, and the officer in charge to undertake the same at his discretion (<i>vide</i> supplement to above rules under wells).																																																																													

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8	Measures on the relief works with reference to disease and epidemics.	<p>A few cases of cholera were reported from Lingsugur, and a medical man was deputed to look after the camp there. But no complaints have arrived since medical assistance was made available for the labourers on the works at Munsapur, Lingsugur, Alpur and Bosgab, and the appointment of a dresser has been applied for, for the relief of labourers engaged on the works between Gulburga and Seram, among whom small-pox is reported to have broken out. To provide for medical aid and sanitation in famine-stricken districts, the following rules have been laid down :—</p> <p>“On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies, one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakims (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such work. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad; but beyond these, the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge.</p> <p>“In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper roof; the shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards.</p> <p>“The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every two patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be placed at the disposal of the medical officer by the officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works; those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet.</p> <p>“Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished.</p> <p>“In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately.</p> <p>“A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with soil heaped alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers.</p> <p>“The Police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or work elsewhere than in the latrines, the offender being handed over to the overseer to be fined ½ day's pay.”</p>																								
9	Rules regarding the employment of the poor on the relief works.	<p>The following rules are in force on this subject :—</p> <p>If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age and other particulars, will be entered in a book kept for that purpose.</p> <p>The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name in the register above mentioned, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given.</p> <p>Great discretion must be exercised by the revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief work must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts.</p> <p>The Revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them or of the districts whence they come, their appearance, &c.; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on to the relief works.</p>																								
10	Emigration into and from British territory.	<p>The latest return received gives the following figures :—</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Cultiva- tors.</th> <th>Labourers and others.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Number of men who left His Highness's for British territory up to 30th Isphundar (6th February 1877).</td> <td>849</td> <td>8,675</td> <td>9,524</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of men who left British for Nizam's territory up to 30th Isphundar (6th February 1877)</td> <td>6,669</td> <td>22,059</td> <td>28,728</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">The number of British subjects employed on relief works in his Highness's territory during the weeks ending 29th January and 6th February 1877, is thus shown :—</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Week ending 29th January 1877</td> <td></td> <td>1,663</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do 6th February 1877</td> <td></td> <td>11,149</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Cultiva- tors.	Labourers and others.	Total.	Number of men who left His Highness's for British territory up to 30th Isphundar (6th February 1877).	849	8,675	9,524	Number of men who left British for Nizam's territory up to 30th Isphundar (6th February 1877)	6,669	22,059	28,728	The number of British subjects employed on relief works in his Highness's territory during the weeks ending 29th January and 6th February 1877, is thus shown :—				Week ending 29th January 1877		1,663		Do 6th February 1877		11,149	
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11	Rates of food at the chief places in Hyderabad, as the capital, Gulburga, Aurangabad, Jalna and other towns, and the general results of harvests and supplies of food, forage and water in the unaffected talukas.	The rates of food in the several districts will be seen from the following statement, with the total rainfall in each district :—																																																																																																																																											
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<p>The imports of grain into Hyderabad on the 25th February 1877 (11th Safar 1295) were 1,771 pullahs, of which 552 were rice, 273 wheat, 276 jowari, and 70 chenna (Bengal gram).</p>																																																																																																																																													
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<p>It is remarked in conclusion, that the result of the inquiries conducted by the six officers selected for special duty from the Departments of Revenue and Public Works is, that the distress is neither so widespread nor so alarming as was at first supposed, and that, with the exception of the districts named in the first portion of this memorandum, famine does not exist in any part of His Highness the Nizam's dominions.</p>																																																																																																																																													

NOTE.—The map referred to above is being copied in Public Works Office and will follow immediately.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, }
The 13th March 1877. }

C. B. EUAN SMITH,
First Assistant Resident.

A.

Statement showing Extent of Famine and Number of Famine-stricken Persons in the Nizam's Territory.

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimate of famine-stricken persons requiring relief.	REMARKS.
Southern Division...	Gulburga	3,456	198,023	...	There is no famine in this district. State of crops generally fair.
Ditto ...	Shorapur	2,112	272,345	6,000	Distress in this district is confined to the western portion of it.
Ditto ...	East Raichur.....	2,752	295,848	10,000	Famine exists only in the Alpur taluka, prices high in other taluks.
Ditto ...	Lingsugur.....	2,264	251,911	12,000	Crops scanty in taluks Suddur and Kushtagi. Ryots and others suffering from famine.
Eastern Division ...	Kummum	7,808	270,250	* ...	Neither famine nor distress at present exists.
Ditto ...	Nulgunda	7,424	226,619	5,000	Crops scanty in taluk Nulgunda, cultivators suffering. Grass, green or dry, for cattle scarcely to be had.
Ditto ...	Nagar-Kurnul	5,184	157,184	...	In none of the taluks in this district is there distress from famine, but high prices of grain prevail.
Western Division ...	Beder	4,288	212,001	...	The rabi crops in good condition. The kharif crops above the average, and the cultivators considerably benefited.
Ditto ...	Nuldrug.....	3,420	267,180	10,000	In taluk Nelinga, the rabi season is good and the kharif also good, and according to expectation. In taluk Tuljapur, there is distress from scarcity of water, but no famine. In taluk Wasi, there is a scarcity of forage for cattle from want of rain. In taluk Nuldrug, season very favourable. In Daraseo, grain plentiful, but cattle suffering. In Parenda, owing to an almost total failure of rain, distress is felt from want of water, but there is sufficient supply of grain.
Northern Division...	Nandair.....	3,456	347,612	...	No famine. State of rabi and kharif crops fair.
Ditto ...	Mayduk	4,032	156,080	...	No famine. Season good.
Ditto ...	Indur	3,328	243,298	...	State of agriculture very satisfactory, but apprehension entertained of high prices from exportations of grain and possible occurrence of famine. The state of this district, however, is better than all others.
Ditto ...	Yelgundul.....	6,400	460,610	...	No cause of complaint whatever. Grain plentiful.
Ditto ...	Sirpur-Tandur	Not given.	147,973	...	Crops flourishing.
North-Western Division.	Aurangabad	5,824	331,702	...	In some villages of taluks Baizapur and Kanhar, crops failed from drought, but on the whole famine does not exist, though high prices of grain prevail.
Ditto ...	Birh	4,096	258,338	...	Famine does not exist in any of the taluks of this district; but in taluk Ashti distress is apprehended from failure of crops. There is, however, a sufficient quantity of grain in this taluk.
Ditto ...	Purbhani	3,520	276,620	...	No cause of complaint whatever.
		69,364	4,373,594	43,000	

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First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

10. Accompanying the foregoing statement was a Memorandum from the Residency, in which, after reviewing the area of distress, the early alarm, and the prompt measures taken to meet the calamity, the Resident proceeds to speak of the Central Committee, to which was entrusted the task of dealing with the distress. Sir Richard Meade said—

“The whole of the relief proceedings are now entrusted to and directed by a Central Committee established at Hyderabad under the presidency of the Revenue Minister, Nawab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah, nephew to Sir Salar Jung. This Committee is composed of men of all classes, creeds and professions. It receives periodical reports of what is going on in the famine districts, and takes measures and issues orders accordingly. Its proceedings up to the present time appear to have been conducted with prudence and judgment, and to have inspired a general feeling of confidence. The measures which the Committee has principally addressed itself to, have been the institution of relief works and the necessary arrangements for the supply, in connection therewith, of a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the distressed and suffering poor seeking employment on these works.”

11. The trade in all species of grain is described as being “particularly lively.” From the Southern Railway Station, between Gulbargá and Raichur forty thousand tons of grain were exported within the five months up to February 1877. No interference by Government was necessary to cause grain to be conveyed to the affected districts. It was taken in the ordinary way of trade by the ordinary means of transit, *viz.*, “carts and Binjárá bullocks.” Of the Binjárá bullocks the Resident remarked—

“The system of transport by Binjarah bullocks works well, and will doubtless continue to do so, should the very scanty fall of rain in many parts of the country not render the main lines of communication impracticable to beasts of burden from want of water.”

12. Sir Richard Meade also spoke approvingly of the arrangements which were being made by the Central Committee to save the best of the stock of agricultural cattle. Owners, however, were prompt to take action themselves, and Government interference was little needed. The value of prickly-pear as a means of fodder, and the mode by which it should be prepared, was made known and widely disseminated by the Committee.

13. The means adopted for the preservation of health, for preventing people not in need receiving relief, for the proposed establishment of poor-houses, &c., were all described in the Resident's letter, and spoken of with approbation. The Memorandum concluded with the expression of the belief that the confidence which the Government entertained, *viz.*, that the measures which had been organised would suffice to stand the strain that had been put upon them, and that these measures were meeting the difficulty in as efficacious a manner as could have been looked for, was well founded.

14. In the month of April a second tour of inspection was made by some of the members of the Central Committee. The Delegates were Mr. G. Palmer and Maulivi Mushtaq Hussen. Their object was to ascertain whether the relief works were being carried on according to the instructions issued by the Committee. Mr. Palmer, writing from Gulbargá, discovered a number of defects in the works at that place, but they were of a minor character and were soon rectified. The labourers seemed to be well off, some even still retaining their ornaments. Whilst thinking the means of employment provided ample, Mr. Palmer did not recommend that any of the labourers should be discharged, but only that great caution should be exercised as to receiving others on the work who were not destitute.

15. Maulivi Mushtaq Hussen, at the close of his tour, presented a Report detailing what he had seen, and also submitting new proposals. These proposals, however, more properly come within the scope of the next chapter, where they will be dealt with.

Chapter IV.

The Culmination and Decline of the Famine, April to December 1877.

Culmination of the distress, and determination in April to establish Poor-Houses and to afford scope for private benevolence.—Appointment of Maulivi Mushtaq Husen as Superintendent of the Poor-houses.—His peculiar fitness for the work.—Opening of the first five poor-houses.—Third Tour of Inspection by Delegates from the Central Committee.—Exhaustion of grain stocks throughout His Highness the Nizám's Dominions.—Block on the G. I. P. Railway.—Visit of Maulivi Mahdi Ali to Bombay to invite the assistance of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple.—Resolution of the Bombay Government ordering the delivery of 300 tons of grain daily at Shábábád.—Gloomy prospects owing to the lateness of the monsoon.—The Mansion House Famine Fund opened in London.—Non-acceptance by Sir Sálár Jang of any grant from the Fund, as the distress in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions was nearly at an end.—Statement showing the prices of the chief staple food-grains at the commencement, middle, and end of the Famine, as compared with the normal prices.—Statement showing the weekly increase in prices of food-grains during the Famine in three representative districts.—The Viceroy's Visit to Southern India.—The highest number of persons employed on the relief works reached in August.—The maximum number of persons on charitable relief reached in September.—Plentiful and timely rainfall.—Rapid decline of the Famine after September.—The Poor-houses closed in January 1878, and the Famine pronounced to be "officially over."

1. In April and May the distress had reached its highest point. As the months passed by and the period for the seasonable rains drew near, the face of the country became more parched and barren, and the suffering consequently increased. The working of the schemes of relief also revealed defects which needed to be remedied. Principal amongst these was the need which was found to exist for poor-houses, wherein all who were sick and feeble, too young or too old, might find sustenance. It was also thought well to give private benevolence an opportunity of sharing with the Government in the work of relief. The necessity for poor-houses did not come upon the Central Committee with surprise. It had long been foreseen as forming a part in any well-ordered scheme of relief, but it was feared that if the houses were opened too soon the lazy and ill-disposed among the people in want might refuse to go to the works if they could obtain sustenance elsewhere. It was ultimately decided in April, upon a Report of Maulivi Mushtaq Husen, to establish poor-houses.

2. Maulivi Mushtaq Husen's memorandum, which will be found summarised in Chapter VI., dealt in an elaborate and complete manner with the question, going into all the details necessary for the satisfactory working of such institutions. His fitness for this duty, and also for the Secretaryship of the Poor-houses Committee, was undoubted. During the famine of 1861-62 in the North-West Provinces he was at Moráðabad, where the Honourable Sir John Strachey was Collector and Magistrate. Sir John (then Mr.) Strachey opened a poor-house, in the management of which he associated with himself two native officers of the district, namely, the Honourable Syad Ahmad Khán Baháður, C.S.I., then Principal Sadar Amin, and

Munshi Imámuddin, the Tehsildár of the district. Maulivi Mushtaq Husen had the privilege of working with the latter gentleman; and subsequently, when smaller poor-houses were opened in other towns at Sir John's suggestion, he took charge of the one at his private place, Amroha. During the famine in Bengal in 1874, when some conterminous districts of the North-West Provinces were also affected, Sir John Strachey, who had very recently taken charge of the government of those provinces, appointed Maulivi Sayad Ahmad Khán Bahadur, C.S.I., to superintend famine relief in the districts of Gorakhpur and Bástí. Maulivi Mushtaq Husen was then a Tehsildár at Aligarh. Maulivi Syad Ahmad Khán applied for and obtained his services, and he worked under that gentleman for about two months, returning to his substantive appointment on the breaking up of the relief establishment.

3. In the months of April and May the following poor-houses were opened:— (9) Raichur, 1,402 inmates; (2) Gulbarga, 795; (3) Lingsugur, 2,365; (4) Shorapur 429; (5) Naldrug, 4,562. In each of the houses employment was found for light workers, and fairly large sums were obtained in this way, which helped to reduce the outlay on this form of relief. In Raichur monthly subscriptions were paid, varying from Rs. 25 to 3, so long as the distress lasted, in aid of relief measures. In Lingsugur also a list was opened, and the subscriptions ranged from Rs. 50 per mensem to Re. 1. On returning from this tour, as has been stated, Maulivi Mushtaq Husen prepared a Report, for which the Central Committee accorded him its "best thanks." H. E. the Minister, upon the Report being presented to him, said—

"The thanks of Government are due to Maulivi Mushtaq Husen for his exertions in the establishment of poor-houses. The efficient management of these asylums, from their very first opening, is highly creditable to him, and the fact is fully corroborated by Mr. G. Palmer's Inspection Report. Government also notices with approbation the interest taken by Mr. Palmer in inspecting the poor-houses."

Throughout the whole remaining period of distress the relief houses worked most admirably in mitigating the distress. Complaints of mismanagement were occasionally made, but such complaints were immediately investigated and no time lost in remedying all defects. This will appear from the Report of a Special Committee which was appointed in June to investigate the complaints of mismanagement brought against the relief houses in Lingsugur. From the Report drawn up by Mr. Palmer, at the request of the Committee, it would seem as if those in charge of the poor-houses had been too rigorous in excluding people needing relief. He says—

"On June 26th I again visited the relief house. Whilst riding thither with the Divisional Engineer we saw about a dozen coolies by the roadside in a deplorable condition, who informed us that they had been refused assistance at the relief house. We told them to show us up there, and ordered them to be admitted. The result of this was that in a very short space of time over 350 came in who, it appeared, had been refused aid, and had been

directed to proceed to the famine relief works on the Shorapur road. These works are sometimes fifteen to twenty miles distant, and in my opinion many of these people were unable to get so far without the greatest difficulty, and without a great risk of starving by the way. I do not blame the Superintendent for rejecting most of these people from the relief (poor) house, as he has instructions to send as many as he can on to the relief works, in preference to keeping them in the relief (poor) house, but I think that many (at least one-third) of those I saw were fit objects for immediate relief. The Superintendent complains that persons once relieved at the relief (poor) house can never be induced to go to the famine works, and hence he is obliged to be very discriminating. This difficulty might be overcome by starting a relief work close to the relief (poor) house, so that the persons rejected from the latter would have no distance to go to the former ; but the result of this would be to bring numbers of coolies from the distant works on to the one near the relief (poor) house, as being nearer their own houses, and the numbers would become inconveniently large, and, in fact, sufficient work could not be found for them. I therefore do not see any other way out of the difficulty than keeping the famine works at a moderate distance from the relief (poor) house, but directing the Superintendent to be more liberal in his selections of those requiring immediate relief, taking steps to send them away as soon as they appear to be fit to travel."

4. Relief works being everywhere established, and poor-houses existing wherever necessary, the struggle with disaster proceeded quietly, uniformly, and without any serious misunderstanding. There is nothing to call for particular remark in the period under review, when the famine was coming to its height, and was, under favourable conditions, soon to decline. It was a source of gratification to the Central Committee that, in reporting to His Highness's Government on the labours they performed, they had simply to describe the disaster, the means needful to adequately meet it, and to announce that, once set a-going, everything had worked with as much success as could be expected. A third tour of inspection was made in June, upon which Mr. Palmer reported at length.* The inquiry was undertaken in consequence of complaints which had been made regarding the quality of the grain supplied in the poor-houses. Most of the complaints were found to be groundless, but some minor reforms were made, and a poor-house was immediately established at Kanakgeri.

5. The scarcity that had existed during the two years previous to this period had exhausted the stocks of grain in the city and its neighbourhood. This had induced the wealthy grain-dealers to make large purchases of grain in the Central Provinces, and in other parts of the British territories. Owing, however, to the block in the traffic on the G. I. P. lines, the merchants were unable to obtain carriage for the grain. In July, complaints on this head were made to His Highness's Government, and it was represented that a large quantity of grain was lying exposed to the weather at the different railway stations. His Excellency the Minister represented matters to the Resident, who very kindly lent every possible

* *Vide* Chapter VI.

assistance for the removal of the difficulty. He provided the writer of the Report with a letter of introduction to His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, when he was deputed to visit Bombay for the purpose of arranging with the Government there for the despatch of the grain to Haidarábád. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple readily assented to the proposals made on behalf of His Highness's Government, and at once took steps to expedite the Railway traffic, thus enabling the Haidarábád merchants to receive their consignment of grain as speedily as possible. The following Resolution of the Bombay Government exhibits the measures taken by that Government for this purpose :—

No. 23 M of 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department (Railway),
dated 16th August 1877.

Read again Government Resolution No. 14 M (Railway), dated 11th August 1877.

Report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 13th August 1877.

Telegram from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 15th August 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The engagements that have been entered into by the Bombay Government are that 900 tons of grain shall be delivered daily at Raichur for Madras districts, and 300 tons of grain daily at Shahabad for the Nizam's line, provided that there be no delays caused by accidents, and also provided that the full quantities specified are booked by dealers for delivery at the above places. It is also to be understood that the above quantities shall be delivered for seven days in the week.

2. The Government has also engaged that the Railway shall forward (under the reservations just specified as to accidents and booking) additional quantities to those named above, so that any short deliveries which may have taken place between the 1st and the 15th August shall be made up within three weeks from the latter date to Raichur for Madras Districts, and within one month from that date to the Nizam's line.

3. The maximum number of wagons now worked over the Bhore Ghaut is about 300 daily, but to provide for the engagements noted above, and at the same time to secure that the Bombay famine districts shall not suffer from short supplies, it is necessary that arrangements shall be made to increase the number of wagons passing over the Bhore Ghaut to at least 350 daily. To do this, it is necessary that engines should be transferred from the North-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the South-Eastern line, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways should request the Agent of the Company at once to arrange accordingly.

4. This transfer of engines will necessitate some restriction of general traffic on the G. I. P. North-Eastern line, and, however reluctant the Government may be in any way to interfere with this traffic, looking to the paramount nature of the demand for food supplies to the famine districts, they have no option but to order that famine traffic shall have preference to the extent that may be needed to carry out the arrangement noted above.

5. Government trust, however, that any inconvenience that may be occasioned to the general trade will be temporary only, and will be shortly removed when the carrying capacity

of the G. I. P. Railway has been augmented by the arrival of the new engines which have been ordered from England, some of which are now on their way to this country.

6. Government also desire that the Consulting Engineer for Railways, in consulting with the Agent of the Company, will take into early consideration the necessity of indenting for an additional number of engine-drivers, so that there may be a reserve to meet casualties to replace those men who may be incapacitated by illness, and to provide for the continuous working of the line without intermission during the time the present pressure is likely to last, which will, in all probability, be during the whole of the next fair season, and possibly longer.

(Sd.) M. K. KENNEDY, MAJOR-GENERAL, R.E.,

Secretary to Government.

6 The coming of the monsoon of 1877 was anticipated with much eagerness. The rains did not commence at all favourably, and throughout the months of June, July, and August a few showers fell and dry weather followed ; and this gave rise to great fears that the country was doomed to another year of famine. The same circumstances were noted in the adjoining British territory, which eventually was less favoured than were the districts in His Highness's dominions. Had the rains failed it is difficult to estimate the amount of distress that would have arisen ; many other districts would have been drawn into the list of those famine-stricken, and the utmost efforts of Government, combined with a large outlay of money, would have been required to meet the emergency. The gravest anxiety was felt by His Excellency the Minister at this juncture. Sir Sálár Jang feared that if the rains failed the whole Dominion would be visited with famine ; if this calamity had occurred it was felt that no means which might be used could avert terrible suffering. At the end of August, however, rain began to fall plentifully everywhere, and continued to do so through the remaining monsoon months. Though every drop of rain was doing incalculable good to the ground, the first downpours were far from improving the actual condition of the people on the works. Exposure to the weather was necessarily productive of much sickness, and it was naturally some time before agricultural operations, so long suspended, could be again renewed. Here, again, the experience was the same as in British territory, but particularly in the Bombay Presidency. It was not till about September that the numbers on famine relief works began generally to diminish. When, however, the diminution once set in, it rapidly increased, and the Committee was able to direct the closing of all famine relief works in Dai 1287 (November 1877).

7. Towards the end of the famine period in His Highness's dominions, and whilst prospects were still very bad in British territory, an appeal was made from Madras to the people of England and her colonies for aid towards those who were not reached by the Government scheme. This appeal was met with great heartiness, which showed how deep was the sympathy of the people of Great Britain with the sufferings of their fellow-subjects in India. Large sums of

money were daily sent to the Lord Mayor of London, and to the authorities in other centres where subscriptions were opened. On one day more than a lakh and a half of rupees were voluntarily contributed, and before the fund was finally closed eighty-one and a half lakhs were subscribed. More would have been given, but in November it was announced from Madras that more was not needed.

8. At a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, in September 1877, the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., expressed the hope that, though the appeal emanated from Madras, the money contributed would be made available for all who were suffering, in Native States as well as in British territory. His Lordship particularly referred to His Highness's dominions, where, he believed, distress was severe. The Lord Mayor of London communicated these facts to the Committee of Madras. The Committee replied that they recognised that the money they were receiving by telegraph was intended for distress wherever it might exist, and added that they would be glad to send a portion of it to Haidarábád. At the request of the Madras Committee, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, communicated with Sir Richard Meade, who, in his turn, laid the offer before H. E. the Minister. Sir Sálár Jang, after conferring with the Central Committee, expressed his sense of the generosity of the British people, but found that the distress was so nearly at an end that he would not ask for a grant from the fund.*

* See "Weekly Statements" of the Indian Famine Relief Committee, published in Madras.

From the same source may be gathered the following facts :—

"The Madras Committee, having accepted the above assurance of Sir Salar Jung, were in some difficulty when applications came to them from individuals in His Highness's dominions to relieve casual distress. Being satisfied, however, that some good might be done, and some degree of suffering which might have escaped the attention of His Highness's officers might be relieved, small grants were made. The persons to whom grants were sent were Major Dobbs, of Shahabad, and the Rev. Father Noronha, a Catholic priest at Mudgul. The following, being a copy of one of his statements of account to the Madras Committee, will show the objects upon which this money was spent :—

"Rev. Mr. NORONHA, Raichur, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Mudgul, in account with the GENERAL FAMINE RELIEF FUND, MADRAS, for period ending 15th January 1878.

	Number of Persons Relieved.	Disbursements.	Receipts.
To Balance in hand per last account, dated 28th December 1877...	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 276 10 0
„ Remittance from Madras General Committee, sanctioned 7th January 1878, received 12th January 1878 .....	...	.....	1,000 0 0
By Disbursements for—			
Support of Life (Food, Money doles, &c.)	300	153 10 0	
Clothing	150	100 0 0	
Miscellaneous Charity	10	15 10 0	
Office Expenses .....	...	0 6 0	
Cooly and Bandy hire .....	...	7 0 0	
By Balance in hand ..	...	1,000 0 0	
Grand Total...Rs	...	1,276 10 0	1,276 10 0 "

9. The following statement shows the usual prices of the chief staple food-grains, as well as those ruling at the commencement, middle, and end of the famine :—

STATEMENT showing the Prices of Food-Grains in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions (per Hali Sicca Rupee).

Division.	District.	YELLOW JOWA'RI.				WHITE JOWA'RI.				RICE.				REMARKS.
		Meher 1286 (August 1876).	Meher 1286 (August 1876).	Meher 1287 (August 1877).	Dei 1287 (November 1877).	Meher 1286 (August 1876).	Meher 1286 (August 1876).	Meher 1287 (August 1877).	Dei 1287 (November 1877).	Meher 1286 (August 1876).	Meher 1286 (August 1876).	Meher 1287 (August 1877).	Dei 1287 (November 1877).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Maháratvárá.	Aurangábád	30½	11½	6	8	25	10	5	7	9½	8	5	5½	Jowári is the staple article of food in this portion of the country.
	Birh	37	15	6	8	29	12	5	7	11½	8½	5	5½	
	Parbháni	20½	14½	6	8	17	13	5	7	11½	6½	5	5½	
	Gulbargá	26	9½	5½	6	25	8	5	5½	11	5	4½	6½	
	Raichur	25	7½	5½	6	24	7½	5	5½	12½	5	4½	6½	
	Shorápur	28	32	5½	5	27	28	5	5	12	6½	4½	6½	
	Lingaugur	28	23	4½	6	26	22	4½	5	11	9½	3½	4	
	Nander	48	18½	10	11	45	17	9	10	20	7½	5	8	
	Bídar	27	10	10	11	26	9	9	10	12	10	5	7	
Náidrug	30	10	9	10	28	9	8	9	9½	5½	4½	6½		
Telinganá.	Khammam	26½	9½	8	9	25	8	7	8	12	7½	4½	6	Rice do.
	Nalgunda	32	12	7	8	30	10	6	7	14½	6½	4½	7½	Do. do.
	Nagar-Karnul	28	10	9	10	27	9	7	8	16	5	4½	7½	
	Yelgundal	30	15½	10	11	29	13½	8	9	20	9	4½	7½	
	Maydak	22½	9½	8	9	20	9	6	7	17½	7½	5	8	
	Índur	30	11½	11	12	28½	9	10	11	20	9½	5	7	
	Srpur-Tandur	30	24	9	12	28	20½	8	11	15	12	5	7	

10. The following statement shows the weekly rise in prices of food grains in the three districts of Haidarábád, Shorápur, and West Raichur during the period commencing from 1st Meher 1286 Fasli (19th August 1876) to Azur 1287 Fasli (9th November 1877), when the famine relief operations were closed :—

Year.	Mon. h.	Fasli Date.	English Date.	Rate per Rupee in Seers.												
				Haidarábád.				Shorápur.			West Raichur.			Gulbargá.		
				Rice.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Gram.	White Jowári.	Yellow Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.	Yellow Jowári.	White Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.	Yellow Jowári.	White Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1286 Fasli.	Meher.	7th ...	19th August 1876 ...	9	12	17½	15	27	32	6½	23	25½	9½	...	25	13½
		15th ...	27th do. ...	8	10½	17	12½	24	28	9	22	22	9	...	25	13
		23rd ...	4th September ...	9	10½	17½	13½	20	28	8	21½	20½	9	...	23	10½
		30th ...	11th do. ...	8½	10½	16	13½	20	21	8½	20½	17½	9½	...	20	9

Yea.	Month.	Fash Date.	English Date.	Rate per Rupee in Seers.												
				Haidarábád.				Shorápur.			West Raichur.			Galbargá.		
				Rice.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Gram.	White Jowári.	Yellow Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.	Yellow Jowári.	White Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.	Yellow Jowári.	White Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1286 Fasli.	Aban.	7th...	18th September 1876	8½	10½	16	13½	18	20	8	10½	21	8½	...	19	8½
		15th...	26th do.	8½	10½	15	14	18	21	7½	14½	16½	8½	...	16½	8½
		23rd...	4th October	6½	9½	10½	10½	13	15	7	11½	16	8½	...	14	7½
		30th...	11th do.	7	9½	10½	11	10	12	6½	8½	12	6	...	13	7½
	Azar.	7th...	18th October 1876	5½	7½	9½	9½	8½	11	5	7½	8½	5½	...	13	6½
		15th...	26th do.	5½	7½	8½	8½	9	10½	5	7½	9½	5½	...	12	5½
		23rd...	3rd November	5½	6½	8½	8½	8½	10	5	7½	8	5½	...	10	5
		29th...	9th do.	5½	6½	7½	7½	7	10	5	6½	6½	5½	...	10	5½
	Dai.	7th...	16th November 1876	5½	6½	8½	8½	7	7½	5½	6½	6½	4½	...	9	5½
		15th...	24th do.	5½	6½	8½	9½	6	6½	6½	13½	13½	6½	...	9	5½
		23rd...	3rd December	6	6½	9½	10½	6	6½	5½	13½	6½	6½	...	8½	6
		29th...	8th do.	5½	7½	10	10½	7½	7½	5½	6	5½	5½	...	8½	6½
Bahman.	7th...	15th December 1876	6	7½	9½	10½	7½	7½	5	6	6	5½	...	8	6½	
	15th...	23rd do.	5½	6½	9½	10½	8	8	5½	6½	6½	5½	...	8	5½	
	23rd...	2nd January 1877	5½	7	8½	10½	7	7½	5½	7½	6½	5½	...	9½	7	
	30th...	7th do.	5½	6½	8½	10½	...	8	5½	7	6½	5½	...	8½	6½	
Ispandár.	7th...	14th January 1877	6	6½	8½	10½	7½	7½	5½	6½	7	5½	...	9½	8	
	15th...	22nd do.	5½	6½	8½	10½	7½	7½	5½	7½	6½	5½	...	10	6½	
	23rd...	30th do.	5½	7½	8½	10	7½	...	7½	6½	6½	5½	...	9½	7	
	30th...	6th February	5½	7½	8½	10	7½	7½	6	7	6½	5½	...	10	6½	
Farvardi.	7th...	13th February 1877	6½	6½	9½	10½	7½	8	6	7	6½	6	...			
	15th...	21st do.	6½	7½	9½	10½	8	8½	6	8½	7½	6	...			
	23rd...	29th do.	5½	7½	9½	10½	7½	8	6	8½	7½	6	...			
	30th...	8th March	6½	7½	10½	9½	7½	8	5½	8	7½	6½	...			
Ardebéhest.	7th...	16th March 1877	6	7½	10½	10½	7½	8	6	8	7	6	...			
	15th...	24th do.	5½	7½	10	10½	7½	8½	5½	7½	8½	6½	...			
	23rd...	1st April	5½	7½	10	10½	7½	8½	5½	8	6½	6½	...			
	31st...	9th do.	5½	7½	9½	10½	7	7½	5½	8	6½	6½	...			
Khurdád.	7th...	16th April 1877	5½	7½	9½	9½	7	7½	5½	6½	6½	5½	...			
	15th...	24th do.	5½	7½	8½	8½	6½	7½	5½	6½	6½	6	...			
	23rd...	2nd May	5½	7½	8½	8½	6½	6½	5½	7	6½	6	...			
	32nd...	11th do.	5½	7	9	8½	6½	7	5½	6½	6	5½	...			
Tír.	7th...	18th May 1877	5½	6½	8½	8½	6	6½	5½	6½	6½	5½	...			
	15th...	26th do.	5½	6½	8½	8½	5½	6½	5½	6	5½	5½	...			
	23rd...	3rd June	5½	6½	8½	8½	5½	6½	5½	5½	6	5½	...			
	31st...	11th do.	5½	6½	7½	7½	5½	6	5	5½	5½	4½	...			
Amarádád.	7th...	18th June 1877	5	6½	7½	7½	5	5½	5	5½	5	4½	...			
	15th...	26th do.	5	6½	7½	7½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	...			
	23rd...	3rd July	4½	5½	6½	6½	4½	4½	3½	3½	4½	4½	...			
	31st...	12th do.	4½	5½	6	6½	4	4½	3½	3½	4½	4	...			
Sharivar 1286	7th...	19th July 1877	4½	4½	5½	5½	3½	4½	3½	4½	4½	4½	...			
	15th...	27th do.	4½	4½	6	6	4½	4½	3½	4½	4½	4½	...			
	23rd...	4th August	4½	4½	5½	5½	4½	4½	3½	4½	4½	4½	...			
	31st...	12th do.	3½	4	6½	6½	4	4	3½	3½	4½	4½	...			

Year.	Month.	Fasli Date.	English Date.	Rate per Rupee in Seers.											
				Hadarábád.				Shorápur.			West Raichur.			Gulbargá.	
				Rice.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Gram.	White Jowári.	Yellow Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.	Yellow Jowári.	White Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.	Yellow Jowári.	White Jowári.	Ordinary Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1286 Fasli.	Meher 1287.	7th... 19th August 1877 ...	3 3/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2		
		15th... 27th do. ...	3 3/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2		
		23rd... 4th September ...	3 3/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2		
		30th... 11th do. ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4	4	4	3 1/2		
	Aban.	7th... 18th Sept. 1877 ...	4	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4	3 1/2		
		15th... 26th do. ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	4	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2		
		23rd... 4th October ...	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5	5	5	3 1/2		
		30th... 11th do. ...	4 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	7	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	3 1/2		
	Azar.	7th... 18th October 1877 ...	4 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	4	
		15th... 26th do. ...	5	6 1/2	8 1/2	8	7	8	11	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	6 1/2	4	
		23rd... 3rd November ...	4 1/2	5 1/2	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	11	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	7	4	
		29th... 9th do. ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	7	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6	7	4	

11. In the month of August, at the time when things looked so bad in British territory that His Excellency the Viceroy left Simla to personally visit the distressed regions, a backward wave of distress swept over His Highness's dominions, and the highest figures of numbers relieved were recorded at this time. During the week ending 12th August the total number employed upon works was 334,174, being a daily average of 37,126. The numbers gradually went down, until a month later there was a daily average of 20,000; and so the process continued, decreasing week by week, until on the 9th of November there were only 341 employed, and the works were closed. The maximum number of persons on charitable relief was not reached till the 11th of September, when 201,766 persons, being a daily average of 25,220, were relieved. The explanation of this is that the rains which fell caused serious sickness, and that many who had heretofore been on works, or able in some way to maintain themselves, were forced to seek the bounty of the State. From the 11th of September, however, the downward course was very rapid, until January 1878, when the numbers were so small that the relief houses were closed, and the famine was officially over. All suffering, however, did not immediately cease, for the people were greatly reduced in circumstances, and only by a succession of good crops could they hope to regain their normal condition of prosperity and contentment.

Chapter V.

The Part Performed by Public Works.

Determination to overcome the distress through the agency of Public Works.—Major Scott Moncrieff's proposition regarding Public Works in times of famine.—Mr. Palmer's statement of all the operations of the Public Works Department during the whole famine period.—Slight friction at first between the duties of the Revenue and Public Works officials.—Completeness of the rules drawn up by Mr. Palmer.—His opinion regarding the action to be taken on the first appearance of distress.—The best limits of number and duration to be observed in famine relief works.—The various famine tests.—The advantage of payments in money.—Tanks and Channels most suitable famine works.—Road work unsatisfactory.—The contract and departmental systems contrasted.—The difficulty of efficient organisation.—The importance of task work—Work performed, money expended, and number of coolies employed in the different districts.—In East Raichur.—In West Raichur.—In Shorapur.—In Gulbarga.—In Birh.—In Naldurg.—In Nagar-Karnul.—In Nalgundá—Table showing the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure and the average daily expenditure for all the districts.—Abstract of statement showing expenditure on ordinary Public Works which were availed of to assist in relieving the distress.—Average cost of work in each district, in comparison with the ordinary rates.—Summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the amount of total expenditure.

1. As has been shown in previous chapters, His Highness's Government were very prompt, on distress manifesting itself, to recognise that it was through public works they must hope to successfully overcome the disaster. Major Scott Moncrieff, C.S.I., R.E., who was specially sent by H. E. the Viceroy to Mysore in August 1877, has laid down the following proposition regarding public works in famine times :—

“ The Viceroy last year ruled that the Public Works Department should henceforth be the chief agency for famine relief in India, and that the best and most economic form of all relief was the construction of large and well-devised works under professional agency.

“ We have good cause to thank His Excellency for assigning to us so honourable a rôle. He has elsewhere likened a famine to a campaign, and those who have gone through both will appreciate the likeness. Wars are, happily, rare now in India; not so famines. Many of us came out to India thinking our highest achievement was to be found in the construction of a great bridge, or the opening of a canal or of a railway. Now we have a still higher career open to us, to serve in the foremost rank—in the very forlorn hope—in saving thousands from death. Nor is it so very easy. The Engineer that successfully controls famine labour must think little of himself, everything of his work. For him are no holidays, no sport, no society. Patience, temper, firmness and kindness must always be exercised. He must endure constant exposure to the sun, weary monotony of work, many bad smells, many sad sights. He must eat his meals and write up his accounts when and where he can. He must not be above attending to many duties. He must look closely after the camp water-supply. He must see that the bazar is well supplied. He must himself superintend the feeding of small babes and sickly mothers. He must attend closely to conservancy. He must see that his hospital is clean and well supplied with necessaries, and that the medical subordinate is doing his duty, that loathsome ulcers are being dressed, that itch ointment is being applied, that guinea-worm cases are being attended to, that the weakly are getting suitable diet, that the dead are being

buried deep, and when, as is likely enough, cholera visits the works, the Engineer must know how best to meet it, and must keep a cool head. And the reward for all this labour? He will be the means of saving many lives. That is surely enough!

“ I do not suppose for a moment that all Engineers will appreciate famine relief work. There are some, I fear, who could never warm into interest sufficient to care to take all this toil to save the life of our dark-skinned brother, more unsightly than ever when stricken with famine, dirty and haggard and offensive. There are other Engineers, pure and simple, who look on all this as a most aggravating interruption to their regular work. I do not find fault with them. Only the honour of famine relief cannot be theirs. They can have no heart for this campaign, nor ought they to reap its laurels.

“ As no good soldier would wish for war only that he himself might reap honour, so would no good Engineer wish for a famine. But the good soldier prepares himself beforehand. So should the Engineer, and in the following note I propose to record a few points which may be useful—not evolved from my inner consciousness, but from the experience of the last year. I would treat of—

- I. The duty of the Local Government and its Chief Engineer in preparing projects for famine relief.
- II. The style of work best suited for the purpose.
- III. The comparative merits of a few large works and many small ones.
- IV. The action of the Public Works Department when the approach of a famine is dreaded.
- V. The scope of its duties in a famine.
- VI. The management of a famine relief division.
- VII. The close of a famine.”

The “ campaign ” against famine in His Highness’s dominions was opened with a full and practical recognition of these principles.

2. As throwing much light upon the part played by public works, the reader may be referred to an elaborate and careful statement of the whole of the operations of the Public Works Department during the famine, drawn up by Mr. G. Palmer, C.E. The fulness of this statement renders it necessary that, in this place, only a brief survey should be taken of the work performed by the Department.

3. It was in October 1876 that orders were received from Government in the Superintending Engineer’s Office, Public Works Department, to arrange for the commencement of famine relief works in those districts that were suffering from a scarcity of rain, and to discontinue wherever possible those public works that were going on in other districts where such scarcity was not felt, in order that the saving effected on the latter might help to meet the extra expense incurred on the former. Plans and estimates for all such works as could be carried out as relief works were to be prepared and submitted as soon as possible for the sanction of Government. Officers from non-famine districts whose services could be spared were to be specially employed in the preparation of these plans and estimates. All work in the famine districts that had already been sanctioned, or for which plans

and estimates had been submitted for sanction, were to be started at once. It was intimated that His Excellency the Minister trusted that all Executive Officers would use every effort to afford relief and to carry on work with every regard to economy. The Central Office thereupon issued a circular (No. 29 of 17th October 1876) to all Divisional and District Engineers, conveying the above instructions. A circular with similar instructions adapted to Revenue officers was shortly after issued by myself, as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, pointing out the division of duty and authority between the two departments.

4. In the Central Committee, which was appointed in November 1876, the Public Works Department was largely represented. In the early circulars that were issued to the districts, the particular duties of the officials of the two departments had been clearly defined, and it was therefore but natural that a certain amount of difficulty and confusion should exist in first starting the works. The Public Works officers had received orders to start the works, and the Revenue authorities had been informed that with them lay the responsibility of ascertaining the amount of distress, providing works to meet it, and organising and supervising those works. Mr. Palmer says,—“ Complaints were made on both sides : on the part of the Revenue authorities they took the form of finding fault with the quality of the work done under the Public Works officials, and of accusations of dishonesty against overseers and other subordinate officers ; whilst the Public Works officers complained chiefly of the interference of the Revenue authorities in what they considered to be their own legitimate duties, and their inability, therefore, to carry on the works economically and efficiently.*

5. In December 1876, correspondence was received from the Political Office concerning a large number of persons (about 10,000) who, attracted by the opening out of relief works on the Karnul side of the Tungábhadrá, had migrated thither from His Highness's territory. They were rejected from the relief works on the British side, and employment had to be found for them on relief works on their return to their own country. This tended to increase the amount of distress in East Raichur, and early in January 1877 I myself, as Secretary to the Famine Relief Committee, Mr. Rai Mannu Lál and Mr. Palmer, as members of the Famine Committee, visited Raichur and inquired fully into all matters connected with relief operations.

6. Elaborate rules, providing for almost every contingency, were laid down (*vide* Chapter III. of this Report) in Mr. Palmer's statement. These rules are of a most complete nature, both with regard to the nature of works, the mode

* These disputes were easily settled, and they did not arise afterwards, as Nawáb Mukarram-ud-Daula Bahádur, the Revenue Minister, was the President, and the Secretaries to Government in the P.W.D. two of the members of the Committee. Hence misunderstanding was impossible.

of carrying them out, and the convenience of the labourers employed. Instructions were given as to the arrangement of camps, in each of which a police guard, dresser's quarters, and a grain shop were ordered to be provided, but medical and sanitary arrangements were also most fully and thoughtfully made. Nothing that could ensure the health and convenience of the people was neglected.

7. From the experience gained in 1877, Mr. Palmer finds himself in a position to criticise the rules laid down at the outset. This he does at great length and with much fairness. The rules regarding medical and sanitary arrangements seemed to have answered their purpose, and to have been well carried out. One of the medical rules was, "In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred, at the cost of Government, in graves $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately." This rule, says Mr. Palmer, was adhered to, and the graveyards will, for many years, prove a sad memento of the famine in 1876-77.

8. The following remarks regarding the action which should be taken on the first appearance of distress are of great value, and may be quoted in full :—

"When distress first makes itself apparent, but does not with certainty indicate approaching famine, it is best met by employing applicants on ordinary works in progress. No hands already employed should on any account be dismissed to make room for the new applicants, and if the works are thereby overcrowded with labourers they must be extended or new ones opened out. The works on which the early applicants are employed should be those under the Public Works or Municipal Departments, where there is professional supervision. No change should be made by the Public Works Department or Municipal Officers in the rates paid by them for work : that is to say, the same number of cubic yards of earth-work per rupee should be got from the work-people as were got before the new applicants arrived. No change should be made in the system of carrying on the work. If it is being carried on by contract, terms should, if possible, be made with the contractor to employ only the people sent to him by the Civil Officers, through the Public Works or Municipal Officers. If it is being carried on by petty contract, the system should be continued, as it will generally be found to be the most advantageous. Small contractors will always get the greatest amount of work out of the labourers. It is of course necessary to guard against acts of oppression ; these can be punished by the dismissal of the petty contractors thus offending. Departmental work when distress prevails is carried on at a heavy loss, as officers of the Public Works Department or Municipal Department have then great difficulties in dealing with the labourers direct, and in getting a fair amount of work from them.

"Employing early applicants in the above manner meets the first stage of the distress. Work is offered every one who applies for it, and I would not impose any test for admission. Those unaccustomed to work would not seek for it unless they were in distress; having got work, they are not able to do so much or earn so much as skilled labourers, but they can earn

enough to live upon ; when they become unable to do this they are fit objects for the relief house, or for relief works of another kind.

“ When the first symptoms of distress appear, encouragement should be given to people to seek employment on ordinary works, rather than that they should be discouraged to do so ; by this the number of those ultimately obliged to go to the relief house, or to relief works that are more burdensome to the State, may be considerably reduced.

“ If the distress turns out to be really due to famine and not merely temporary, the ordinary works as described above would not be found to suffice, and applicants would soon begin to come in such a miserable and starved condition as to be unable to earn a living on the ordinary rates. It will then be necessary to open out special relief works. No labourers who have hitherto been able to earn a living on the ordinary works should be transferred or allowed to go to the special works, and the ordinary works should be still carried on. The applicants who now come to the special works should be sorted, and only those who appear capable of doing work should be set to work on the special works ; the rest, with the aged and infirm, should be consigned to the relief houses. The special works should be entirely under the control of Public Works Officers. Task work should be strictly imposed upon them, the task being regulated so that the labourers can without difficulty, but with ordinary intelligence, earn sufficient to buy food, with necessary condiments, sufficient to keep them in health. The task and payment must therefore be regulated by the price of grain, and a sliding scale would come into force.”

9. The most useful kinds of famine works have been found to be those that will employ 3,000 or 4,000 coolies for three or four months. Small works should only be opened in connection with camps.

10. Mr. Palmer adds much to the value of his statement by embodying his opinions on famine tests, opinions which were requested by the Famine Commission. He thinks good appearance and clothing should not of themselves be considered sufficient grounds for rejection. “ Applicants possessed of these might be able to work on the first kind of works thrown open to them, *i.e.*, on ordinary public works on which Government receives full value for the outlay incurred. Their willingness to take this employment would be a proof of their requiring it. In the same way those possessed of ornaments of small value need not be rejected. When the ornaments are of greater value, and it might be inferred that the proceeds of their sale would support the applicants for two or three weeks, I think they should be rejected.” The distance test Mr. Palmer thinks should not be more than two or three days' journey. If a longer distance is fixed they will not go. The following illustrative instance is given:—

“ The only instance in His Highness's territory of pressure being put upon coolies to proceed to a long distance from their houses for employment on relief works was at Raichur, when it was decided to open out as a famine work the extension of the Beechal irrigation

channels, on the ground of its being a large and suitable work as a relief work, and one likely to prove remunerative to Government. Labourers were then dismissed from the road works near Raichur and told to seek further relief at Beechal (18 miles distant); arrangements were made to pay them during their journey thither, and that they should travel with an escort of police. Very few, however, actually went in this way, but when the works in Beechal were thoroughly commenced the labourers from Raichur dropped in gradually, though the numbers employed on the work were never so great as they had been expected to be. I do not think that very much pressure was put upon the Raichur labourers to go to Beechal, as it was only certain gangs that were dismissed, and I believe those that did not at once travel to Beechal got relief in the relief house, or managed to get into other road gangs."

11. As regards payment in money or grain, experience most decidedly was in favour of the former plan, though payment of money was not unattended with difficulty. On this point the following curious statement is made:—

"Very often the supply of copper coin in the local bazaars failed, and application had to be made to Hyderabad. It was found that the coin paid away did not find its way directly back to the bazaars. This may perhaps be taken as a proof that the coolies were often able to save money, though no doubt it was mainly due to their preferring to buy larger quantities of grain at a time than would suffice merely for the day. As to their being able to save, it was found at one time in the district of Bheer that labourers were endeavouring to buy rupees with the dubs they had earned; the famine was certainly not so bad in Bheer as in the districts of the Southern Division."

12. There are five other points upon which the opinions of Mr. Palmer are of so much value that they may be quoted here almost in full. These are—(1) tanks and channels most suitable famine works; (2) road work unsatisfactory; (3) the contract and departmental systems contrasted; (4) want of efficient supervision; and (5) task-work.

13. Upon the first point, tanks and channels most suitable works, he says:—

"The works most suitable for famine relief works are decidedly the construction of, or repairs to, tanks and channels, or any similar work where large quantities of earth work have to be done. The work is simple, and the gangs can be easily organised and overlooked. The differences in length of lead, height of lift, hardness of soil, &c., afford different kinds of labour for each class, the heavier work for the more able-bodied, and the lighter work for women, children, and old people. From the tables below it will be seen that all work of this kind compares in its results most favourably with road work. The Kaitur and Munslapur tanks and the Beechal channel in the East Raichur district, and the Bosgah project in the Gulburga district, may be cited as instances where a fair return was got in the way of useful work for the outlay."

14. As regards road-work it generally proved to be very unsatisfactory :—

“ It was, as a rule, the reconstruction or repair of old roads that was undertaken in His Highness’s territory. Had new road work been carried out on a large scale, the results might have been more satisfactory, as embankments over low-lying ground or soft soil, cutting through hills, &c., would have found suitable relief work. As it was, the mere excavation and cleaning out of side drains did not allow of sufficient people working together in one place to be conveniently supervised, and the digging of moorum for spreading on the road was almost too hard work for the majority of the coolies. The collection of metal and breaking it small offered suitable work, but as a rule metal could only be found sufficiently near the road in places where, the soil being hard and gravelly already, metal was not required. Bringing metal from a distance by coolie labour was too expensive, and carts and bullocks to carry it were not to be had. Road work, again, extends over too long a distance to supervise properly, and famine labour requires a great deal of supervision; for it must be remembered that famine labourers are not accustomed to the work and possess no skill in it, nor have they energy enough to learn anything for themselves. The maistries and overseers also can seldom be trusted without constant inspection by professional officers, which cannot be given when a district officer has perhaps 100 miles to travel from one work under his charge to another. The scarcity of water also prevented road work being successfully carried out. The moorum, after being placed on the road, generally broke up into dust, and was blown away, or remained loose and heavy, rendering the road more difficult for traffic than before. For similar reasons the construction of cheap fair-weather roads as famine work is very inadvisable. The construction of first-class roads involving plenty of earth work is the only suitable road work in famine times. The necessity for a larger amount of professional supervision than on ordinary public works also makes it a question whether comparatively small but compact works, employing about 3,000 or 4,000 coolies, are not more suitable for famine relief than extensive projects, though, of course, it depends upon the amount of such supervision that is available. A great deal also depends upon the emergency with which famine relief works have to be commenced. Large projects require plans and estimates to be prepared beforehand, and the want of these prevented the views of the Sudder Committees being carried out as regarded closing all the smaller relief works, and transferring the coolies on to one large work in each division.”

15. Respecting the contract and departmental systems it is stated :—

“ At the commencement of famine operations in the end of 1876, the question was brought before the Committee as to the advisability of carrying on famine works on a strictly departmental system, or letting them on contract. The Committee, by a very large majority, decided against the contract system, on the grounds that a contractor must make a certain amount of profit, or it would not be worth his while to undertake the work, and that the amount of profit he thus made would be better spent in relieving distress than by going into his (the contractor’s) pockets. This seemed a very good reason to urge against the contract system, but many of the principal Public Works officers, taking a professional view of the question, were in favour of the contract over the departmental method. They considered one

of the most important objects in famine relief works to be to obtain as great return as possible for the outlay incurred, and they judged from experience that they would be more likely to obtain this by employing contractors. In the system of carrying out work departmentally the officers in charge of it purchase (on behalf of Government) their own materials and tools, find their own labour, and organise and supervise it. In the contract system all this is undertaken by a contractor, who undertakes to carry out a certain work either in consideration of receiving a lump sum for the whole work when completed, or of being paid at certain rates for the different classes of work that he has performed, when it has been measured up and accepted as finished by the engineers. In this case the Government officers need not exercise minute and constant supervision, but simply watch the work as it progresses, setting it out according to the plans, and seeing that the contractor carries it on in a sound and workman-like manner, and with materials of the quality that has been specified: having, by an agreement that has previously been drawn up, power to reject all bad work, and to enforce penalties on the contractor for non-compliance with the plans and specifications, to the extent of taking the work out of his hands altogether, and causing him to forfeit all claims to any money that would otherwise have been due to him. A contractor by making this kind of work his special business, by keeping a trained staff of overseers and maistries, and by being able to purchase his materials and plant from time to time, as opportunity offers, in the cheapest markets, is always able to carry out work at cheaper rates than Public Works officers can do it departmentally, and at the same time realise a fair profit for himself, though he takes the risk of difficulties arising in his way, that sometimes turn his profit into a loss. District officers, having many other duties to attend to than the constant supervision of works in progress, find it advisable to carry out most public works by the contract system. There is no reason why similar advantages should not be gained by contract over departmental work, as well in carrying out famine works as in ordinary public works. Extra clauses in the agreement would have to be made, binding the contractor to employ only local labour, and all persons sent to him for employment; but on this account, of course, the rates allowed him for the work would be proportionately increased. Of course the success of such a system as this would depend greatly upon the supervision exercised over the contractors by the Public Works officials, who, besides looking to the quality of the work, would have to see that no oppression was used, that there were no grounds for complaint as regards regularity of payment of wages, and that the contractors did not import labour to do the work at a cheaper rate to themselves. If respectable and well-known contractors were employed, few such difficulties would be likely to arise, and there would be every prospect of a fair return, in the shape of useful and remunerative works, for the money expended by Government."

16. A want that was greatly felt during the progress of relief works was that of a larger number of Public Works officers. The Government, being anxious to keep the expenditure as low as possible, declined to sanction the employment of extra officials in either the Revenue or Public Works Department, and therefore the extra hands that were sent to the famine districts were only those who could be spared from other districts. It would probably have been more economical in the end to have employed more officers. It was in fact found in

possible to carry out the rules of the Committee appointing one supervisor to every 2,000 coolies ; very frequently a supervisor had charge of 4,000 or 5,000, and in one case of over 8,000.

17. Allusion has already been made to the system of task work, or demanding a certain quantity of work for each day's wages, when referring to the sliding scale of payments. On this point Mr. Palmer says :—

“ It is hardly necessary to state how important it is that task work should be imposed immediately a famine work is started. On the works that were started without this system, it was always very difficult to get the coolies to take to it afterwards ; they seemed to consider that they were being imposed upon, and accordingly worked with a bad grace. On those works, however, where it was commenced with at once, the coolies took to it cheerfully enough, and generally had their tasks completed some time before the hour for mustering for payments. Different gangs would, in fact, often vie with each other in completing their task first.”

18. The work performed in the various districts will perhaps be better understood if it is briefly summarised district by district. It should be stated that District Committees were appointed, who were of great assistance throughout the famine.

19. *East Raichur*.—In this district many difficulties were encountered at the outset. The District Engineer thus refers to the trouble he had with the coolies on the Alampur road :—

“ When, about the 9th March, the supervisor in charge of the work announced that task work at the rate of 4 cubic yards to the rupee for spreading and digging moorum would be imposed, and explained to them, by marking on the ground, the quantity they were to dig, only three gangs would consent to do it, and these, when they had received tools from the overseers, walked off with them to the village, and when, with difficulty, induced to return, could not be made to do any work. The difficulties attending daily payments also continued ; payments were never over till 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and often later, the money at that time being of little use to the coolies, who were frequently obliged to purchase grain and eat it raw, for want of time to cook it. They were naturally unfit for work the next morning. With the concurrence of the Divisional Engineer, a system of bi-weekly payments was established, and found to be very advantageous. It was reported also by the Public Works officers that the Bunniahhs who brought grain to the works were in the habit of charging exorbitant prices and giving false measurements. The matter was referred to the Civil authorities, who doubtless took the proper steps.”

20. In this district the condition of the people visibly deteriorated ; in January they were in good heart, in June they appeared incapable of performing more than mere nominal tasks.

21. The works carried on in East Raichur were—

- (1) The Alampur Road, 122 days in progress, employing 2,265 coolies per day, at a total cost of Rs. 28,308, being an average cost per coolie per day of 1 a. 7.66 p.
- (2) Lingsugur Road, 307 days in progress, employing 2,723 coolies per day, at a total cost of Rs. 1,49,462, being an average cost per coolie per day of 2 a. 10.31 p.
- (3) Kaitur Tank, 245 days, 280 coolies daily; total Rs. 8,894; average 2 a. 0.84 p.
- (4) Manslapur Tank, 236 days, 196 coolies daily; total Rs. 8,908; average 2 a. 1.9 p.
- (5) Bichal Channel, 245 days, 812 coolies daily; total Rs. 37,876; average 3 a. 6.57 p.
- (6) Road from Fort to Mahabub Bazar, 155 days, 250 coolies daily; total Rs. 5,280; average 2 a. 2.13 p.
- (7) Road from Jail to Mahabub Bazar, 61 days, 217 coolies daily; total Rs. 1,010; average 1 a. 2.62 p.
- (8) Road from Travellers' Bungalow to Raichur Town Road, 60 days, 159 coolies daily; total Rs. 1,516; average 2 a. 6.47 p.
- (9) Branch Road to Custom House, 60 days, 53 coolies daily; total Rs. 593; average 2 a. 11.77 p.
- (10) Raichur Railway Feeder, 31 days, 234 coolies daily; total Rs. 267; average 1 a. 7.05 p.
- (11) Katal Utkar Tank, 82 days; total Rs. 2,769; average 1 a. 6.76 p.

The average cost per coolie per day on the East Raichur works was 2 a. 6.39 p.—not an extravagant sum when the condition of the workers is considered.

22. *West Raichur.*—Before proceeding to give a summary of the works in this district, it may be well to note that Mr. Palmer emphatically condemns the practice of paying the coolies for a weekly holiday, a non-working day. In the Madras Presidency at first this day was not paid for; then, in consequence of representations from officers in charge of works, it was paid for, and subsequently to 24th September 1877 withdrawn. Mr. Palmer, referring to work on the Bellary Road, says :—

“ I would also express my opinion here that the one day's holiday in the week with full pay is a mistake. From what I heard, nothing like the same amount of money that is daily paid to coolies on famine relief works finds its way to the bazaars; and, besides this, there are other indications that the people are able to save a little money. On this Ganga-wutti work a sum of Rs. 904 had been spent on the Thursday previous to my visit over and above the day's proper wages, to provide for the Friday's holiday, and it is found on famine relief work that the number greatly increases every Thursday, as on that evening double wages are paid.”

23. The following facts represent the works undertaken in this district :—

(1) Lingsugur road	243 days,	519 coolies daily,	total Rs. 15,691	average 1 a. 11 85 p.
(2) Kilauti tank.....	318 "	161 "	" 389	" 1 a. 2 98 p.
(3) Bellary road.....	214 "	3,370 "	" 89,523	" 1 a. 11 83 p.
(4) Gangávati channel	182 "	790 "	" 18,088	" 2 a. 0 13 p.
(5) Sholápur road	276 "	2,756 "	" 97,162	" 2 a. 0 52 p.
(6) Cantonment road.....	60 "	176 "	" 974	" 1 a. 5 67 p.
(7) Lingsugur long drive.....	60 "	162 "	" 885	" 1 a. 5 41 p.
(8) Kardikal tank	214 "	223 "	" 5,744	" 1 a. 11 09 p.
(9) Extra labour on works near relief house, &c.			total Rs. 4,047	average 3 a. 3 81 p.

The total expenditure in the district was Rs. 2,32,507-4-9, at a daily average pay of 2 a. 0-19 p.—
a very moderate rate, under all the circumstances.

24.—*Shorápur*.—In this district there are some important tank works, which are thus described :—

“The Bonal tank is situated six or seven miles west of Shorapur. It is an old tank, but was greatly enlarged by Colonel Meadows Taylor in 1856 ; he raised, strengthened, and lengthened the old bund, and built a calingulah 190 feet long, thus forming a tank the spread of water in which, when full, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Its drainage area is 50 square miles. The new calingulah was not made sufficiently long to discharge heavy floods quickly enough, and in consequence the tank breached at periods of about five years or so, but the breaches were never of a very serious nature, and were always repaired without much difficulty. In 1874 the tank breached in one place, and threatened to breach more seriously in others, but was saved by the District Engineer cutting away a length of the bund, and thus giving extra waterway over some sheet rock. The breach was filled up by the Civil authorities, but in an unsatisfactory manner ; and in 1876 the work was re-done by the Public Works Department, and the calingulah lengthened to 560 feet, which, it is calculated, will give a discharge sufficient for the drainage area. When visiting the tank in February 1876 I made a rough calculation as to its capacities for irrigation, and concluded that, at Rs. 10 per bigha, a revenue of Rs. 67,000 per annum might be derived from it, the revenue now derived being under Rs. 5,000. These facts were mentioned in a Report I submitted to Government in March 1876, and my object in again referring to the subject here is to point out that if steps could be taken to bring more land under irrigation from the tank, not only would the revenue of the district be considerably increased, but much would be done towards preventing a recurrence of so much distress as was felt in 1877 ; for the situation of the Bonal tank is such that in an average season it is sure to fill ; when once full it holds a supply for at least two seasons, and in the driest years it still impounds a very large quantity of water.

“In the next valley to Bonal, and situated some four miles west of that tank, is what remains of a work commenced by Colonel Meadows Taylor in 1852, and left by him incomplete when he left the district in 1857. It was his intention, by forming a bund across the valley, to construct a tank that would be nearly as large as that of Bonal. He completed the sluices and nearly all the other masonry work, and a large proportion of the earth-work. This

subject is also referred to more fully in my Report of March 1876. I suggested to the Sudder Committee the completion of this tank as a famine relief work during the famine season, and the Committee quite approved of the scheme; but difficulties arose with regard to certain jagir land that the spread of water would cover, were the tank to be completed—difficulties that it would probably take some time to remove, and as this time could not be afforded the scheme fell through. It is scarcely necessary to mention the advantages that would be gained, both in revenue and in mitigating future famine, if this fine work were to be brought to completion. The work, as it is now left to crumble away year by year, represents a large amount of capital sunk, all of which could be recovered, if Government were willing, in a very few years.

“Another work that it would have been highly desirable to commence with as a famine relief work was the channel that Colonel Meadows Taylor proposed should be constructed from the top of the falls in the Kistna, a few miles above Naldrug, to irrigate a large portion of the country between the Kistna and Beema rivers. The Sudder Committee did approve of this work being started, as one of the large works that it was resolved should be carried out in each division, but the officers of the Public Works Department found that it would take a long time to prepare the surveys and sections that would be required before the work could be started, without the risk of incurring a great deal of useless expenditure, and that these surveys and sections would occupy the time of more officers than could then be spared from famine relief work, and the idea was therefore abandoned.”

25. The organisation of relief measures is said to have been by no means so complete and satisfactory as it might have been. In a district where actual famine was not very severe, and where the number of coolies never increased beyond the power of the works in hand to afford them sufficient relief, Mr. Palmer thinks a better return for the money expended ought to have been shown. The details regarding these works are as follows:—

(1) Bonal channel	60 days,	90 coolies daily,	total Rs.	623,	average 1 a. 10-09 p.
(2) Sittákára tank... .	60 "	68 "	"	521 "	2 a. 0-29 p.
(3) Yadgiri road.. ...	275 "	1,423 "	"	47,747 "	1 a. 11-42 p.
(4) Lingsugur road	216 "	2,442 "	"	66,979 "	2 a. 0 37 p.
(5) Gulbargá road.....	6 "	51 "	"	74 "	3 a. 10 08 p.
(6) Naikal tank	30 "	117 "	"	339 "	1 a. 6-56 p.
(7) Rangampet road repairs ...	45 "	227 "	"	991 "	1 a. 6-66 p.
(8) Gulbargá road repairs.....	61 "	564 "	"	3,691 "	1 a. 0-86 p.
(9) Preparing site for new Jail	31 "	5 "	"	26 "	2 a. 5 71 p.

Total expenditure, Rs. 1,20,996-3-2; average per coolie, 1 a. 11-77 p.

26. *Gulbargá*.—Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out the most important of the works in this district, *viz.*, repairs to the *Bosgá* tank. Mr. Palmer's Report contains the following statements:—

“On the 30th December work was interfered with by the outbreak of a severe type of small-pox amongst the coolies, and the Divisional Engineer asked that a doctor from

Hyderabad might be sent to reside and supply remedies on the works. The camp for some days was broken up, and the sickness seems shortly afterwards to have died out.

“The same difficulties had to be encountered as regards selection of coolies, payments and task-work, as were met with on all famine works when first started. On the 6th March 1877, the Divisional Engineer reported that, whereas the rate allowed for earth-work was in the estimate 10 cubic yards per rupee, it was found that only 2·71 cubic yards per rupee had been actually done. He recommended the imposition of task-work. In reply to this he was referred to the new rules which had been just issued, and which fully provided for the task-work system.

“By March 1877 the work of raising the old bund of the Bosgah tank was nearly completed, and work was commenced on the No. 9 tank. This is situated near the town of Gulburga, and was very suitable for relief work, as it consisted of raising an entirely new bank, some 1,650 feet long and 34 feet high in centre, affording 86,432 cubic yards of earth-work, and being capable of accommodating 1,000 work-people at work at one time. For the remainder of the time that famine relief works were carried on, this No. 9 tank was the principal work in the Gulburga district.

“On the 20th March the Divisional Engineer reported that the estimate for the whole Bosgah project provided for earth-work to the amount of Rs. 26,818, that up to date Rs. 24,258 had been spent, and that with the balance left of Rs. 2,560 the closing of the breach in the Bosgah tank itself, as well as about two-thirds of the earth-work in the No. 9 tank, had to be done; he estimated that Rs. 47,048 would still be required to complete the earth-work alone. The coolies were being paid on the task system, but they turned out a very small quantity of work, the consequence being that the payment they received was barely sufficient to find them half a meal. He also reported that cholera had broken out in the camp, and that the coolies were deserting the work, and going away into other parts of the country. Much trouble was also experienced with the old and infirm people who came to the works; no task could be got out of them, and their payment under these circumstances was raising very much the cost of the work. Ultimately the establishment of a relief house at Gulburga relieved the works of the old and infirm. On April 2nd the Sudder Committee sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 75,000 on earth-work only for the Bosgah tank, to be carried out as famine relief work, leaving the masonry to be done by the Public Works Department, as an ordinary work, either by contract, or in any way that might be approved by the Public Works officers. The Divisional Engineer, in his letter requesting sanction to an additional sum for earth-work, had pointed out the urgency of filling the large breach in the Bosgah tank at once, so as to render the tank available for the approaching monsoons; but as by the end of March no steps had been taken towards filling this breach, it was deemed advisable to let it stand over for another season, as the quantity of earth-work required for the breach was large, famine labour uncertain, and any fresh coming down the main feeder during April or May—a by no means uncommon occurrence—might find the earth-work only partly done, and, washing over it, would entirely destroy it, and cause thereby considerable pecuniary loss.

“On the 3rd April the Divisional Engineer reported the result of the imposition of task-work, in accordance with the rules issued by the Sudder Committee. The rate allowed in the

rules for earth-work was 8·8 cubic yards per rupee, but power was left to Divisional and District Engineers to modify this task to suit circumstances, such as distressed state of coolies, length of lead, or height of lift of material, &c. At first the coolies on the Bosgah works refused altogether to take task-work, and struck; on the task being reduced a few returned, but when they found they were only paid for the actual amount of work they turned out they again left, and no work was done at all for twenty-five days. The coolies for the most part went about begging, and at this time their numbers were much reduced by cholera; most of them being British subjects wandered away, and most probably returned to their own districts. At this time, too, complaints arose on the part of the Public Works officers against the Revenue authorities, whom they accused of interfering unduly with their (Public Works officers') duties on the works: the fact being that at the first commencement of work in accordance with the new rules, misunderstandings as to the respective duties of the two departments arose, and there was a tendency on the part of the Civil officers to take the part of the coolies against the Public Works officers in the matter of task-work."

27. The summary of works shows the following results :—

(1) Bosgá tank	336 days,	1,594 coolies per day,	total Rs. 63,842,	average 1 a. 10 88 p.
(2) Sborápur road	120 "	968 "	" " 11,855 "	1 a. 7 06 p.
(3) Tank No. 6 Bosgá Project..	62 "	691 "	" " 4,237 "	1 a. 6 98 p.
(4) " Well, No. 2.....	60 "	112 "	" " 732 "	1 a. 8 09 p.
(5) Jivá Well	30 "	28 "	" " 126 "	2 a. 4 06 p.
(6) Kálándá Khán Well	91 "	72 "	" " 785 "	1 a. 10 84 p.
(7) Lállá Well.....	60 "	23 "	" " 180 "	2 a. 0 88 p.
(8) Vithlápúr Tank	30 "	4 "	" " 27 "	3 a. 8 47 p.
(9) Tank No. 7	30 "	118 "	" " 381 "	1 a. 8 58 p.
Total expenditure for district, Rs. 82,168-12-10. Average daily earning of coolies, 1 a. 10 09 p.				

28. *Bírh*—Mr. Palmer reports that at the commencement of the famine a certain amount of confusion arose regarding the relief works started, owing to some works having been commenced by the Civil authorities, and others by the Public Works Department.

"The orders that had been issued to both departments, in order that no danger might result from the want of immediate relief, no doubt was the cause of this, as each department appears to have commenced work independently, and there being, as stated above, no opportunity of commencing large works in the neighbourhood of the famine-stricken taluk, numbers of small works were put in hand, some by one department and some by the other. This amounted almost to a system of village relief, and although it had its advantages in affording relief close to the houses of the people, it also had its disadvantages, that outweighed the advantages. Proper supervision by competent authority could not be exercised over each work; there were no means of separating those really requiring relief from those not actually in need of it, but who were anxious and willing enough to come to work and earn good wages on easy terms; and there were no means of assuring the best possible return, in the shape of quantity and quality of work done, for the money laid out upon it. The two departments, however, appear to have

worked in a very amicable and proper spirit in the district, and most of the works that the Civil authorities started were inspected by the professional officers of the Public Works Department, and were visited by them and carried out under their supervision so far as the other numerous duties of the Public Works officers would permit."

29. The distress in this district was much less than in others; the works undertaken were smaller as regards extent, and more numerous. They were, as a rule, completed within, or not very much in excess of, the estimated amounts. The total amount expended on twenty-six separate works was Rs. 62,130-14-1, and the average daily earnings of a coolie 1 a. 11-38 p.

30. *Naldrug*.—As early as September 1876, applications to open works were received from the officials of this district; but delays of various kinds occurred, and it was not until February in the following year that works were actually commenced. Events would seem to justify the opinion that a too hasty cry had been raised, and that it was well for the exchequer of the State that it was not heeded at first. Those best able to express an opinion believe that the works were started quite as soon as they were needed. The works opened and carried through were of a comparatively unimportant character. The most important—the Párendá Road—was 247 days in progress, employing 652 coolies on an average daily, at a total expenditure of Rs. 22,230, being an average cost per coolie per day of 2 a. 2-05 p. Total expenditure, Rs. 38,598-8-7; average cost daily 2 a. 1-04 p.

31. *Nagar-Karnul*.—The distress was at an end sooner in this and in the Nalgunda District than in any other. By June 1877 the Sadar Committee was satisfied that real distress, necessitating the continuance of relief works, did not exist, and orders were accordingly given to close them. Tank works, however, were continued as public works proper, "they being works that would yield a return for the outlay, which outlay would in all probability become a dead loss if the monsoon set in before such work as filling in breaches in tanks, bunds, &c., was completed." Eleven works were undertaken, but they were all of minor importance. Total expenditure, Rs. 27,318-7-10. Average coolie earning, 2 a. 2-05 p.

32. *Nalgunda*.—Mr. Palmer reports regarding works in this district as follows:—

"Replies were received from the Talukdar and District Engineer to the Central Office Circular No. 29 towards the end of October 1876, and much distress was reported by them to be prevailing. A long list of works that it would be very advisable to carry out, both to relieve the distress, and as a source of much subsequent advantage to

Government, was submitted. The list contained chiefly the names of tanks and channels for irrigation purposes. The sums stated as the probable cost of carrying out all these works amounted in all to about five lakhs of rupees, and it was even intimated that, in order fully to relieve all the distress prevailing in the district, an expenditure of some thirteen lakhs would eventually be required. This, of course, proved to be a great exaggeration, but it shows how easy it is, on the first signs of famine appearing, for district officers to take too exaggerated a view of the amount of distress that is likely to ensue. At the same time as the submission of the above list, the Talukdar applied for sanction to carry out the construction of roads to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The roads were from Nulgunda to Daverconda, Nulgunda to Taturtee, and Nuthmulguda to Bongheer. These works were sanctioned by Government, and were put by the Talukdar under the charge of the Municipal Inspector, who let the work on contract. In November 1876 sanction was given to the District Engineer to commence as famine relief works the repairs of some nine tanks, the estimated cost of which varied from Rs. 1,247 to Rs. 6,372. On these works being sanctioned the Talukdar deemed it was unnecessary to continue the road work mentioned above. It was accordingly stopped."

The works actually opened and undertaken were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Káncánápally tank, at a cost of	2,036	1	9
2. Lingotan tank do.	1,460	10	2
3. Mukundápur tank do.	1,915	7	3
4. A'mangal tank do.	761	6	4
5. A'nantavaram tank do.	1,845	11	10

and twenty other smaller works. The total expenditure was Rs. 29,513-6-1.

33. The following table shows the total number of coolies employed, the total expenditure, and the average expenditure per day:—

District.	Total number of coolies employed.	Average number working per day.	Total expenditure.		Average expenditure per day.		Average cost per coolie per day.		Total number of days over which R. W. extended, deducting one day per week.	Remarks.
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
West Raichur.....	1,844,697½	6,427	2,32,507	4 9	810	2 1	0 2 0·19	287	Column 5 is column 3 divided by column 1.	
East Raichur	1,546,779	5,389	2,44,888	8 9	853	4 4	0 2 6·39	287		
Shorápur.....	977,015½	4,122	1,20,996	3 2	510	8 6	0 1 11·77	237	Column 4 is column 3 divided by column 6.	
Gulbargá	713,954	2,855	82,168	12 10	328	10 9	0 1 10·09	250		
Naldrug	290,874½	1,163	38,598	8 7	154	6 4	0 2 1·04	250	Column 2 is column 1 divided by column 6.	
Birh.....	463,236½	2,602	62,130	14 1	349	0 9	0 1 11·38	178		
Nalgundá	183,280½	1,230	29,513	6 1	198	1 3	0 2 6·92	149		
Nagar-Karnul ...	197,884	1,268	27,318	7 10	175	1 11	0 2 2·5	156		
Total...	6,217,721½	21,665	8,38,122	2 1	2,920	4 6	0 2 1·88	287		

The expenditure, and its daily average, given in columns 3 and 4 respectively, may be said to include temporary establishments, the cost of which did not exceed Rs. 10,000, contingent, &c., with the exception only of expenditure on permanent establishment, Public Works Department, which, according to Mr. Palmer's Report, amounts to Rs. 80,295, or 9·83 per cent.

34. Besides the expenditure which has been sanctioned by the Central Famine Relief Committee, other ordinary works, also undertaken in 1286 Fasli by the Public Works Department, did much towards relieving the raiyats of the affected districts. An abstract of the statement showing the expenditure on this head, and submitted by the Public Works Department, is given below:—

Famine-stricken Districts.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
West Raichur.....	.....	1,431 5 7	1,431 5 7
East Raichur .....	.....	11,499 0 0	11,499 0 0
Shorapur	5,535 0 0	7,401 15 6	12,936 15 6
Gulbarga	11,536 0 2	14,229 7 11	25,765 8 1
Naldurg	111 0 0	827 2 4	938 2 4
Birh	2,592 0 0	1,030 0 0	3,622 0 0
Nalgunda.....	1,233 6 5	36,471 9 11	37,705 0 4
Nagar-Karnul.....	444 4 11	29,528 5 8	29,972 10 7
Total.....	21,451 11 6	1,02,418 14 11	1,23,870 10 5
Other Districts—			
Haidarabad.....	60,092 8 4	1,34,247 0 7	1,94,339 8 11
Ibrahimpatan	1,24,066 12 6	.....	1,24,066 12 6
Medak	7,526 10 6	24,189 0 7	31,715 11 1
Yalgandal	114 0 0	6,647 4 1	6,758 4 1
Indur .....	.....	1,477 14 10	1,477 14 10
Nander	1,074 7 11	2,715 13 0	3,790 4 11
Khammam	3,743 1 8	35,097 5 8	38,840 7 4
Bidar.....	7,000 10 6	7,621 4 0	14,621 14 6
Aurangabad	1,500 0 0	33,689 7 3	35,189 7 3
Parbhani	517 14 0	3,042 9 6	3,560 7 6
Total.....	2,05,433 1 5	2,48,727 11 6	4,54,160 12 11
Military Buildings.....	11,921 15 1	30,632 8 4	42,554 7 5
Grand Total.....	2,38,806 12 0	3,81,779 2 9	6,20,585 14 9

35. The following table shows the average cost of work in each district, comparing the rates with those prevailing in ordinary times:—

DISTRICT.	Earth-work in cubic yards per rupee.		Road Repairs per mile.		REMARKS.
	Ordinary Rates.	Famine Rates.	Ordinary.	Famine.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
West Raichur.....	} 0 2 0	0 14 1	} * 300	2,873 3 2	* The rate of Rs. 300 per mile is what would generally be allowed in ordinary times for the kind of work that the famine coolies were expected to do. They, however, frequently did more than this, and reconstructed portions, the repairs only of which had been previously allowed for.
East Raichur		0 3 11		2,370 13 8	
Shorápur.....		0 3 3		2,768 3 1	
Gulbargá ..		0 10 1		743 0 0	
Náldrug		0 4 0		991 0 1	
Bírh		0 4 4		414 9 9	
Nalgundá		0 2 8		256 8 7	
Nagar-Karnul	0 2 5	.....		

36. Mr. Palmer, on pages 36, 36a, and 36b of his Report, mentions the names of those officers of the Public Works Department who rendered specially zealous service to the Government. The Central Famine Committee also appreciated the work done by these officers of the Public Works Department, and their thanks were tendered to them.

37. A summary of the various works undertaken and completed, with the number of coolies employed and the total expenditure, will be found in the accompanying table:—

Tanks and other Irrigation Works.			ROADS, &c.		Total Number of Coolies on all Works.	Total Expenditure.
District.	No. of Coolies.	Expenditure.	No. of Coolies.	Expenditure.		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
East Raichur.....	362,116	58,449 4 10	1,184,663	1,86,439 . 2 11	1,546,779	2,44,888 7 9
West Raichur ...	196,637½	24,222 15 7	1,648,060	2,08,284 5 2	1,844,697½	2,32,507 4 9
Shorápur.....	13,047	1,484 2 4	963,968½	1,19,512 0 10	977,015½	1,20,996 3 2
Gulbargá	597,768	70,313 6 0	116,186	11,855 6 10	713,954	82,168 12 10
Bírh.....	104,256	11,123 7 6	358,980½	51,007 6 7½	463,236½	62,130 14 1½
Náldrug	Nil.	Nil.	290,874½	38,598 8 7	290,874½	38,598 8 7
Nagar-Karnul ...	6 333	1,763 7 0	191,551	25,555 0 10	197,884	27,318 7 10
Nalgundá	124,351	16,614 13 9	58,929½	12,898 8 4	183,280½	29,513 6 1
Total...	1,404,508½	1,83,233 9 0	4,813,213	6,53,914 7 8½	6,217,721½	8,38,122 2 1½

In the following Statement are given the weekly and daily rise and fall in the number of Coolies and the expenditure incurred in their support :—

No.	WEEK ENDING		Total Number of Coolies employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	DAILY AVERAGE OF	
	English Dates.	Fash Dates.			Number of Coolies during the Week	Expenditure during the Week.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	15th Dec. 1876 ...	7th Bahman 1286...	34,297	4,931 6 7	4,899	704 7 11
2	23rd " " ...	15th " " ...	75,628	10,204 0 6	9,453	1,275 8 0½
3	30th " " ...	22nd " " ...	115,574½	17,339 14 6	16,510	2,477 2 1
4	7th Jan. 1877 ...	30th " " ...	160,756½	18,503 15 9	20,094	2,312 15 10
5	14th " " ...	7th Isphandar " ...	116,381	12,735 5 6	16,626	1 819 5 4
6	22nd " " ...	15th " " ..	195,930½	22,280 4 2	24,491	2,785 0 8½
7	29th " " ...	22nd " " ...	100,855	9,772 13 11	14,408	1,396 1 11½
8	6th Feb. " ...	30th " " ...	182,813½	23,417 0 11	22,851	2,927 2 1½
9	13th " " ...	7th Farvardi " ...	201,166½	23,614 4 6	28,738	3,377 12 1
10	21st " " ...	15th " " ...	144,457	17,305 3 6	18,057	2,163 2 4
11	28th " " ..	22nd " " ...	102,810	11,943 6 5	14,401	1,706 3 2½
12	9th March " ...	31st " " ...	112,282½	14,076 13 9	12,476	1,564 1 8
13	16th " " ...	7th Ardibehest " ...	51,397	6,578 12 8	7,342	939 13 3
14	24th " " ...	15th " " ...	44,045½	6,120 13 9	5,505	765 13 5
15	31st " " ...	22nd " " ...	50,220	5,987 9 10½	7,174	855 5 11
16	9th April " ...	31st " " ...	65,175½	6,755 8 9½	7,241	750 9 10½
17	16th " " ...	7th Khurdad " ...	32,002½	5,509 2 7	4,571	787 0 4
18	24th " " ...	15th " " ...	65,693	8,096 10 7½	8,211	1,012 1 4
19	1st May " ...	22nd " " ...	55,600½	6,855 1 0	7,942	979 4 9½
20	11th " " ...	32nd " " ...	97,746	13,676 11 4½	97,746	1,367 10 8½
21	18th " " ...	7th Tir " ...	137,053½	10,917 10 1	19,578	1,559 10 7
22	26th " " ...	15th " " ...	124,189	4,237 10 10	15,583	1,779 11 4
23	2nd June " ...	22nd " " ...	166,834	15,556 7 10	23,833	2,222 5 8
24	11th " " ...	31st " " ...	264,294	30,016 8 6½	29,366	3,335 2 8
25	18th " " ...	7th Amardad " ...	182,960½	21,117 10 3	22,870	2,639 11 3½
26	26th " " ...	15th " " ..	212,021½	21,964 5 1	26,502	2,745 6 8
27	3rd July " ...	22nd " " ...	140,329½	16,570 1 4	20,047	2,367 2 6
28	12th " " ...	31st " " ...	319,564	48,542 3 0	35,507	5,393 9 3
29	19th " " ...	7th Shanvar " ...	298,990	36,174 3 3	42,713	5,167 11 11
30	27th " " ...	15th " " ..	330,168½	44,657 10 4	42,396	5,582 3 3
31	3rd Aug " ...	22nd " " ..	233,723	28,238 0 3	33,389	4,034 0 0½
32	12th " " ...	31st " " ...	334,134	39,491 13 5	37,126	4,387 15 8

No.	WEEK ENDING		Total Number of Coolies employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	DAILY AVERAGE OF	
	English Dates.	Fasli Dates.			Number of Coolies during the Week.	Expenditure during the Week.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
33	19th Aug. 1877 ...	7th Meher 1287...	171,942	25,450 8 11	24,563	3,635 8 1½
34	27th " " ...	15th " " ...	19,730	21,134 4 2	24,671½	2,641 12 6½
35	3rd Sept. " ...	22nd " " ...	198,318½	25,266 12 5	28,331	3,609 8 7
36	11th " " ...	30th " " ...	200,224	26,934 7 5	25,028	3,366 12 11
37	18th " " ...	7th Aban " ...	122,699	16,678 8 0	17,528	2,382 10 3
38	26th " " ...	15th " " ...	129,858	15,675 10 10	16,232	1,959 7 4½
39	3rd Oct. " ...	22nd " " ...	87,290	9,446 11 10	12,470	1,349 8 6½
40	11th " " ...	30th " " ...	88,005½	9,979 5 7	11,000	1,247 6 8½
41	18th " " ...	7th Azur " ...	33,268	4,777 5 10	4,752½	682 7 8½
42	26th " " ...	15th " " ...	19,537	7,049 13 11	2,442	881 3 8½
43	2nd Nov. " ...	22nd " " ...	2,457½	628 7 5	351	89 12 6
44	9th " " ...	29th " " ...	2,389	403 6 7	341	57 10 1
45	16th " " ...	7th Dai " ...	...	.....	...	.....
46	24th " " ...	15th " " ...	...	.....	...	.....
47	1st Dec. " ...	22nd " " ...	...	.....	...	.....
48	8th " " ...	29th " " ...	...	.....	...	.....
49	15th " " ...	7th Bahman " ...	...	.....	...	.....
50	23rd " " ...	15th " " ...	...	.....	...	.....
51	30th " " ...	22nd " " ...	...	.....	...	.....
52	7th Jan. 1878 ...	30th " " ...	...	.....	...	.....
53	14th " " ...	7th Isphandar " ...	...	.....	...	.....
54	22nd " " ...	15th " " ...	...	.....	...	.....
55	29th " " ...	22nd " " ...	...	.....	...	.....

Chapter VI.

Charitable Relief for the Aged and Infirm, for Children, &c.

Opening of poor-houses on the completion of arrangements for public relief works.—Report on the poor-houses by Mr. Mushtaq Husen.—Light labour essential when possible.—Careful preparations for a second famine interrupted by rainfall.—Nine poor-houses opened at the expense of the State.—One maintained at sole charge of Sir Salar Jang.—Precautions to render the poor-houses serviceable.—Daily visits of the district committees.—Appointment of medical officers to each poor-house.—Classification of applicants.—Men devoted to religious meditation.—Fifteen sheds attached to each poor-house.—Standard of food adopted.—Respect of caste scruples.—Mr. Palmer's two reports on the Lingsugur poor-house.—Dr. Mirza Ali's report on the same.—Pardá women and orphans.—Total numbers relieved in poor-houses 63,009.—Population of affected districts (1,380,235), and percentage relieved in poor-houses (average percentage 4.5).—Mortality.—Average daily attendance.—Gross expenditure on poor-houses (Rs. 2,44,347). Cost of raw material.—Maximum, minimum, and ordinary rates of staple foods in affected districts.—Number of pardá women relieved.—Amount expended on charitable relief where poor-houses were not established (Rs. 19,424).

1. Although famine had existed in several districts of His Highness's dominions for some months before any relief was commenced through poor-houses and apart from labour, this was not because it was considered that those unable, from various causes, to be employed on works should receive nothing from the State. On the contrary, it was from the first a part of the scheme of the Central Committee that such should be relieved, but it was felt that it would be better to ascertain the real necessities of those in want, than to obtain a character for generosity at the expense of pauperising and demoralising a large number of people who would be only too ready to accept gratuitous aid.

2. As soon as complete arrangements for public works had been made, the attention of the Central Committee was directed to opening poor-houses, and giving such other relief as might be found to be necessary. A Special Committee was appointed to deal with this question, and Maulavi Mushtaq Husen, who has had large experience in famine administration in the North-West Provinces, and who was besides, in general kindness and sympathy for the poor, well suited for the duty, was made Secretary of this Committee. He threw himself with great heartiness into the work, and was the means of the establishment of poor-houses at convenient places throughout the whole of the affected districts.

3. Maulavi Mushtaq Husen has submitted a very excellent Report on the poor-houses, which will be found among the Appendices to this Report. Reference, however, to the chief points in it may be made here.

4. The relief houses which were opened were not confined to giving gratuitous assistance, but all who could work were afforded light employment—varied, of course, according to the condition, strength, and qualifications of the

inmates. Spinning, weaving, rope-making, corn-grinding, and the like were provided. Mr. Mushtaq Husen says,—“The practice of exacting a return for charity is not consonant with the public feeling in India, and these proceedings were therefore looked upon with dislike and disapprobation by the people in general, but the more sensible and unprejudiced among them were very soon made to perceive that Government was not actuated by selfish and mercenary motives in adopting the course it did : the only object was to prevent people not actually deserving charitable relief becoming a burden on the resources of the State.” This is the only safe course that can be undertaken with regard to charitable relief.

5. At one time grave apprehensions were felt regarding the future, *viz.*, in the middle of 1877, when there were signs that the monsoon would fail. In such a case it was felt that the Central Committee at Haiderabad could not adequately grapple with the intense distress which would arise. “It was therefore determined,” says Mr. Mushtaq Husen, “to appoint a Sub-Committee at Lingsugur,—where the famine in the preceding year had been most severe,—composed of experienced famine officials, to consider what measures should be adopted in case of another visitation.” Having deliberated on the question, the Sub-Committee concluded that a crisis such as was apprehended could not be effectually grappled with from one central point of action, and that it would be necessary to organise relief in every town and village. With this aim it drew up a complete programme of the measures deemed necessary, and submitted this for the approval of the Central Committee. The programme dealt with three contingencies—famine, scarcity, and a simple rise in prices. Dividing the affected districts into three sets, according as one or other of these evils prevailed, the Sub-Committee proposed to inaugurate a different mode of treatment for each. It recommended the opening of public works and poor-houses on an extensive or a moderate scale, as the case demanded. Where the pressure should happen to be the most severe, relief was to be organised in each town and village under the care and control of the Patils and Patvaris, assisted by a local committee of influential residents. A group of thirty or forty of such villages and towns was to constitute a relief circle, under the charge of an inspector, who was to make a tour in turn of all the places comprising his beat, exercise a regular and thorough supervision, and be accountable to the Tehsildar, as the latter to the Talukdar, for the way in which he did his work. Such were the salient features of the scheme resolved upon. Thanks, however, to an opportune burst of the monsoon, all doubts and fears were annihilated, and a plan prepared with diligent forethought was not put to the test of experiment.

6. The following poor-houses were opened from time to time, as necessity

for them arose ; the number was augmented as the distress increased, and reduced as it diminished:—

Number.	Name of Poor-Houses.	Date of Opening.		A.D.	REMARKS.
		Hijri.	Fasli.		
1	Raichur	18th Rabi-ul-Aval 1294.	25th Ardebehest 1286.	3rd April 1877.	
2	Gulbargá	23rd do.	30th do.	8th do.	
3	Lingsugur.....	26th do.	2nd Khurdád ...	11th do.	
4	Shorápur	27th Rabi-us-Sani	1st Tir	12th May	
5	Párendá.....	4th Jamadi-ul- Aval	7th do.	18th do.	} This poor-house was amalgated with the Raichur poor-house within a few days.
6	Sárvar, in Raichur.	24th Jamadi-ul- Akhár	25th Amardád ...	6th June	
7	Khánágiri, Lingsugur District	27th do.	28th do.	9th do.	
8	Sindhur, Lingsugur District	2nd Rajab	2nd Sharivar ...	14th July	} These poor-houses were amalgamated in a few days with those of Lingsugur and Kánákgiri.
9	Hurnium Sagur.....	5th do.	5th do.....	17th do.	
10	Kuppál (Jágir) of H. E. the Minister...	26th Sháhbán ...	25th Meher 1287.	6th August	} This was establish- ed at the expense of H. E. the Minister, but its administration was entrusted to the Central Committee.

7. The first nine poor-houses on the list were maintained at the expense of the State ; the last, which was on the jágir of His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang, G.C.S.I., was entirely supported by the Minister himself. It is entered here because its management was entrusted to the Central Committee.

8. When relief houses had been opened no pains were spared to make them of service to those in need. Tehsildárs were instructed to issue orders to Pátíls and Patváris to send destitute people to these places, helping them with means to travel. All public servants were held strictly responsible for any loss of life resulting from carelessness or want of due precautions on their part. District Committees, consisting of officials and non-official gentlemen, were appointed to manage these institutions, and their unremitting and hearty zeal is deserving of all praise. Two members at least of each Committee visited the poor-house under their control every morning, to perform the business indicated as follows:—

- (A.) To admit fresh applicants in accordance with the rules for their admittance.
- (B.) To examine the cooked food before its distribution, with a view of testing its quality.

- (C.) To have the rations properly distributed under their immediate eye, satisfying themselves that the regulation quantity was served.
- (D.) To mark those absent in the muster-roll who did not present themselves at the distribution of rations.
- (E.) To check and countersign statements of the number of inmates present and rations distributed.
- (F.) To inspect the grain for the next day's use.
- (G.) To examine the work done by the inmates.
- (H.) To look to the cleanliness of the premises, and the condition of the sick in the dispensary.
- (L.) To supervise generally all the interior arrangements, and make suggestions for improvements if any were required.

Mr. Mushtaq Husen's hearty recognition of the good done by the various District Committees is strongly endorsed by the writer of this Report, who from his personal knowledge, can bear testimony to the efficiency and usefulness of their work.

9. To each poor-house a medical officer in His Highness's service was appointed, and the sanitary arrangements were placed under his control.

10. Careful classification of the applicants according to their needs was made, and only those put to light work who were incapable of performing a full day's work. With respect to the class of men devoted to religious meditation and who depended upon alms for sustenance, some difficulty was experienced. Regarding these people, the Secretary to the Poor-house Committee, in answering the questions of the Famine Commission, remarked—

“It is admitted that on religious grounds this class of men occupy a position of much popular esteem, and generally subsist in ordinary times on the gifts and offerings of their disciples, who are mostly people earning their livelihood by labour or cultivation. At times of distress, therefore, when the disciples are themselves helpless and unable to spare anything to their spiritual guides, these latter naturally fall back upon State relief. It was represented to me by some that these mendicants could neither, by reason of the respectability of their position, adopt any trade or profession as a means of providing for their wants, nor, like ordinary paupers, go begging to the poor-house. It was therefore urged that they should be assisted in the same way as purda women—in other words, that the respectability of their position should be maintained, and relief conveyed to them as in ordinary times. This proposition, however, was rejected by a majority of voices in the committees in which the question was mooted, and it was resolved that they should take their chance with ordinary paupers. The argument used by those who came to this resolution was that it was

not their duty, at such a time, to squander funds in support of absurd notions of respectability, and they cited the example of former elders of their class, from whom the present generation of mendicants derived their spiritual light, showing how they earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, as the only lawful means of living. I fully concurred with this view of the case, which I think ought to be adhered to on future occasions."

11. Careful registers were kept of the light workers, and all seem to have been kept employed with little trouble, and with manifest advantage both to themselves and to the State.

12. The following sheds were found necessary in each poor-house:—

1. Office shed.
2. Store-room, godown for implements, godown for articles turned out in the poor-house.
3. Shed for the police.
4. Dispensary.
5. General sick hospital.
6. Hospital for contagious diseases. } These sheds are always at some distance from the others.
7. Do. epidemic diseases. }
8. Shed for dead bodies before removal. The bodies of ticket-holders dying in the poor-house are immediately removed to this shed, out of the sight of the living.
9. Shed for orphan children and servants,
10. Shed for lying-in women.
11. Cook-room.
12. Shed for feeding Musalmáns.
13. Do. Hindus.
14. Do. low-castes and pariahs.
15. Shed for the poor to work in.

13. The following standard of food was adopted after mature consideration:—

Description of Recipients.	Those doing some work.	Those doing no work at all.
Male over 15 years	1½ lbs.	1 lb.
Female do.	1¼ "	1 "
Children under 3 years .....	.....	½ "
Do. 6 do. ....	.....	½ "
Do. 12 do. ....	.....	¾ "
Do. 15 do.	1 lb.	¾ "

Women with children at the breast were given ¼ lb. extra per child. These weights are to be understood as having reference to uncooked grain only. In addition to the above, the following proportions of ingredients were allowed to each seer or two pounds of grain, and frequent changes were made in the material of the

diet :—salt 1 tolá, chillies 2 tolás, tamarind 2 tolás, onions 1 tolá ; total 6 tolás. The above standard of food was considered sufficient to preserve men in their normal state of strength and robustness, and the expectation was fully borne out by the results. Such of the sufferers as were taken in when weakened and reduced by starvation soon picked up sufficient strength under the regimen to be handed over to the relief works in progress at the time.

14. The caste and other scruples of inmates of the poor-houses were scrupulously respected. Separate cooking and feeding places were provided, and servants according to caste requirements employed. The arrangements at meal times were so complete that there was no confusion or crowding of any kind ; each received his or her proper share, and perfect order was preserved. The Secretary says :—

“In the month of Khurdad 1286 I was present at the poor-house of Lingsugur, with Mr. Palmer, Syud Mohideen Alvi and Ikhramoola Khan. There were four thousand inmates ; all were drawn up quietly in rows according to the numbers on their tickets. I observed the same order and regularity at Raichur and Kuppal during my visit to those places in Ramzan 1294, and at Gulburga on two or three other occasions.”

Mr. Palmer also, in his Report on the poor-house at Lingsugur, states :—

“I visited the relief house at Lingsugur on Friday, June 29th. There is no building in which it is held, and with the exception of a few chupper sheds for cook-room, offices, granary, &c., the operations are all conducted in the open. The annexed rough sketch will show the general arrangements, the whole being surrounded by an artificial thorn hedge. It was intended to build a work-shed 300 feet long, but, as there is no timber procurable in this neighbourhood, only a length of about 80 feet was built, with palmyra wood, and the rest is left open ; the portion built simply consists of a chupper roof, with no side walls. However, a shed of this kind is not now required, as very little work is done inside the relief house, it having been found that the articles when made sold for less than the cost of the raw material. The cookroom, office, granary, orphanage, mill, catcherry, wood and grain store, &c., are all built of bamboo matting with chupper roofs, the scarcity of water preventing the construction of mud walls.

“The quality of grain appeared to me to be good, the cooking arrangements were very good, and the food whilst waiting to be distributed was kept in the cook-house and covered with clean cloths. It was taken thence for distribution in the basket, also covered with clean cloths. The allowance of food is the same as at Raichur. The arrangements for dividing the people able to work from those unable are good : the former, after being mustered in their enclosure, being sent out to work at the Kurdikul bank, whence they return for their food at 12 o'clock, the latter remaining in their enclosure and receiving their food at once. The whole of the relief house enclosure, when I saw it, was in a very clean state. A number of people who are not sent out to work are employed in sweeping. I think the enclosure itself is clean, the same objection exists as at Raichur in the want of latrines. One has only to go outside the enclosure to be fully satisfied of this. I have given instructions to the District

Engineer to construct a sufficient number on the principle laid down in the famine relief work rules. I was told that latrines were tried originally, but it was found that the people could not use them; there is a thick jungle of toddy trees and brushwood near the enclosure, to which the people greatly resort for the calls of nature. Though this is to leeward of the enclosure it is very close to it, and a nulla runs through it that is one of the feeders to the Kurdikul tank, a mile off. As the tank is the chief source of water-supply to the town of Kurdikul and to the Lingsugur cantonment, it is obvious that much mischief might result. There is no doubt that with proper supervision people could be prevented using this place, and compelled to go to the latrines. Able-bodied coolies in the relief house might be told off to assist the police in this duty. Another building I have ordered the District Engineer to construct is a wall running north and south on the west or windward side of the enclosure (shown in the rough sketch at A, B.); this wall is very necessary as a protection for the people from the wind and the rain; as it is next to impossible to construct a mud wall, I instructed the District Engineer to build a dry stone wall, there being in the neighbourhood a large quantity of small boulders that the relief house coolies could be employed in bringing to the spot. This wall is to be raised six or seven feet high, and a chupper roof erected on the sheltered side. The District Engineer had already sent to Raichur and to Bellary to obtain timber for the completion of the work-shed, and this timber when it arrives can be used for this roof, and if a work-shed should at any time be required this wall and roof will serve the purpose exceedingly well, affording shelter at the same time.

“The supply of water to the camp is satisfactory. There is a good well in the enclosure that after being deepened eight or nine feet has since yielded a good supply. Coolies bring the water up in chatties and fill two large iron pans, whence water is always available for drinking or cooking. No surface drainage from the compound can get into the well. As at Raichur, the hospital sheds, being only made of chuppers, do not afford proper protection. Mud walls, or even masonry walls, should be erected for these, and I have instructed the District Engineer accordingly.

“There is an orphanage in the camp, in which some twenty little children are taken care of. The place was very clean and so were the children, though most of them seemed very weak and sickly. The number of people in the relief house on June 29th was 3,948.

“The relief house was commenced on the 2nd Khurdad, and had therefore been working two months and seventeen days; during this time, up to within four days of my visit, there had been 641 deaths, out of which 462 were from cholera. This total of 641 would give a death-rate of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per mensem, taking the number of persons relieved at 11,000 (about the number on the books), but if the cholera cases be deducted the deaths from other diseases would amount to .68 per cent. per mensem. This, perhaps, is not excessive, considering the very distressed condition of the people. Dr. Mirza Ali, however, will doubtless give more detailed and more reliable information on this head than I can. Within the last few days there had been no cholera cases in the camp. The arrangements for burying the dead, both Mahomedans and Hindoos, are very commendable.

“The famine in this district being so much more severe, the condition of the people in the relief house is far worse than that of the people I saw in the relief house at Gulburga on April 24th last, or in the relief house at Raichur on June 26th. Out of all the people

that I saw in the Lingsugur house, it would indeed have been difficult to select any one that could fairly be called able-bodied.

“ On June 26th I again visited the relief house. Whilst riding thither with the Divisional Engineer we saw about a dozen coolies by the roadside in a deplorable condition, who informed us that they had been refused assistance at the relief house. We told them to follow us up there, and ordered them to be admitted. The result of this was that in a very short space of time over 350 came in who, it appeared, had been refused aid, and had been directed to proceed to the famine relief works on the Shorapur road. These works are some fifteen to twenty miles distant, and in my opinion many of these people were unable to get so far without the greatest difficulty, and without a great risk of starving by the way. I do not blame the Superintendent for rejecting most of these people from the relief house, as he has instructions to send as many as he can on to the relief works in preference to keeping them in the relief house, but I think that many (at least one-third) of those I saw were fit objects for immediate relief. The Superintendent complains that persons once relieved at the relief house can never be induced to go to the famine works, and hence he is obliged to be very discriminating. This difficulty might be overcome by starting a relief work, close to the relief house, so that the persons rejected from the latter would have no distance to go to the former; but the result of this would be to bring numbers of coolies from the distant works on to the one near the relief house, as being nearer their own houses, and the numbers would become inconveniently large, and in fact sufficient work could not be found for them. I therefore do not see any other way out of the difficulty than keeping the famine works at a moderate distance from the relief house, but directing the Superintendent to be more liberal in his selections of those requiring immediate relief, taking steps to send them away as soon as they appear to be fit to travel.

“ The following statement, given me by the Superintendent, shows the localities from which those relieved in the relief house come :—

District.	Taluk.	No. in Relief Houses on 29th June.	Total.	Grand Total.
West Raichur	Lingsugur	3,103	3,767	
Do.	Kooshtagi	504		
Do.	Girgunta Raja's Illaka	50		
Do.	Sindnoor	80		
Do.	Gungawatti	30		
East Raichur	Deodrug	15	139	
Do.	Manvi	65		
Gulburga	Gulburga	1	42	
North Kurnul.....	North Kurnul.....	1		
Shamshabad	Shamshabad	1		
His Excellency's Jaghir	Kupal	4		
Shorapur	Shorapur	51		
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	1		
BRITISH TERRITORY.				
Kaladgi .....	.....	2	
Bellary	Bellary	1		
Kaladgi	Hungunda	36		
Dharwar	Guduk Pettigiri.....	2		
Kurnul	Kurnul	1		
Grand Total.....			42	3,948

“On again visiting the relief house on 1st July, in company with Moulvie Mustak Husain, Syed Mohidin Ulvee, the Sudder Talukdar, &c., I found that a commencement had been made with the construction of latrines. The sheltering well was proceeding very slowly, and it was evident that it would take a long time to build. The District Engineer therefore proposed to construct it with posts and mats plastered with mud, and under the circumstances this is the only course that can be adopted. The Talukdar agreed that toddy trees in the neighbouring nullah should be cut down, and used for the purpose. It was also agreed that all the huts erected by the coolies themselves around the relief house should be removed by them to a distance of at least 250 yards from the western boundary of the enclosure. At this distance there is a ridge along which the huts could be erected in lines, rendering it easier to examine them as regards sanitary matters, and giving the camp a more uniform appearance. The Superintendent of Relief House, Syed Mahomed, Tehsildar of Raichur, appears to me to be carrying on his duties, which must be very arduous, exceedingly well, and I should like to bring this fact to the notice of the Famine Relief Committee. Praise is also due to the employés in the relief house, by whom Syed Mahomed is assisted. On visiting the relief house in July, I found that the timber ordered from Raichur had arrived, and the construction of the new sheds commenced.”

Dr. Mirzá Ali, one of the Commissioners, also submitted a separate Report, an abstract of which is given below:—

“In my opinion the district of Lingsugur has suffered most. Jowar, rice and wheat are there sold at equal prices, that is, three seers per British rupee. The poor-house of this district is situated in a mango and toddy tree grove, and is two miles from the Talukdar’s office. Sheds have been constructed, and separate accommodation for kitchens, godowns, workhouses, hospitals, &c., is provided. The inmates are comfortably lodged in small huts constructed of palm leaves.

“The arrangements for the preparation and distribution of cooked food are excellent. Jowar flour mixed with water is prepared into a hard paste by exposure to fire, and is then rolled into balls of fixed weight. The recipients of relief are seated in rows, and food is portioned out to them in earthen vessels placed before each. Chatney is similarly distributed by a man with a spoon.

“Sanitary arrangements are praiseworthy. Notwithstanding the presence of thousands of persons, I could find nothing of filth or stink in the poor-house. Water used for drinking purposes I always found very pure.

“I saw about twenty guardianless children; they had very clean clothes on, and I suppose that a good deal of attention is paid to them.

“The burial-ground is situated at a proper distance from the poor-house, and the dead receive decent burial.

“The dispensary and the sick rooms were very limited, and there existed no separate

rooms for sufferers. I have, however, ordered all these deficiencies to be remedied at the earliest possible date.

“Two cases of small-pox having been brought to my notice, I have ordered the district vaccinator to vaccinate all those that stood in need of vaccination.

“The Commissioners here met twice and discussed several questions. They proposed to open poor-houses in Kanageri, Kushtigi, and Sirwar.

“It may be stated that mortality in the Lingsugur poor-house has been above the average. From the different records in the dispensary and the Superintendent's office, it appears that the number of deaths from various diseases has been five hundred. The reason for this mortality may be found in the fact that too great a number of inmates were admitted on the opening of the poor-house. The great strain on the accommodation of the poor-house, and the former starving condition of the inmates, has caused so much mischief.

“There were four or five thousand persons in the poor-house, and most of the disease occurred from pestilential diseases, which the exhausted constitution of the sufferers could not withstand.”

15. A great deal of consideration took place as to what should be done for *pardá ladies*. Here, again, the experience of the Secretary to the Poor-House Committee was of service, but his views were not carried out. They are of sufficient interest and importance to merit quotation here. He says:—

“On the occurrence of a famine, not only are the wages for personal labour diminished, but the other sources of assistance which supplied its deficiencies in ordinary times are either wholly dried up or considerably contracted; at such times, therefore, the legitimate wages of the labour of *purda women* is wholly insufficient to support them. I am satisfied, in fact, that such females cannot eke out a fourth part of their maintenance from these means. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt some broad principle of relief in their favour, which should at the same time preclude the possibility of any portion of the relief being diverted to the benefit of undeserving persons. When the North-Western Provinces were afflicted with a famine in 1860-61, Sir John Strachey, the then chief executive officer of the Moradabad district, got over the difficulty by selecting a few respectable and influential men in each village to draw up a list of such females, and find them work to do in their own houses. For instance, cotton was sent them to spin, and the quantity of cotton they were found able to spin in the course of a week was sent to them at the end of the week, and a sum equal to their expenses for a week was given them as remuneration, without reference to whatever might be the rate of wages then prevailing. This system answered well. The respectable character of those charged with the duty, and their knowledge of the circumstances of every family in their village, could be relied on to exclude undeserving persons from the benefit of the relief. At any rate the circumstances did not admit of a stronger guarantee. When, in 1877, I undertook the management of the poor-houses in His Highness's dominions, I thought of adopting the method of relieving distress among *purda women*, having personally witnessed its efficacy in Moradabad, but I was overruled by the members of the Local Famine

Relief Committees in the districts, who resolved by a large majority to convey relief to this class of women without demanding an equivalent of labour at their hands. I had, therefore, to abandon the system, which, as I have said, I had seen adopted with such success during the famine of 1860-61, and had to trust, in the absence of any guarantee, to the general respectability of those charged with the duty for not permitting public funds to be diverted to the relief of undeserving individuals. As, however, it was absolutely necessary to have some kind of check on the expenditure of public money, we resolved that a moiety of the funds spent on absolutely gratuitous relief should be found by subscription on the spot, the other half being supplied by Government. It was expected thus to give the cultivators a personal interest in having the funds properly disbursed. Government, however, was prepared to take its own line of action in case the local public failed to come forward to have the share of the burden. I am glad to observe that the well-to-do classes of the famine-stricken towns never failed to exhibit the generous liberality which was expected from them at such a time. The amount of general subscription and Government grant-in-aid was large enough, after debiting all expenditure, to leave a portion still in deposit in each district. And when a reasonably large capital was thus brought together, inquiries were made through these same residents who had subscribed to the general fund, and a list was prepared of the females who were found deserving of relief. Every female thus admitted on the relief list was given enough at the commencement of each month to carry her through the month. These remittances were made through the same residents aforesaid. As all these arrangements were under the superintendence of Talukdars, Tehsildars, and other responsible officers of Government, the chances of a wrongful defrayal of the funds were thus very much reduced. Each pay-sheet had to be signed by at least two of the residents charged with the duty of distribution, and they had further to attest that the amount entered was actually paid to the women whose names were borne on the sheet, and that they were deserving objects of relief.

“The sums granted in relief differed. In districts where the greatest scarcity prevailed, Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem were allowed, and where there was less scarcity only Rs. 2 were given, His Highness the Nizam's Halli Sicca Rupees 100 of the present currency being equivalent to Government Rs. 85.

“The sum thus given was not supposed to be sufficient to cover all expenses. It was taken into consideration that the younger and more industrious females, who had in many cases to support their children, and whose wants were comparatively greater than those of older women, would supplement the amount they received in relief from what they would earn in their own way, and the aggregate sum would suffice for all their wants.

“Since latterly the grant of relief was not contingent on any service rendered, it also became easy to provide for old and sickly women incapable of any exertion or work.”

16. Particular care, it will be seen, was taken of the children who were left orphans. The arrangements made for them, both in relief houses and subsequently, will be better described in the next chapter of this Report, where the effects and results of the famine are dealt with.

17. In his Report Maulivi Mushtaq Husen does not confine himself to setting forth the merits and advantages of the poor-houses under his charge, but also indicates defects. These were, however, only slight, and do not detract from the great merit which attaches to them as means of affording relief.

18. The total number of poor relieved in the houses amounted to 63,009: of whom 12,049, or 20 per cent., were adult males; 23,252, or 35 per cent., adult females; and 27,708, or 45 per cent., children; or one-fifth of the poor-house inmates were males, one-third females, and one-half children. The great preponderance of the last was owing to the circumstance that people who could themselves pick up a livelihood elsewhere sent their children to the poor-house that they might so lessen their own burden. Analysed according to their professions, there were 14,892, or 22 per cent., cultivators; 38,182, or 62 per cent., labourers; and 9,935, or 16 per cent., belonging to various other professions. Again, 60,496 were subjects of His Highness the Nizám, and 2,513 were British subjects. Of the latter, 1,090 came from Kaládgi, 483 from Sholápur, 151 from Karnul, 335 from Adoni, 289 from Bellary, and 165 from other districts. Of His Highness's subjects, 3,423 belonged to jágirs, including Kuppal, 56,365 to those Diváni districts which were affected by the famine, and 708 to those which were unaffected.

19. The following table shows the population of the districts affected by the famine, and the number of people who received poor-house relief in each district:—

Districts.	Population.	Number of men that received Poor-House relief.	Percentage of the last on the Population.	Remarks.
Raichur	259,848	16,117	6.2	
Gulbargá	198,023	7,492	3.7	
Lingsugur	251,911	26,817	10.6	
Shorapur*	272,345	8,091	2.9	
Náldrug	267,180	1,944	4.0	
Kuppal	130,928	2,548	1.9	
Total...	1,380,235	63,009	4.5	

20. The total number of deaths among those who received poor-house relief amounted to 2,293. This gives a percentage of 3.6 deaths, calculated on the

* The population of Párendá, in this district, which was the only táluk in which actual famine prevailed, is 47,670. Calculated on that number, the percentage of men who received poor-house relief would amount to 5.4.

total number of inmates, *i.e.*, 63,009. The mortality does not appear to be in any degree excessive. Considering that many of those who died were brought in in a state of extreme exhaustion, consequent upon starvation or fatigue, and that others again came afflicted with the germs of one or another fatal disease, such as cholera, fever, &c., the number of deaths seems very small, and may well be taken as a satisfactory indication of the judgment and care with which the poor-house administration was generally conducted. I have no doubt that perfect sanitary arrangements, under the experienced and skilful supervision of Dr. Mirzá Ali, contributed mainly to the production of this gratifying state of things, for which the doctor must be deservedly complimented.

21. The average daily attendance of poor during the above period in all the poor-houses taken together aggregated 15,173 persons, the largest attendance being on the 26th July, when 24,642 persons received relief.

The following abstract statement shows the average daily attendance in each poor-house, and the largest attendance on any one day:—

Number.	Poor-house.	Average daily attendance.	Largest attendance on any one day.	Date on which there was the largest attendance.	REMARKS.
1	Raichur	3,401	6,531	20th July 1877	
2	Sirvár.....	1,400	2,405	22nd do.	
3	Gulbargá	1,321	2,883	30th do.	
4	Lingsugur together with Sindhur and Hanamságar	3,461	9,306	26th do.	
5	Khanágiri	1,858	2,697	10th Aug.	
6	Shorápur	1,367	3,623	20th July.	
7	Párendá.....	1,074	1,712	30th do.	
8	Kuppál	1,291	1,844	17th Sept.	

22. The gross number of individuals to whom one day's poor-house relief was issued was 1,998,038, or nearly 20 lakhs, of whom 1,213,652 were non-workers (*i.e.*, excused from labour because constitutionally unable to render any), and 7,84,386 were working inmates. 83,255 persons out of this grand total were British subjects; the rest belonged to His Highness the Nizám's territories.

23. The total value of the work turned out by the inmates of the poor-houses was Rs. 22,274-1-4. Deducting Rs. 2,199-10-9 for the price of raw materials from the above sum, the net value amounts to Rs. 20,074-6-7, of which Rs. 127-1-4 being derived from the Kuppál poor-house have been made over to

the officer in charge, and the balance, *i.e.*, Rs. 19,947-5-3, is credited to the Government. Of the last-mentioned amount the following sums have been already paid into the various district treasuries:—

Name of Treasury.	From where received.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	
Raichur	In respect of proceeds from Raichur and Sirvár poor-houses	3,628 12 7	
Gulbargá .....	.....	1,985 10 4	
Lingsugur	In respect of proceeds from Lingsugur and Kánákgiri poor-houses	11,712 15 3	
Shorapur .....	.....	1,674 15 4	
Naldrug	In respect of proceeds from Párendá poor-houses	241 10 0	
	Total.....Rs.	19,273 15 6	

The remainder, Rs. 673-5-9, is outstanding, and is thus debited:—Raichur jail for articles supplied, Rs. 397-8-0; Ramchandrarav, for cooking vessels made up, Rs. 275-13-9. It has been mentioned above that the gross number of the working inmates who received one day's poor-house relief was 784,386. The net value of the articles, after deducting the cost of raw materials which were manufactured by them, amounts to Rs. 20,074-6-7. The average value of work turned out in a single day by one person is therefore 4·91 pies, a figure which is certainly satisfactory.

24. The following analysis shows the value of work performed per head per diem in the different poor-houses:—

Poor-houses.	Value of work per head per diem.	REMARKS.
	Pies.	
Raichur	6·86	
Sirvár .....	.....
Gulbargá	4·70	
Lingsugur	4·4	
Kánákgiri	6·24	
Shorápur.....	5·9	
Párendá	6·25	
Kuppá.....	4·9	

At Sirvár there was a kind of branch poor-house in connection with that of Raichur. No work was done here. The sum of Rs. 106-8-9 given as profits derived from this poor-house in the detailed accounts is not in respect of articles manufactured, but in respect of services rendered by the inmates, which would otherwise have had to be paid for.

25. The gross expenditure on all the poor-houses taken together amounted to Rs. 2,44,347-2-3, of which Rs. 5,096-8-7 were in respect of the poor-house at Kuppal, and were, as has been previously observed, contributed by His Excellency the Minister. The balance, Rs. 2,39,250-9-8, was met by the Government, with the exception of a small sum derived from private subscriptions. If we exclude the item of Rs. 2,199-10-9 spent in the purchase of raw materials and on the workshops generally, this balance is further reduced to Rs. 2,37,050-14-11. This, however, does not represent the net cost of poor-house relief, which will be seen below, when the receipts have been subtracted. The net expenditure on all the poor-houses, excluding that of Kuppal, is therefore (deducting Rs. 27,555-3-2* for receipts, actual and prospective) Rs. 2,09,495-11-9. The following table shows the expenditure in detail, excluding cost of raw materials, under each important head in all the poor-houses, including Kuppal.

Heads.	Expenditure.		Percentage on the total Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Food.....	1,98,470	11 8	81	15 0	
Building	16,557	5 3	6	13 0	
Dispensaries.....	2,441	14 3	1	0 0	
Salaries of Officials, Establishment, &c.	20,104	12 3	8	4 0	
Miscellaneous	4,541	15 4	2	0 0	
Total...Rs.	2,42,147	7 6	100	0 0	

The average daily expenditure, deducting income, on all poor-houses, was Rs. 1,733, or, excluding Kuppal, Rs. 1,655.

26. The total number of individuals who received one day's relief was, as given above, 1,998,031, and the gross expenditure, excluding cost of raw materials, has been stated to have been Rs. 2,42,147-7-6. This gives an expenditure per head per day of 1 anna 91-21 pies, which cannot be certainly regarded as excessive or unreasonable. The average cost per head per day is reduced to 1 anna 8-60 pies if we subtract the receipts, viz., Rs. 27,682-4-6, from the total of expenses, 1 anna 6-49 pies being the cost of feeding, and the rest (2-11 pies) being on the score of other expenditure.

27. Considered in connection with the ruling prices of grain in the affected districts at the time, the cost of feeding was decidedly moderate. The fol-

* A detailed account of this sum has been shown in Maulvi Mushtaq Husen's Report.

Following abstract statement gives the maximum, minimum, and ordinary rates of the staple food in the various districts:—

Place.	Jowári, Seers per Rupee.			Rice, Seers per Rupee.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ordinary.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ordinary.
Raichur	8½	4½	5½	7	3½	5½ S. & 2 Chts.
Sirvár .....	.....	.....	.....	5	3½	4½ S. & 2 "
Gulbargá	9½	4½	6 S. & 2 Chts.	7	3½	5½ S. & 2 "
Lingsugur	9	3½	4½ " 2 "	9½	3½	4½
Kánákgiri	7	3½ S. & 2 Chts.	4½	5	3½	3½ S. & 2 "
Shorápur	7	3½	4½	5	2	3½ S. & 3 "
Parendá	9	7	7½	.....	.....	.....
Kuppál	11½ S. & 2 Chts.	4	7½ S. & 1 Cht.	6½	3½	5½
Total...	11½ S. & 2 Chts.	3½	5½ S. & 2 Chts.	9½	2	4½

28. 1,265 pardá women in all received gratuitous relief, or a gross total of 29,838 who obtained one day's full rations; Rs. 2,250-11-3 were expended on them, of which Rs. 1,972-14-9 were contributed by private subscriptions, and Rs. 277-12-6 by the State. The cost per head per day amounted to 1 anna 2·4 pies.

29. In districts where poor-houses were not established, an expenditure of Rs. 19,424-15-2 was incurred in charitable relief. Of this sum, Rs. 2,266-15-9 were derived from private subscriptions, the rest was contributed by the Government. The total amount subscribed in these parts amounted to Rs. 10,110-11-2. Besides the amounts already accounted for, Rs. 408-13-3 were subscribed by several European gentlemen, and forwarded to the Central Committee through Mr. Palmer. This sum was distributed among destitute widows and orphans. The number of individuals who thus received a day's relief was 5,758.

The following Statement shows the weekly and daily rise and fall in the number of Inmates on the Relief Works, and the weekly and daily expenditure thereon:—

Number.	Week ending		Total No. of persons admitted during the week.	Total expenditure during the week.	Daily average of	
	English Dates.	Farsi Dates.			Number of persons admitted during the week.	Expenditure during the week.
1	9th April 1877	31st Ardibehest 1286	1,343	Rs. a. p. 288 13 6	149	Rs. a. p. 32 1 6
2	16th " "	7th Khurdad " "	5,805	478 5 9	829	68 5 4½
3	24th " "	15th " " "	15,411	1,304 9 5	1,926	163 1 2
4	1st May " "	22nd " " "	26,309	2,130 2 11	3,758	304 4 11½
5	11th " "	32nd " " "	60,184	5,696 9 6	6,018½	569 10 6½
6	18th " "	7th Tir " "	52,640	5,216 8 10	7,520	745 3 5½
7	26th " "	15th " " "	78,479	6,071 12 7	9,810	758 15 6
8	2nd June " "	22nd " " "	82,788	6,616 10 7	11,827	945 3 9
9	11th " "	31st " " "	114,940	8,977 6 9	12,771½	997 7 10½
10	18th " "	7th Amardad " "	74,531	6,417 7 3	9,316½	802 2 10½
11	26th " "	15th " " "	82,204	8,462 5 5	10,275	1,057 12 8
12	3rd July " "	22nd " " "	73,429	8,126 12 1	10,490	1,160 15 5
13	12th " "	31st " " "	117,042	15,357 10 1	13,004	1,706 6 5
14	19th " "	7th Sharivar " "	109,229	12,333 15 0	15,604	1,761 15 10
15	27th " "	15th " " "	133,135	17,057 2 11	16,642	2,132 1 10
16	3rd Aug. " "	22nd " " "	91,990	10,936 10 4	13,141	1,562 6 0½
17	12th " "	31st " " "	128,009	16,397 3 7	14,223	1,821 14 7
18	19th " "	7th Maher " "	62,136	8,232 0 10	8,876	1,176 0 1½
19	27th " "	15th " 1287	67,377	9,034 1 8	8,422½	1,129 4 2½
20	3rd Sept. " "	22nd " " "	65,300	7,580 6 1	9,328	1,082 14 7
21	11th " "	30th " " "	201,766	28,626 2 4	25,220	3,575 4 3
22	18th " "	7th Aban " "	74,320	8,834 3 5	10,617	1,262 0 5
23	26th " "	15th " " "	74,598	12,825 6 5	9,324	1,603 2 9½
24	3rd Oct. " "	22nd " " "	55,455	7,384 0 4	7,922	1,054 13 9½
25	11th " "	30th " " "	74,177	11,835 14 8	9,272	1,479 7 10
26	18th " "	7th Azar " "	19,178	3,714 11 11	2,739½	530 10 10½
27	26th " "	15th " " "	15,374	1,133 4 2	1,921	141 10 6½
28	2nd Nov. " "	22nd " " "	12,485	1,912 15 0	1,783	281 13 7
29	9th " "	29th " " "	10,396	1,766 4 7	1,485	252 5 3
30	16th " "	7th Dai " "	1,973	447 5 2	282	63 14 5
31	24th " "	15th " " "	1,600	698 10 5	200	87 5 3
32	1st Dec. " "	22nd " " "	1,221	203 1 2	174	29 0 2
33	8th " "	29th " " "	1,060	1,053 3 11	151	150 7 5
34	15th " "	7th Bahman " "	702	194 9 10	100	27 12 10
35	23rd " "	15th " " "	611	479 5 11	77	68 7 8
36	30th " "	22nd " " "	391	64 12 1	56	9 4 0
37	7th Jan. 1878	30th " " "	194	457 2 5	24	57 2 3½
38	14th " "	7th Isphundar " "	52	6 1 4	7	0 13 11
39	22nd " "	15th " " "	38	3 15 11	5	0 7 11
40	29th " "	22nd " " "	26	240 2 4	4	34 4 10

CHAPTER VII.

After the Famine.

A certain amount of suffering inevitable after the famine was practically over.—Statement showing the amount of revenue remitted and postponed.—Total expenditure in administering relief.—Aggregate loss to Government reckoned at Rs. 46,34,676.—Experiments in feeding cattle on prepared prickly-pear scarcely successful.—The loss in cattle and decrease of oxen and cows per cent.—Returns showing supposed mortality from want and want-induced diseases at a total of 71,658.—Table showing supposed percentage of mortality in the different districts.—Arrangements for supporting destitute children.—Statement showing the number of children supported, and how they were eventually disposed of.—Maulivi Mushtaq Husen's account of the orphans and other children.—Statement showing the number of persons who entered (57,399), and quitted (14,540) H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during the famine period.—Disinclination of Sir Sálár Jang to treat immigrants as aliens.—Total absence of dacoity.—The supply of food-grains, local and imported.—The famine followed by a plague of rats.—The actual condition of cultivation.—Tables showing the increase in cultivation, and consequent improvement in the condition of the cultivators.—The produce of the land in the Maráthá and Telingána districts.—The number of wells in the same.—Conclusion.

1. Before the end of the year 1877 all relief works, and by the end of January 1878 all the poor-houses, were closed, and the famine in His Highness's dominions was practically over, though, of course, owing to their loss of everything in the shape of food supplies and purchasing power, and the high prices of grain, the lower classes of the people continued to suffer. This was inevitable, and a result from which His Highness's subjects suffered in common with the inhabitants of affected British districts. At the time of writing (June 1878) prices still rangé very high, and some suffering is still felt, though not more than the people are well able to bear.

2. In addition to the details scattered throughout the preceding pages of this Report, it may be well to append here a statement showing the loss to Government by reduced collections of revenue in the affected districts.

STATEMENT showing the Collections of Revenue in the Famine-stricken Districts in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions for the years 1285, 1286, and 1287 Fasli, and the Loss of Revenue incurred by Government owing to Famine.

Number.	DISTRICT.	COLLECTIONS FOR.						DECREASE AS COMPARED WITH THE COLLECTIONS FOR 1285 FASLI.				PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE.			
		In 1285 Fasli.		In 1286 Fasli.		In 1287 Fasli.		In 1286 Fasli.		In 1287 Fasli.		In 1286 Fasli.		In 1287 Fasli.	
		Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators.	Total Revenue, including A'bhari and Cesses.	Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators.	Total Revenue, including A'bhari and Cesses.	Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators.	Total Revenue, including A'bhari and Cesses.	Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators.	Total Revenue, including A'bhari and Cesses.	Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators.	Total Revenue, including A'bhari and Cesses.	Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators.	Total Revenue, including A'bhari and Cesses.	Land Revenue collected from the Cultivators.	Total Revenue, including A'bhari and Cesses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Lingsugur	Rs. 6,71,879	Rs. 8,53,007	Rs. 4,16,620	Rs. 5,42,329	Rs. 4,75,120	Rs. 5,35,935	Rs. 2,55,259	Rs. 3,10,678	Rs. 1,96,759	Rs. 3,17,072	87.9	36	29.3	37.1
2	Raichur	8,26,845	11,26,205	4,84,881	7,30,148	7,05,314	8,85,472	3,41,964	3,96,057	1,21,531	2,40,733	41.3	35.1	14.7	21.4
3	Shorapur	6,39,227	7,97,829	4,37,929	5,90,166	5,24,284	6,42,097	2,01,298	2,07,663	1,14,943	1,55,732	31.5	26.3	17.9	19.6
4	Gulbarga	8,09,758	9,43,685	6,18,532	7,51,444	6,32,278	7,41,006	1,91,226	1,92,241	1,77,480	2,02,679	23.6	20.4	21.9	21.5
5	Naldurg	4,06,935	4,20,797	3,73,959	3,87,292	3,84,775	3,97,644	32,976	33,505	22,160	23,153	8.1	8	5.4	5.5
6	Birh	11,69,174	12,11,144	10,32,124	10,76,998	11,30,379	11,79,987	1,37,050	1,34,146	38,795	31,157	11.7	11	3.3	2.5
7	Nalgunda	7,07,050	8,61,472	4,12,433	5,52,932	6,80,367	8,65,827	2,54,617	3,08,540	26,683	4,355	41.6	35.8	3.8	.5
8	Nagar-Karnul	7,02,190	11,45,109	3,00,157	7,09,730	4,62,699	8,70,320	4,02,033	4,35,379	2,39,491	2,74,789	57.2	38	34.1	23.8
	Total	59,33,058	73,59,248	40,76,635	53,41,039	49,95,216	61,18,288	18,56,423	20,18,209	9,37,842	12,40,960	31.3	27.4	15.7	16.8

It will be seen that the amount remitted and postponed was Rs. 32,59,169,* details of which are as follows:—

Year.	Decrease in Land Revenue collected from Cultivators as compared with that for 1285 Fasli.	Percentage of Decrease.	Decrease in Total Revenue, including A'bkári and Cesses, as compared with 1285 Fasli.	Percentage of Decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.	
1286	18,56,423	31·3	20,18,209	27·4
1287	9,37,842	15·7	12,40,960	16·8
Total...	27,94,265	.....	32,59,169	.....

The loss in revenue to Government has been considerably more than what is apparent from the foregoing figures, because remissions granted in other than famine-affected districts (and these amount to no inconsiderable sum) have not been shown here.

3. The following statement gives the expenditure which the Government had to meet in administering relief:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenditure on relief works	8,38,122	2	1
Total expenditure on poor-houses.....	2,44,347	2	3
Works conducted by Public Works Department independent of Famine Committee.....	1,23,870	10	5
Pay of Public Works Officers engaged on relief works, but charged to Public Works Department expenditure	80,295	0	0
Expenditure on the maintenance of orphans.....	18,687	4	1
Charity to the destitute and orphans who entered the city of Haidarábád from the suburbs	8,309	0	6
Expenditure through District Officers and others	61,875	12	11
Total.....Rs.	13,75,507	0	3

It thus appears that the aggregate loss to Government under both these heads amounts to no smaller a sum than Rs. 46,34,676.

4. In addition to their loss from failing crops, &c., the raiyats suffered greatly from the death of their cattle through scarcity of food, and from diseases

*The Fasli year 1285 was not a favourable one for crops. The year 1284 was a very good one. As compared, then, with 1284, it may be said that the Government suffered some loss in revenue in 1285, and a considerable loss in 1286-87. Comparing the collections of 1285 1286, and 1287, with those of 1284 Fasli, it may be said that the loss to Government in reduced revenue amounted to Rs. 68,70,592. Details for these years are as follows:—

	Rs.
1285	11,28,486
1286	40,43,867
1287	16,98,239
Total.....Rs.	68,70,592

which want and privation occasioned. Similar experiments to those made in British territory for preparing prickly-pear as fodder were made, and with some considerable degree of success, though not sufficiently so as to preserve a large number from death. Experience in His Highness's territory coincided with that in the Madras districts, of which it is said—

“The unanimous opinion of the Collectors may be stated to be that, if gradually accustomed to this food, cattle will eat the cactus with relish, and will thrive on it after a little time. Owing, however, to the great labour and consequent cost involved in its preparation, together with the extremely disagreeable nature of the labour itself, it is never likely to be largely, or indeed at all, resorted to, except in times of great pressure and want of forage. The cultivators generally are much adverse to its use, on the ground that it causes diarrhoea and dysentery; but without sufficient grounds apparently, according to the reports. In many instances, however, some impression has been made on their prejudices, though it is expected to pass away quickly. The experiments have been carefully and systematically carried out and reported only in three districts, and the results are tabulated below:—

District,	Number of feeding-depôts.	Average number of cattle fed daily.	Average number of days for which fed.	Entire cost of experiment, including feeding-instruments.			Daily cost per head fed.
				Rs.	a.	p.	
Kadápá	5	114	32	248	11	2	1.10
Karnul	1	37	98	460	14	11	*2.00
Madurá	2	13	42	†212	11	9	1.20

From these figures it will be seen that the cost per head daily, which represents almost entirely the cost of the labour necessary for the preparation of the plant, is so great as to preclude its introduction as fodder generally. In Mr. Robertson's Farm Report for 1876 (pages 57 to 60) it is similarly shown that the fodder is costly, and its use suited to times of extraordinary pressure only. The ration given in Kadápá was at first 20 to 25 lbs. of the cactus per head. This it was subsequently found necessary to increase to 40 lbs. per head. In Karnul the ration seems throughout to have been from 20 to 22 lbs. of the cactus, and 4 lbs. of hill grass. In Madurá the ration is not distinctly stated, but two men are said to be able to prepare enough cactus for eight beasts. It does not, however, seem to have been the only fodder used. Where cattle are fed on the cactus alone, a ration amounting to 40 lbs. per head must be given. The quantity which a man can prepare daily is stated at 60 lbs. Two methods of preparing the plant were tried. Under the first the thorns were removed by roasting; but this mode of preparation proved a failure in the Chinglepat and Coimbatour districts, where alone it was tried. The second method is removing the thorns with pincers, and cutting the leaves into pieces, about an inch square, with a knife made for the purpose. The leaf should be given half sun-dried, or else

* Cost high, as hill grass was expensive. The cactus had to be brought a long way.

† Of this sum, Rs. 171-12-0 was paid for the cattle.

should be carefully wiped. It should not be much handled, as, if it is so, a glutinous substance exudes, which is distasteful to the cattle, and to it is ascribed slight dysentery or diarrhoea which prevailed in one camp. The leaf has at first, in many instances, to be forcibly introduced into the animal's mouth, and has in all cases to be mixed with salt and bran or oil-cake, or some such other bait, before the animal will eat it voluntarily."

The following table shows the loss of cattle up to the month of Khurdád, Fasli 1286, from the beginning of the famine in Fasli 1285:—

District.	Oxen.	He-Bufferoes.	Cows.	She-Bufferoes	Total.
Raichur	15,737	2,619	9,118	7,868	35,342
Lingsugur	36,955	4,161	25,929	30,524	97,569
Shorápur	26,271	2,652	28,193	12,531	69,647
Gulbargá	28,121	3,455	4,397	2,655	38,628
Náldrug	14,583	1,189	18,842	5,027	39,641
Nagar-Karnul.....	23,216	9,705	36,032	7,022	75,975
Nalgundá.....	9,071	19,542	9,420	9,106	45,139
Bírh.....	12,819	331	14,342	3,493	30,985
Total.....	1,66,773	41,654	146,273	78,226	432,926

To the foregoing may be added the following statement, showing the decrease per cent. in the number of oxen and cows in the affected districts:—

District.	Decrease in the Number of	
	Oxen.	Cows.
Raichur	16.40	18.08
Lingsugur	44.75	50.52
Shorápur	22.87	32.32
Gulbargá.....	1.03	11.07
Náldrug	0.55	0.14
Bírh.....	21.42	38.82
Nalgundá.....	32.99	41.56

5. The next point to be noted is the number of people who died from want and want-induced diseases. On this point it is impossible to report with any certainty. The Tálukdárs of Lingsugur and Raichur made an attempt to discriminate between deaths from actual starvation and from diseases, and the figures

they give bear some approach to trustworthiness. In the other districts no careful means of discrimination were adopted, and the figures given must, therefore, be taken with all reserve. For instance, in Nagar-Karnul the famine was never very severe—certainly could not have caused the deaths of so large a number as set down in the annexed table, viz., 5,447. Such as they are, however, the returns are published. They are as follows:—

Districts.	Number of People who died of Starvation.				Number of People who died of Diseases.				Total.			Grand Total.
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Minors.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Minors.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Minors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lingsugur	1,684	1,323	1,259	4,266	13,805	10,513	9,661	33,979	15,489	11,836	10,920	38,245
Raichur	3,149	1,695	1,571	6,415	1,361	1,084	968	3,413	4,510	2,779	2,539	9,828
Shorápur	6,175	3,820	3,408	13,403	...	...	...	...	6,175	3,820	3,408	13,403
Gulbargá	1,475	722	444	2,641	...	...	...	...	1,475	722	444	2,641
Nagar-Karnul ...	2,002	1,601	1,844	5,447	...	...	...	...	2,002	1,601	1,844	5,447
Nalgundá	403	359	...	762	...	...	...	...	403	359	...	762
Birh .....	...	...	...	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552
Náldrug	432	243	105	780	...	...	...	...	432	243	105	780
Total...	15,320	9,763	8,631	34,266	15,166	11,597	10,629	37,392	30,186	21,860	19,260	71,658

The percentages of deaths from the month of Meher 1286 (August 1876 A.D.) to Sharivar 1286 Fasli (July 1877 A.D.), according to the populations of the respective districts, are—

DISTRICTS.	FROM STARVATION.					Percentage of Deaths on the Population.
	Population.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Lingsugur	251,911	1,684	1,323	1,259	4,266	1.69
Raichur	295,848	3,149	1,695	1,571	6,415	2.47
Shorápur	272,345	6,175	3,820	3,408	13,403	4.92
Gulbargá	198,023	1,475	722	444	2,641	1.38
Nagar-Karnul	157,184	2,002	1,601	1,844	5,447	3.46
Nalgundá	226,619	403	359	.....	762	0.33
Birh	258,338	.....	.....	.....	552	0.21
Náldrug	267,180	432	243	105	780	0.21
Total...	1,249,307	15,320	9,763	8,631	34,266	0.74

6. Among other matters which occupied attention when the famine was over, the arrangements for the proper nourishment and clothing of guardianless children held a chief place. One of the natural consequences of a time of famine is the great number of children who are left guardianless. Some are reduced to this condition by the death of parents, whilst others are deserted by their parents or other guardians, who, unable to provide for their wants, leave them to their fate, or sell them for a handful of corn or a trifling price of money, a good many instances of which occurred. The famine of 1876-77 in His Highness's dominions was no exception to the rule in these respects; the result was that a large number of deserted children were left in the hands of the authorities. The Central Famine Relief Committee, early in the history of its proceedings, issued a circular to Tehsildárs and police officers instructing them to take possession of destitute children, and send them to the nearest poor-house, where they were to be cared for; in the absence of such asylum the children were to be entrusted to the care of the Tehsildár of the district, who had been directed to take necessary steps for their proper nourishment and clothing. In the month of July, when the severity of the famine was at its height, and reports of an extensive sale of children reached the Central Committee, a special circular was issued with directions to the police officers to prevent further sales, and to demand from purchasers all the children who had been bought. A separate asylum for children was then opened at Haiderábád. Its management was entrusted to the Medical Department, and Dr. Wyndowe, the head of the department, placed Dr. Muhammad Ismáil in charge of it. The arrangements made by Dr. Muhammad Ismáil for the convenience of his wards will appear from his Report, which runs as follows :—

“There were altogether 439 boys, out of which 8 fled, 103 are in Bagi-e-Ama, 3 in Afzalganj, and 6 died. The remaining 289 are in their asylum, which is situated in Begam Bazár. The building being insufficient to accommodate them, another one in front of the former has been hired, and another in Afzalganj is being utilised for the same purpose.

“A dresser was employed to look after the children, and to send the sick to the rooms set apart for this purpose, and to test the quality of the raw as well as cooked food. Eight nurses were also employed, to keep them neat and clean.

“A dispensary and a doctor were attached to the asylum, for the administration of medicine to such as stood in need of it.

“*Harera* is given to the healthy boys in the morning, and rice and soup, or meat, at 11 o'clock. They are sent for a walk every morning and evening.

“For the preparation of proper clothing for them Government has lately sanctioned Rs. 454-9-0.”

In September 1877, when the famine was nearly at an end, the Central Committee issued a circular directing that all the children who were old enough to remember their parents' names, and the village they inhabited, should be sent to their

legal guardians, their safe transit, &c., being provided by Government; and those who were too young to remember anything about their parents should, if applied for, be made over to respectable persons, on condition that they were, if demanded, to be returned to their lawful guardians; that such children as should happen to be the subjects of the British Government should be sent to the Resident; and that those able to work should be entrusted to some able officer to be trained in some useful occupation.

The following statement will show the number of children supported by Government during the famine, and the manner in which they were finally disposed of:—

STATEMENT showing the Number of Orphans maintained by Government from the commencement of Famine up to Bahman, 1288 Faslî.

Name of District and Poor-house.	Number of Orphans admitted into the Poor-house.	Orphans dismissed from the Poor-house.						Number at present maintained by Government.	Expenditure on Food, &c.	REMARKS.
		Number sent back to their homes.	Number given to others for support.	Number died.	Number fled.	Number set at large.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haidarâbâd	786	364	101	172	28	15	680	106	9,936 1 10	
Suburban Police.....	574	433	106	28	7	...	574	...	671 7 5	
Atrâfâ-Bâldâ	96	96	...	...	...	...	96	...	102 4 6	
Haidarâbâd Police...	163	163	...	...	...	...	163	...	739 5 9	
Bîdar	14	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	179 15 9	
Raichur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0 10	
Gulbargâ	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	209 4 3	The exact number is not submitted.
Lingsugur	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	40 0 0	Do.
Yelgundal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11 3	Do.
Indur	31	26	5	...	...	...	31	...	712 9 9	Do.
Aurangâbâd .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0 0	Do.
Bîrh.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1 3	Do.
Medak	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1 4 6	
Total...	1,679	1,110	213	200	35	15	1,573	106	12,587 3 1	

7. A passage, although it is long, from Maulivi Mushtaq Husen's Report on Poor-houses may be instructively quoted in this connection. In the 25th paragraph of his Report he says—

“The arrangements made for orphans and other little children were in every way satisfactory. Women confined at the poor-houses were taken care of by the managers, and all their wants and requirements were supplied in accordance with medical advice. Provision was made under medical advice for new-born infants whose mothers' breasts were dried up from hunger. I recollect that the poor-house at Gulbargâ was supplied with a number of feeding-bottles. Due provision was also made for the maintenance of orphan children, under which designation came also those that were abandoned by their parents or natural guardians. Every infant child was placed under the care of a steady female as nurse, and to every two grown-up children one married female was allowed as an attendant. Medicine, food, clothes, and all other requisites for children were provided in accordance with medical attention. The

dresses of the orphans in poor-houses were really all alike, and all wore red caps. It was an interesting sight to see these little children, whom a similarity of misfortune had thrown together, taking their recreation thus arrayed of a morning or evening on the open ground before a poor-house, and to think of the strange vicissitude which had separated them from their parents, and to put them under the care of guardians who would have found it difficult to tell where their young charges were born or reared. The courtyard of the poor-house at Gulbargá, where these children were housed, was planted with trees and shrubs, and embellished as well as the circumstances would permit, and on one of my visits I remember with pleasure seeing these children playing about as happily as possible in their little garden. Their personal comforts, and their nursing and medical treatment when sick, were conducted on a generous scale, without regard to expense. These orphans (including children abandoned by their natural guardians) were brought to the poor-house when found unattended by their parents, or were sent in by the police when rescued from the hands of those who at such times carry on a traffic in children, the kidnappers being awarded such punishment as appeared expedient in regard to the exigencies of the time. So long as the pressure of famine lasted, no disposition was made of these orphan children, except when chance brought the parents or other relations of any of them to the poor-house, and they recognised and claimed their children, in which case they were made over to them on sufficient security being given. When by the grace of God, however, famine was over, and the poor-houses ceased to have any inmates, attention was turned towards the proper disposal of the children. It was then ascertained that these children were of two descriptions, *viz.*, those who preserved some recollection of their place of residence and could tell the names of their parents, and the mere infants who knew nothing at all. Of these two classes some were found to belong to British territory, and were reported to the British Resident at Haidarábád by the Central Famine Relief Committee, and were, under orders from the officer aforesaid, made over to a Christian Mission at Haidarábád; and of the children belonging to the dominions of His Highness the Nizám, those who could tell where they came from were sent home, with every care and under proper escort, to rejoin their parents and guardians, and many were thus enabled to return to the bosoms of their families in health and comfort. The remaining children, of whose parentage or place of birth no trace could be found, were made over to people who expressed a desire to bring them up, on their entering into an agreement, before a judicial tribunal, binding themselves to the following among other terms. They had to agree that whenever the rightful guardian of the child shall be found and shall express a wish to take him or her away, the child shall be delivered to him without any demur, or demand being made for the cost of his bringing up. Another stipulation was that these children should at all times be considered free, and on attaining years of discretion shall be at liberty to reside where they choose, and to go whither they list, without any claim on the score of the money spent on them being put forward to prevent or prejudice their liberty of choice. As regards the girls it was further stipulated that they were not to be married before attaining the age of fourteen years. A last condition was that the Government should at all times have power, if any better mode of bringing them up offered, to act accordingly, and the person having charge of the children should give them up without demur. These remarks apply to the children who had come to the poor-houses under my control, as also the children who came under the care of His Highness the Nizám's Government in the

districts and in Haidarábád as orphans. Children of this description continued to come in for a long time during and after the famine. Nor have they ceased to come even now. Some are every now and again rescued or come flying from the clutches of the kidnappers and child-lifters who had kidnapped them during the famine, and kept possession of them without the knowledge of Government, and who are still being prosecuted and punished in the Criminal Courts. These children are in charge of Government, and are being brought up in Haidarábád under the care of a medical officer. Their exact number I do not know."

8. Returns showing the number of immigrants and emigrants were submitted monthly by district officers to the Central Famine Relief Committee. An abstract of the statements submitted up to Khurdád, 1286 Fasli, is given below :—

STATEMENT showing the number of His Highness the Nizám's subjects who emigrated into British territories, and vice versá, up to the month of Khurdád, 1286 Fasli.

Name of District.	Number of H. H. the Nizám's subjects who emigrated to British Territory.				Number of British subjects who emigrated to H. H. the Nizám's territory.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children.	Total.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Raichur	1,052	861	761	2,674	101	75	42	218
Parbháni .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,281	2,642	.. ...	5,923
Bídar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	791	568	2,278
Nánder .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490	852	726	3,068
Náldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	486	.....	.....	.....	7,944
Nalgundá	7	.....	.....	7	13	.....	.....	13
Shorápur .....	.....	.....	.....	17	43	36	28	107
Gulbargá	1,371	573	3,112	5,056	1,230	1,283	551	3,064
Lingsugur	2,532	2,122	2,356	7,010	64	55	56	175
Aurangábád .....	.....	.....	.....	186	4,927	3,251	1,703	9,881
Bírh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,544	4,556	3,628	14,728
Nagar-Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	4,962	3,556	6,229	15,436	18,612	13,541	7,302	47,399

9. In a previous chapter the question of immigrants from British territories has been alluded to, and some information given. Nevertheless, in this place, where a summing up of what has been done is attempted, further reference may perhaps be made to this topic, which is one of no little importance. It has frequently been a matter for consideration, in time of famine in His Highness's dominions, whether immigrants from territories under other Governments should be refused and sent to their own country, or treated in the same manner as His Highness's subjects who were in need. During the late disaster the Madras Government several times complained of many of His Highness's subjects who, living on the borders of the Madras districts, had proceeded to the Madras relief works, simply because these works were nearer their homes, and they could get to them without experiencing any great inconvenience. It was urgently and repeatedly requested

that these people should be recalled to their districts. The Government of His Highness, on the other hand, has always held that, in such critical times as those of widespread famine, raiyats should be allowed perfect freedom to proceed without restraint wherever they would, with the view to their own convenience in securing a livelihood. It was on this principle that such of the British or Jágirdárs' subjects as had joined the relief works, or had been admitted into the poor-houses, in his Highness's dominions, were not forcibly expelled. Only on one occasion was the Madras Government requested to arrange for the return of their subjects who were employed on some of the relief works in a distressed district. His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang has always contended that the recalling of their subjects by other Governments from works or poor-houses here should not be insisted upon, except there were very strong grounds for such a proceeding.

10. In the beginning of the famine, as has been stated, large numbers of British subjects from the Sholapur and Ahmadnagar districts in the Bombay Presidency, along with their cattle, poured into the districts situated in the Western Division of His Highness's dominions, and there remained for a long time. In these regions they had easy access to water and fodder for their cattle. His Highness's Government had not to help them to any great extent beyond foregoing the tax on fodder, and directing the Patels and Patváris not to interfere with their movements, but, on the contrary, to procure for them such conveniences as were needed and could possibly be supplied. Nawáb Vahid Manáwar Khán, Sadar Talukdár of the North-Western Division, gives an account of what he saw with his own eyes at Ashte, in the Bírñ District. He says :—

“The people of Ashte treated their immigrant brethren with remarkable kindness. They allowed many of them to take shelter in their houses, gave protection to their cattle, and employed such as were willing to labour in their fields.”

There is, however, nothing surprising about this, inasmuch as the poor cultivating population of India are always accustomed to show such sympathy towards their brethren in distress. The poor know how to feel for the poor, and do feel in times of distress very deeply. The chief advantage derived by these immigrants was that their life and property were taken care of and remained secure.

11. It is of some importance and interest to note that throughout the famine not a single report was received by the Central Committee complaining of the commission of a dacoity, or of the plunder of their property, or that even their cattle were ever forcibly taken to work.

12. From facts which have been obtained, it may be confidently stated that the surplus food in the country remaining for export and store never falls, in a favourable year, below a surplus of sixteen lakhs of tons of grain. The

produce in a favourable year is sufficient to cover the consumption of food-grains by His Highness the Nizám's subjects for two years. From the experience acquired during the famine, it would appear that, although the produce continued to decrease below the average for three successive years, no great complaint of scarcity of grain was ever made throughout the famine. There was not so much a famine of food as a dearth of means to purchase food, and this is why works became necessary.

From a statement prepared by the writer of this Report for the Famine Commission according to the figures supplied by the Customs Department, it appears that the grain exported from His Highness the Nizám's dominions in 1286 (1876-77), which was a year of drought and scarcity, amounted to 35,10,880 maunds (125,389 tons), and consisted chiefly of jowári, the principal produce of Maháratvári. It must also be remembered that of the grain imported into His Highness the Nizám's territories (which in 1286 Fasli amounted to 29,14,753 maunds=104,098 tons, including 4,08,000 maunds=14,571 tons grain exported from the Mofussil districts into the city of Haidarábád, the net amount imported from the British territories being 89,527 tons) a large proportion goes to supply the requirements of the large population of the city of Haidarábád and of the cantonment of Sikandarábád. In 1286 Fasli (1876-77) the articles imported into His Highness's dominions were chiefly wheat, gram, and rice—food-grains scantily produced in that year:—

	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Total.
Maunds	4,27,806	3,53,330	13,01,952	20,83,088

13. The famine has left its mark upon the country and the people, and some years must elapse before the latter recover from the effects of this recent calamity. The famine of 1876-77 was hardly over when the suffering cultivators were visited with another affliction. And although this affliction was not of such a serious nature as to cause distress to any great extent, yet, following as it did on the heels of the great famine, it made itself felt in a more severe degree than if the calamity had occurred in ordinary years. In 1878 a great part of the kharif crops were lost by excessive rains. Later on, most of the rabi crops were destroyed by rats, which swarmed over the country in thousands. And, strange to say, nowhere were the crops so considerably damaged as in those districts through which the famine had just passed. This entailed much suffering on the poor raiyats, who had been completely impoverished by the late famine. Even to the present day, complaints of suffering are received from these districts. Distress is the natural consequence of impoverishment, loss of men and cattle, unfavourable seasons, and increased sickness. But sad as it is to contemplate this picture of

suffering humanity, there is no practical remedy which can in the nature of things be devised to alleviate it. Even when all had been done that could be done to relieve the distress when it had reached its height, it was impossible to devise such means as would totally prevent the loss of human life. That there was suffering to a great extent is an indisputable fact. But that this suffering could have been mitigated in any marked degree by the best-conceived measures to relieve distress cannot be admitted. Although a Government may put forth all its energies to combat a disaster of this kind, it is, in my humble opinion, impossible to prevent some loss of life. And to no one is this fact more apparent than to Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., who, writing upon the subject in his admirable Report on the Mysore Famine, says—

“But for the present the point that I wish to impress as clearly as possible is that it is as impossible for any expenditure, however lavish, to prevent all mortality in a really great famine, as it is for any generalship, however skilful, to win a battle without bloodshed.”

14. The actual condition of the cultivator may be gathered from the following table, which shows the average gross income of each cultivator, and the proportion of Government *jamá* to the value of the produce of his holding :—

District.	Average Assessment per Cultivator, in British Rupees.	Average Value of Produce of each Cultivator's holding, in British Rupees.	Proportion of Revenue to Value of Produce.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Medak	60	392	6.59
Indur	45	200	4.47
Yalgundal... ..	39	216	5.49
Sirpur-Tándur ..	11	160	14.54
Khammam.....	35	173	4.94
Nalgundá	41	259	6.41
Nagar-Karnul ..	60	326	5.43
Total Average, Telingáná...	42	230	5.06
Aurangábád	49	532	11.07
Bírh	35	575	16.42
Parbháni	34	367	11.01
Bídar	34	198	5.08
Nander	35	260	7.43
Náldrug	35	421	12.35
Raichur	24	162	6.75
Lingsugur	23	194	8.89
Shorápur	22	198	9.00
Gulbargá	48	218	4.54
Total Maháratvári...	33	309	9.04
Grand Total Average...	36	278	7.71

15. The increase in cultivation and in Government *jamā* affords the best criterion of the improvement in the condition of the cultivator. In past times there were no statements prepared to show the area of cultivation and cesses, and taxes were included in Land Revenue. It is therefore impossible to determine the increase which has taken place in the country at large. But since the introduction of the Revenue Survey in the Aurangābād District, facts bearing on the above subject have been brought to light in some taluks, that serve to show the improvement in the condition of the raiyats :—

PAITAN.

Years.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Acres.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mirásdárs.	Uparis.	Total.
1264..... } 1854..... }	145	51,523	98,805	719	932	1,651
1286..... } 1876..... }	145	169,347	1,86,347	1,574	1,398	2,972
Increase .....	...	117,824	87,542	855	466	1,321
Percentage of } Increase ... }	...	228	88	119	50	80

VAIJAPUR.

Years.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Acres.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mirásdárs.	Uparis.	Total.
1264..... } 1854..... }	116	77,390	90,930	1,201	1,047	2,248
1287..... } 1877..... }	116	240,369	2,50,364	2,150	1,574	3,724
Increase .....	...	162,979	1,59,434	949	527	1,476
Percentage of } Increase ... }	...	210	175	79	50	65

GA'NDA'PUR.

Years.	Number of Villages.	Cultivated Acres.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mirásdárs.	Uparis.	Total.
1264 ... } 1854 ... }	202	114,418	1,47,484	1,292	1,790	3,082
1287 ... } 1877 ... }	202	211,593	2,77,052	1,919	1,940	3,859
Increase ...	...	97,175	1,29,568	627	150	777
Percentage of Increase ...	...	85	88	48	8	25

The foregoing taluks have already come under the Survey Settlement ; those mentioned below have not yet been settled :—

JA'LNÁ'.

Years.	Villages.	Bighás.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mirásdárs.	Uparis.	Total.
1263 ... } 1853 ... }	164	92,195	75,711	760	2,093	2,853
1284 ... } 1874 ... }	...	2,12,873	1,65,641	1,097	3,244	4,341
Increase ...	...	1,20,678	89,930	337	1,151	1,488
Percentage of Increase ...	...	131	119	44	55	52

BHOKARDHAN.

Years.	Villages.	Bighás.	Assessment, Rs.	Number of Cultivators.		
				Mirásdárs.	Uparis.	Total.
1263 ... } 1853 ... }	122	Not known	30,511	601	605	1,206
1284 ... } 1874 ... }	122	1,16,376	98,472	1,245	1,047	2,292
Increase ...	...	...	67,961	644	442	1,086
Percentage of Increase ...	...	...	222	107	73	90

16. The Naldrug District was restored to His Highness's Government by the British Government in A.D. 1864 (Fasli 1274). The following statement for the three talukas of the district will show how the country has continued to advance since 1864:—

Number.	Taluk.	Year (Fasli).	Number of Villages.	Number of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area (Bighas).	Assessment, Ra.
1	Tujalpur	1269	84	3,600	1,69,973	93,062
	Do.	1286	84	3,775	2,33,833	1,43,283
	Increase .....	...	...	175	63,860	50,221
	Percentage of Increase .....	...	...	4.88	37.55	53.96
2	Naldrug	1269	52	2,288	74,109	70,926
	Do.	1286	52	2,976	1,33,128	1,01,516
	Increase .....	...	...	688	59,019	30,590
	Percentage of Increase .....	...	...	30.69	79.63	43.12
3	Nilanga	1269	108	2,305	1,01,079	94,334
	Do.	1286	110	3,549	1,36,457	127,689
	Increase .....	...	2	1,244	26,378	33,355
	Percentage of Increase .....	...	...	53.97	23.95	35.35
	Total.....	1286	...	10,300	5,03,418	3,72,488
	Do.	1269	...	8,193	3,54,161	2,58,322
	Increase .....	...	...	2,107	1,49,257	1,14,166
	Percentage of Increase .....	...	...	25.71	42.14	44.19

17. The increase in the number of cultivators and assessment in those taluks of this district in which Survey operations are being conducted is given below ; the cultivated area has not been accurately determined, and the increase under this head cannot be therefore satisfactorily estimated.

Taluk.	1269 FASLI (1859).			1286 FASLI (1876).			PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	
	Number of Villages.	Number of Cultivators.	Assessment, Ra.	Number of Villages.	Number of Cultivators.	Assessment, Ra.	Number of Cultivators.	Assessment, Ra.
Kallam.....	74	1,815	78,623	74	2,558	1,42,213	40.93	80.87
Dharaseo	74	1,902	1,00,191	74	2,517	1,30,881	32.33	30.63
Parenda	144	3,345	1,19,565	144	5,774	1,77,940	71.72	48.82
Patoda	71	2,015	62,878	71	3,007	97,262	49.23	54.68
Wasi.....	98	2,330	1,25,650	98	3,325	1,66,464	42.70	32.48
Total...	...	11,407	4,86,907	...	17,151	7,14,760	50.03	46.79

18. The following Statement shows the increase in the number of cultivators, the area of cultivation, and *jamd* in four taluks of the Lingaugur or West Raichur, and in five talukas of the East Raichur district, which, along with the Naldurg district, were restored in 1864 A.D. The cultivated area given here is taken from the Patvāris' returns, and it need not be stated that the area here shown is considerably less than that actually occupied:—

Taluks.	In 1270 Fasli.			In 1286 Fasli.			Increase.			Percentage of Increase.		
	Number of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	Number of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	Number of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	Number of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
Gangāvati	4,788	101,983	1,29,601	6,765	148,125	1,63,452	1,977	46,142	33,851	41·5	45·24	26·12
Kustagi	10,601	262,194	2,08,204	12,423	341,776	2,56,658	1,822	79,582	48,454	17·0	30·35	23·27
Sindur	6,317	159,678	1,63,711	7,041	198,530	2,03,078	724	38,852	39,367	11·0	24·33	24·04
Lingsugur	6,563	180,241	1,65,903	7,671	214,477	2,06,504	1,108	34,236	40,601	17·0	18·99	24·47
Total...	28,269	704,096	6,67,419	33,900	902,908	8,29,692	5,631	198,812	1,62,273	20·0	28·23	24·3

EAST RAICHUR.

Number of Taluks.	In 1269 Fasil.			In 1287 Fasil.			Increase.			Percentage of Increase.		
	No. of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	No. of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	No. of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	No. of Cultivators.	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.			
Five Taluks of the East Raichur District	26,499	623,259	5,45,810	32,710	808,372	7,94,261	6,211	185,113	2,48,451	19.0	22.89	31.28

19. With the exception of a very small area of His Highness's dominions devoted to the cultivation of vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco, opium, &c., food-crops are chiefly grown on irrigated lands. In the Maráthá districts, of 175,000 acres, half the area may be said to be devoted to wheat cultivation, the produce of which may be estimated at about 8,75,000 maunds (at ten maunds* 820 lbs. per acre) ; one-fourth of the area may be said to be devoted to gram and jowári crops, yielding about 4,37,500 maunds (at 10 maunds per acre) ; and in the remainder (one-fourth) vegetables, opium, and sugarcane may be said to be grown. In the Telingáná country, of 375,000 acres, 10,000 acres only may be said to be devoted to vegetables, &c. ; the rest (365,000 acres) to paddy (rice cultivation). The produce from this area may be estimated at about 1,09,50,000 maunds (391,071 tons) of paddy at 30 maunds (2,460 lbs.) per acre.

20. In Telingáná, besides the food-crops there are two others, vegetables and sugarcane, which are irrigated. The former forms a portion of diet, and the tops of the latter supply fodder, while the principal produce is made into articles which usually fetch high prices, and thus supply the cultivator with money to purchase clothing and other necessaries of life. The cultivation of vegetables and sugarcane is, however, so very limited that they appear to have no perceptible effect in adding to the powers of the population to resist famine. It has also been known that in years of drought the cultivation of food-grains is adopted in the area devoted in other years to better crops. In Maháratvári, garden crops are also irrigated, and fetch a price higher than the food-grains. But the area under them is only about one per cent. of the population to resist famine.

21. In the Maráthá country there are 63,576 wells, of which 43,632 are

* The estimated produce of wheat from one acre of dry land is five maunds, while from one acre of wet land at least ten maunds.

in use, and 14,944 are out of repair. If the latter were put in repair,* about 300,000 acres of land, at the rate of five acres per well, would be protected from drought, which would yield 30,00,000 maunds or 107,142 tons of grain. At the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of grain per head per day, 6 maunds 34 seers would support an adult through the year, or 6,850 maunds ($244\frac{1}{2}$ tons) would support 1,000 adults throughout the year. A population of about 432,000 souls, roughly speaking, could therefore be supported in a year of drought on the produce of land thus irrigated in the Maráthá Country. In the Telingána districts there are in all about 52,685 wells, of which 33,851 are in use, and about 18,834 are out of repair. If these were put in repair, an area of about 210,740 acres (at the rate of four acres per well) would be completely protected in a season of drought. This area would on an average yield about 63,22,200 maunds or 225,792 tons of grain, which would support a population of about 91,000. There are about 18,089 large tanks in Telingána, of which 4,924 are in use, and about 3,165 are out of repair.† Besides these, there are about 10,110 small tanks, of which 5,616 are in use, and 4,494 are out of repair. If these were put in thorough repair (some millions of rupees would be required to do this), about 1,000,000 acres of land would be irrigated. But, as has been remarked above, these tanks depend upon the rains for their supply.‡

22. It remains but to express, as a last word, the hope that this record of the means taken by His Highness's Government to meet the distress and suffering caused by the recent famine abundantly proves the anxiety felt by the Government to render the disaster as little burdensome to the people as possible. The desires of His Excellency Sir Sálár Jang were appreciated by his subordinates, who zealously laboured to give effect to His Excellency's humane policy ; whilst

* Government is not expected to be under the necessity of taking any steps towards repairing these wells, as on the introduction of the Revenue Survey, when a thirty years' settlement is made, the rayats will, it is expected, take to improving their property by repairing these wells or sinking new ones ; in fact they have already begun doing so during the last five years.

† The Government at its own cost repairs all the existing tanks. So many of the old tanks are out of repair, that it is found more to the purpose to repair them than to construct new ones. In repairing old tanks and making new ones nearly twenty lakhs of rupees (£173,913) have been spent between 1277 and 1286 Fasli (1867-76). It may be observed that in the construction and repairs of tanks, channels, and wells Rs. 37,77,573 were spent between the years 1277 (1867-68) and 1286 Fasli (1876-77).

To afford facilities for the repairs of tanks, a new scheme has been formulated, by which the Revenue Officers are empowered to spend annually up to two lakhs in petty repairs of tanks ; the Public Works Department carry out the chief repairs, estimates for which have first to be submitted for approval to the Revenue Minister. By the new scheme in question a sum of five lakhs annually will be probably set aside for irrigation purposes.

‡ But as there are two permanent rivers, the Godávári and the Mánjíá, flowing through Telingána, many of the tanks can be easily connected and fed by them by running artificial watercourses, and thus will afford permanent protection to an extensive area. This subject is under the consideration of Government.

the people in need, by the respect they paid to the law, and the manner in which they received the relief provided, whether on works or in poor-houses, showed they were worthy of the care evinced on their behalf. But it is due above all other things to the improved condition of the country, and the greater profit which cultivators are now able to make out of the soil, that, instead of tens of thousands perishing, there were only hundreds who died of want. The people were able largely to rely on their own resources, and did so. That this may be a more marked characteristic of the subjects of His Highness, should another period of famine unfortunately occur, and the spirit of self-reliance be more fully developed, is an object which, it is clear from many circumstances, is highly cherished by His Excellency the Minister, and appreciated by the people at large.

APPENDIX I.

*Translation of the Report on the Establishment of Poor-houses in the Famine-stricken Districts of
His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. No. 25, F. R. C.*

From

MAULIVI MUSHTAQ HUSEN,
Member of the Central Committee for Famine Relief Works,

To

MAULIVI MAHDI ALI, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee, Haidarabad.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Poor-houses established in the famine-stricken districts of the Southern Division.

2. In pursuance of the instructions issued from the Government and the Central Relief Committee, poor-houses were opened in the undermentioned districts on the dates specified opposite their names, *viz.*—

Raichur	18th Rabi-ul-Aval 1294 H.	= 17th March 1877.
Gulbarga ...	23rd " "	8th April 1877.
Lingsugur ...	26th " "	11th "

3. In each of the above districts a Committee, consisting of Government officials and the leading members of the community, has been formed for the management and supervision of all matters connected with the poor-houses. There are not less than fifteen members on each Committee. The Sadar Talukdar of the Division is president, and the district Talukdars are vice-presidents of the Committees in their respective districts. Qualified district officers, who take a deep interest in the famine relief, have been appointed as Secretaries to the Poor-house Committees. The proceedings of each Committee are conducted in Urdu, a language intelligible to all interested parties.

4. The office establishments of the poor-houses are placed under the control of their respective superintendents. The members of Committees supervise and hold themselves responsible for all expenses incurred, as well as other arrangements connected with the poor-houses.

5. Famine-stricken persons have been classified by the Committees under the four following heads, namely:—

1. Able-bodied men, capable of hard work.
2. Men of weak constitution, incapable of hard work, or light labourers.
3. Men not at all capable of work.
4. Purda women having no ostensible means of support.

From the commencement of the famine, a sufficient number of relief works, such as roads, tanks

and canals, are in progress in each district, to afford ample employment to those who come under the first of these heads. Persons falling under head No. 2 were found, mostly, to participate in the above relief works, and work to the extent of their ability to earn the ordinary wages. But the relief committees have thought it proper to relieve this class of men from such work, and at their suggestion, together with men falling under the third of the above heads, they have now been consigned to the poor-houses, where cooked food is distributed to them.

6. With respect to the description of people coming under head No. 2, it was also resolved that, as far as possible, they should be assigned only to such work as fell under the scope of their own respective professions, and should be called upon to turn out as much work daily as they possibly could. The object of exacting work in this manner is not that the coffers of the poor-houses should be enriched from the proceeds of the amount of work turned out, but simply to impress the labourers with the idea, that even in poor-houses nothing is obtainable without honest labour and assiduity, and to give them the choice of earning their livelihood elsewhere, if they should be unwilling to abide by the rules and regulations enforced in these asylums. In this manner it was hoped, that only those who are actually unable to obtain employment would gain admission into the poor-houses, and people, who make poverty a pretence for not doing honest work, should be kept out. These have therefore been placed under the denomination of "light labourers," and are employed on works of a miscellaneous nature, such as spinning, twisting of ropes, and the manufacture of mats and baskets. The works are in daily progress, and the supervisors of poor-houses have made the necessary arrangements for providing sheds for the workmen, so that they should be sheltered from the effects of a scorching sun.

7. Those under head No. 3, who are totally unable to work, are divided into three classes, namely : 1, Hindus ; 2, Musalmans ; 3, Pariahs and others who have no caste prejudice as regards their food and drink. In each poor-house regard is had to the above distinction, and separate seats are provided for each class of people, so that no confusion may ensue when they meet to partake of food, and people of one class may not, in the hurry of getting something to eat, offend the caste prejudices of those of another. Care is also taken to separate people peculiarly afflicted with disease, and they are provided for quite apart from the others.

8. Some able-bodied persons also, who were permitted at first to work under head No. 1, have been, for various other and obvious reasons, drafted into Nos. 2 and 3, as follows :—

1. Able-bodied women, capable of a full day's work, are permitted to attend to the interests of their children whilst engaged in work, and have consequently been placed under class No. 2, *i.e.*, the "light labouring" poor.
2. Women with infants a month or two old, and who cannot safely neglect them even for a short interval, are allowed to be classified under head No. 2 as above.
3. Even those who lead the blind to and from the poor-houses, and who as a rule are relatives, are classed under No. 3; and, although strong enough to work, are exempted from work, and receive the same wages as those under No. 3.

4. The managers and supervisors of each poor-house are under the immediate control of the Superintendents, and their names are enrolled under No. 2. These in addition to their diet are allowed a monthly pittance of two rupees, which is done with the view to economise as much as practicable the expenses defrayed from the poor-house establishments.

9. Towards the relief of purda women in distress, who come under class No. 4, influential and well-to-do residents of each district have come forward with large contributions from their private purse, and will continue these contributions so long as the famine lasts. The funds thus collected are spent in monthly allowances to those in want of relief. In the districts of Raichur and Gulbarga, the allowance per head is two rupees; but in Lingsugur, owing to high prices, an allowance of Rs. 2-8 per head has been adopted. The duty of ascertaining the extent of distress amongst such women, necessarily devolves on those who suggested the raising of subscriptions. It has, however, been proposed that each certificate of payment of allowance should bear the signature of at least three respectable members of the village community, who it may be presumed are acquainted with the circumstances of their neighbours, and should certify as follows:—

“We do hereby certify that the women named in the list are in actual distress, and that they have received the amount mentioned in the pay-sheet.”

These certificates are to be kept in the records of the poor-house.

With respect to the appropriation of the amount collected for maintaining purda women, I proposed to the members of the three District Committees, that the allowances from that fund should not be permitted to degenerate into mere charity, without any return in work on the part of the recipients. I proposed to give the allowances as wages of labour, and my idea was to require these women to work at the distaff, &c., in their own domiciles, by transmitting to them a week's supply of cotton, together with a week's wages in advance, through some respectable residents of the locality, and demand the quantity of thread spun at the end of the week; and so on for each successive week. I regret to state, that this proposal failed to find favour with the three Committees, and was unanimously rejected by them. The consequence is, that a certain amount of allowance has been fixed for their monthly subsistence in the shape of alms. It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction, that the Central Relief Committee has munificently come forward to the help of private charity, by sanctioning a grant-in-aid equivalent to such sum of money as may be actually raised in each district by subscription and deposited in the cash chests. A list of all the subscriptions obtained in the districts of Raichur and Lingsugur at the first meeting held by the respective Committees is appended to this Report.

10. In the district of Lingsugur it was suggested by some of the members of the Committee to open a fifth class of persons requiring relief, in addition to the four already mentioned. In this class priests and religious characters alone were to be enlisted, people whose livelihood depended on the voluntary contributions and offerings of their disciples, and who, owing to the prevailing famine, no longer received that support, while, from their position and acknowledged sanctity of character, they could neither appear at the poor-house nor turn their

hand to any handicraft or profession, for fear of damaging their status and prestige in better times, in the estimation of their disciples. It was therefore proposed that this class of men should be provided for, in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of purda women. But the Committee rejected this proposal, and it was resolved that no help could be given from the poor fund to a class of men, who often put on an appearance of holiness in order to live on alms.

11. The following is a statement showing the quantity of food supplied to the poor of the second and third classes. The weights herein put down refer to the grain supplied in its uncooked state:—

Description of Persons.	No. 2. Light-working poor.	No. 3. Men not able to work.
Adults over 15 years old.....	three-fourths of a seer	half of a seer.
Women do.	five-eighths do.	do. do.
Children under 3 years.....		one-eighth of a seer.
Do. from 3 to 6 years....		one-fourth do.
Do. from 6 to 12 years....		three-eighths do.
Do. from 12 to 15 years....	three-eighths of a seer	half do.

N.B.—It has been ruled that children under 12 years of age should go with Class 3.

Women nursing children receive an additional quantity of one-eighth of a seer. Women in a state of desiccation have their infants supplied with milk from the poor-house. Two tolas of the best quality of salt is used to every seer of food prepared. In the districts already named, jowari is the staple article of food; it is therefore the grain cooked and served out to them. Three-fourths of a seer of jowari properly boiled will produce a bulk equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers or more. Chutni is served out to make the food palatable, and the following is the proportion of ingredients supplied for the purpose, *viz.* :—

Salt	1 tola.
Chillies	2 do.
Tamarind	2 do.
Onions	1 do.

It has been ruled that the victuals should be frequently changed, and before doing so, the members of the Committee, in conjunction with the medical officer attached to the poor-house, should first ascertain the wish and the habits of the people of the district, and effect the necessary change to suit the times of the seasons.

12. The cook-rooms have been carefully constructed, with the view that the victuals prepared for Hindus shall not be in any way interfered with by people of other castes and creeds. The cooks for these are selected by the members of the Committee, which is composed of Hindus and Musalmans; the Hindus have their food served out by the Hindu cooks alone, whilst the Musalmans and lower castes of people get their food served by Hindu or Mahomedan cooks.

13. Those not able to work at all repair to the poor-houses daily, receive their food and return home. The light-working poor are leisurely employed during seven hours throughout the day, after which they retire to their houses. Another privilege allowed them is that they are generally consulted by the members of the District Committee in fixing their time of work. The inmates of the poor-houses have their personal comforts carefully attended to.

14. Friday being considered a general holiday, the light-working people of the poor-houses are exempted from work, but rations are continued as usual.

15. Each poor-house is provided with a hospital and a medical officer attached to it, together with an adequate supply of medicines. It is incumbent on the medical officer to look to the cleanliness of the house, to scrutinise the quality of grain served out daily, and to attend to the diet of the sick, on whom some of the incumbents are daily told off to minister to their wants and comforts. He must also see that no expense is spared in providing for the sick, and that the internal management of the poor-houses is satisfactory.

16. Before the admission of any incumbent, strict inquiries are generally made as to the eligibility of the applicant for admission, and should the result of the inquiry prove satisfactory, the applicant is in due course admitted and classified.

On admission, a ticket is issued bearing the number of enrolment in the day book, class under which he is enrolled, and a description of caste and creed if classed under those incapable of work, and of the kind of work on which he is employed if he comes under the class of light-workers. The tickets issued are of two descriptions. Those that are oval-shaped are issued to the light-working poor, and circular tickets to those unable to work. The recipients are required to wear their tickets suspended from their neck, so that on the distribution of food their names are easily identified by the number on their tickets in the day book, and food is served out to them without any unnecessary delay. These tickets are made of either tin or lead, and care is taken that the infants carried in arms are not injured by them. In the column of dates, in the pay book, a mark is put opposite the names of those who appear and get their share of food, while those who do not turn up are marked as absent.

17. With respect to the clothing, there is generally an ample supply available, and those in actual need are freely supplied.

18. Two members of the Committee of each district regularly visit the poor-houses, and transact the routine of work as sketched out below :—

1. All applicants are first inspected, and, agreeably to para. 15, are sent to the medical officer in charge, who reports upon their fitness for admission, which is subsequently done with the concurrence of the Superintendent.
2. The daily food is next inspected, in order that they should testify to each incumbent receiving the same properly prepared.
3. The victuals are served out in their presence, and they are to satisfy themselves that the quantity given is in accordance with the established rules.
4. They see that the names of all the absentees are marked, in the register book, under their personal supervision.

5. The daily statement, showing the people present and absent and the quantity of food supplied, is next signed by the two members and the Superintendent, conjointly, and then entered into the book of statements.
6. The grain to be issued for the incumbents on the following day is also carefully examined by the two members.
7. They (the two members) go round regularly and inspect the quantity of work turned out for the day by the "light-working poor," visit the sick in the sick ward, and see that everything is kept orderly. Should they perceive anything requiring to be set right, they at once call the attention of the Superintendent, and give him the necessary instructions.

19. The members of each Committee meet, at least, three times during each month for the transaction of business connected with the poor-houses, the internal management of which is finally disposed of by them at each meeting. The proceedings of each District Committee are then submitted to the Central Relief Committee for approval and sanction.

20. A weekly return is regularly furnished from each poor-house, *viz.*, from 1st to 7th, 8th to 15th, 16th to 22nd, 23rd to the end of the month, and forwarded to the Central Relief Committee. From these returns I have gathered the following information, which I shall endeavour to embody in this Report in as brief a manner as possible.

21. In each poor-house there is an office establishment, in which are kept the records, account books and other documents in connection with the admission, maintenance, &c., of the incumbents. These books and records afford all necessary information relative to the working of each poor-house.

POOR HOUSE AT RAICHUR.

22. This poor-house was established on the 25th of Ardebehest 1286 Fusli (3rd April 1877). On the 22nd of Khurdad (1st May) the poor-house had 1,402 inmates, comprising—

Non-workers.....	1,071
Light-workers	331
	1,402

The number of food allowances issued up to 1st May was 18,793, of which 2,010 were served out to people who came in search of relief from British territory, and the rest to subjects of His Highness. The cost of the victuals amounted to Rs. 1,185, or anna 1-10 pie per mouth fed. From the work turned out by the light-workers, the sum of Rs. 73-3-4 has been realised, which gives a return in work worth pies 3-02 per head.

The price of jowari at Raichur on 1st May was 7½ seers the Halli Rupee.

POOR-HOUSE AT GULBURGA.

23. Was opened on the 30th of Ardebehest (8th April). On the 22nd Khurdad (1st May) the house had 795 inmates :—

Non-workers	355
Light-workers	440
	795

The number of mouths fed was 10,163, of which 2,193 came from British territory, the rest being subjects of His Highness. The cost of the victuals thus served out was Rs. 655, or 1 anna 37 pie per head. The sum of Rs. 22-8-4 was realised on the work turned out by the light-workmen, giving an average return of 98 pie per workman. The price of jowari at Gulburga on 1st May was 9½ seers the rupee. The poor-house was inspected by Mr. Palmer and Major Dobbs, and their Reports are herewith annexed for reference.

POOR-HOUSE AT LINGSUGUR.

24. Was opened on 2nd Khurdad (10th April). On 1st May 2,365 men were in receipt of relief:—

Non-workers.....	570
Light-workers	1,795
	2,365

The number of men fed up to 1st May was 19,982, of whom 330 came from British territory. The cost of victuals was Rs. 1,534, or 1 anna 2·74 pie per head. The sum realised on the work done was Rs. 176-4-6, or 2·38 pies per light-workman. On 1st May jowari sold at 5½ seers the rupee.

POOR-HOUSE AT SHORAPUR.

25. Was opened 1st Teer (12th May). No report has yet been received on the working of this poor-house, but the principles by which it is guided are the same as obtain in the other poor-houses.

POOR-HOUSE, PARENDAH (NULDRUG DISTRICT).

26. Was opened on 17th Teer (18th May). No report has yet been received as to the working of this poor-house, but the principles which govern it are the same as obtain in the other poor-houses.

27. To sum up the results, it appears that in the beginning of May (22nd Khurdad) there were 4,562 poor in the poor-houses already described.

Of these 1,996 were non-workers.

2,566 light-workers.

The number of mouths fed was 48,938, of whom 4,533 came from British territory, and the rest were subjects of His Highness. The total cost of food was Rs. 3,374, or 1 anna 03 pie per head. The sum of Rs. 273-0-2 was realised on the work turned out by the "light-workers," giving a return of 2·24 pie per head. Detailed information with regard to the poor-houses is herewith annexed, in the form of an Appendix.

28. Since the establishment of a poor-house in each district, the Talukdars have issued the necessary instructions to the Tehsildars, Patails, and Putwaries, to induce the famine-

stricken and the indigent to resort to these asylums. They have also been directed to defray all the expenses attending their journey, and in the event of their meeting with persons unable to walk, they are to provide them with victuals, and have them conveyed to the poor-house. The expenses incurred for carriage, food, &c., are to be paid out of the poor-house funds. In conclusion, I have to remark that every precaution has been taken to prevent death from starvation. Should such a case be brought to notice, it has been announced that the responsibility thereof will lie on the shoulders of the officer by whose negligence it has been allowed to occur.

29. Before concluding my report, it is my agreeable duty to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received in my work from district and divisional officers. My thanks are specially due to Mohammad Ekramullah Khan, Sudder Talukdar of the Southern Division, to whose assistance and ready co-operation I am indebted for having been able to carry out my instructions in such a short time, and with such satisfactory results. My acknowledgments are also due to Mir Mohammad Abdus Salam for the assistance he has given me in founding the poor-house at Lingsugur. Other officers and members of committees have also rendered me valuable assistance, and are still labouring in the good cause, and I hope to be able duly to make my acknowledgments to these gentlemen by name, when the time comes for reviewing the whole work, after it is over.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Sd.) MUSHTAQ HUSEN,

Member of Central Famine Relief Committee.

No.	Names of Subscribers.	Amount of Monthly Subscription.	REMARKS.
DISTRICT RAICHUR.		Rs.	
1	Fateh Chand, Girdhari Lal	25	
2	Tara Chand, Sarup Chand, Kastur Chand	20	
3	Bhas Carupa	15	
4	Narsu Bhai	15	
5	Chanduji	15	
6	Chauni Fukruppa Vinkia	15	
7	Gayadia, of the firm of Vinkoba Naik.....	15	
8	Moruppa	15	
9	Malkaya Bagban	15	
10	Tarsia Makthal	15	
11	Unna Rao.....	10	
12	Sagar Mal Multan Mal	5	
13	Venkunna Autkur	5	
14	Mang-lur Gaundia	5	
15	Palki Mursanna	5	
16	Iruppa Kharuppa	5	
17	Basni Magunna	4	
18	Manui Santjupa	4	
19	Harur Naganna	4	
20	Janardun Bhumanna.....	3	
21	Fujari Danuppa	3	
	Total...	228	
DISTRICT LINGSUGUR.			
1	Fateh Chand Seth Marwari	50	
2	Balal Chand Seth Marwari	50	
3	Saiad Riaz-ud-din, Judicial Assistant.....	25	
4	Mir Abdussalam Khan, First Talukdar	20	
5	Golam Rasul Sahib, Tahsildar of Kusbtgi.....	11	
6	Saiad Aga Jaun Sahib, Secoud Talukdar	10	
7	Hafiz Wali Mohammed, Hakim	10	
8	Paluranj, Assistant District Engineer.....	10	
9	Shaikh Daud Sahib, Amin, Lingsugur	8	
10	Khaja Golam Mustafa, Police Inspector.....	5	
11	Bahlul Khan, Pleader	5	
12	Saiad Mohammad Raavi	5	
13	Bapu Rao, Revenue Serishtadar	5	
14	Saiad Mian-jan Sahib, Amil	5	
15	Anant Ram, Accountant	3	
16	Vali Mohammad, Judicial Serishtadar	3	
17	Narayan Rao, Treasurer	3	
18	Mohammad Kasim Ali	2	
19	Narayan Rao, Record-keeper	2	
20	Mohammad Abdul Kadir, Record Keeper of Judicial Court...	2	
21	Mohammad Amir Ah Khan	2	
22	Tulja Ram, Clerk	2	
23	Ram Rao Ugli, Assistant Accountant.....	2	
24	Hassan Ali, Inam Serishtadar	2	
25	Saiad Ahmad Khan Sahib, Jagirdar	1	
26	Mir Golam Murtaza Sahib.....	1	
	Total...	244	

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Working of the Poor-houses established in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for the third week, i.e., from 16th to 22nd Khurdád, 1286 Fasli, corresponding with 17th Rabi-us-Sani 1294 A.H.

Names of the Poor-houses.	Date of Establishment.	Weeks.	No. of Poor at the end of the week.			Total Number of Poor.						Expenditure on				Average per head of cols. 11 and 12.	Amount of work done by the light-working class.				Average per head of cols. 18 and 19.	Rate of Jowari per Rupee.	REMARKS.
			Non-workers.	Light-workers.	Total.	Non-workers.	Light-workers.	Total.			Food.	Purchase of Materials.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Sale Proceeds of Work turned out.		Deduction on account of the Price of Materials.	Net Profits.					
								His Highness's Subjects.	British Subjects.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Raichur ...	25th Ardibehest 1286 Fasli	From 25th Ardibehest to 7th Khurdád 1286 Fasli	554	205	759	2,791	1,052	3,293	550	3,843	214 8 2	28 13 10	26 9 0	334 10 0	0 10 70	38 1 7	23 13 10	14 3 9	2 59	84			
Do. ...	Do.	From 8th to 15th do. ...	744	238	982	4,698	1,589	5,601	686	6,287	386 14 1	24 11 2	15 1 7	426 10 1	0 11 81	46 11 4	24 11 2	22 0 2	2 65	86			
Do. ...	Do.	From 16th to 22nd do. ...	1,071	331	1,402	6,656	2,005	7,869	774	8,663	538 14 8	32 5 0	30 0 4	646 4 0	1 0 94	69 4 5	32 5 0	36 15 5	2 53	74			
Total.....			2,869	774	3,143	14,147	4,646	16,789	2,010	18,793	1,184 15 11	80 14 0	141 10 11	1,407 8 10	1 & 10	154 1 4	80 14 0	73 3 4	3 02	...			
Gulbergá ...	30th Ardibehest F.	From 30th Ardibehest to 7th Khurdád 1286 Fasli.	206	70	276	1,072	368	1,164	276	1,440	102 11 11	11 1 9	12 9 7	126 7 3	1 & 1 69	13 2 3	11 1 9	2 0 6	1 05	94			
Do. ...	Do.	From 8th to 15th do. ...	344	133	497	2,369	669	2,650	588	3,238	211 12 11	14 12 7	101 6 10	328 0 4	1 & 65	21 11 2	14 12 7	6 14 7	1 52	94			
Do. ...	Do.	From 16th to 22nd do. ...	355	440	795	2,123	3,104	3,944	1,286	5,227	324 2 7	68 4 6	103 15 4	496 6 5	11 90	19 3 0	5 12 6	13 6 6	1 82	94			
Total.....			905	663	1,564	5,564	4,341	7,758	2,147	9,905	638 11 5	94 2 10	217 15 9	950 14 0	1 & 88	64 0 5	31 10 10	22 5 7	1 98	...			
Lingsgur. ...	2nd Khurdád.....	From 2nd to 7th Khurdád, 1286 Fasli	169	271	440	624	983	1,573	34	1,607	134 5 0	11 4 6	34 0 6	173 10 0	1 & 4 04	13 3 3	10 8 6	2 10 9	1 52	64			
Do. ...	Do.	From 8th to 15th do. ...	369	802	1,171	1,988	3,968	5,844	112	5,956	486 10 0	32 10 3	30 10 0	549 14 3	1 & 3 68	72 13 0	32 10 3	3 40 2	1 94	64			
Do. ...	Do.	From 16th to 22nd do. ...	570	1,795	2,365	3,175	9,244	12,235	184	12,419	913 8 6	56 4 9	17 11 3	987 8 6	1 & 2 12	181 6 9	47 15 9	133 7 0	2 77	54			
Total.....			1,108	2,868	3,976	5,787	14,195	19,652	330	19,982	1,534 7 6	100 3 6	82 5 9	1,717 0 9	1 & 2 74	267 7 0	91 2 6	176 4 6	2 38	...			
Total up to 7th Khurdád 1286 Fasli.....			929	546	1,475	4,487	2,403	6,030	860	6,890	451 4 1	46 4 1	149 3 1	540 11 3	1 & 57	64 7 1	45 8 1	18 15 0	1 51	...			
Total up to 15th do.			1,457	1,148	2,650	9,055	6,425	14,035	1,386	15,481	1,085 5 0	72 2 0	147 2 5	1,304 9 5	1 & 1 46	141 3 6	72 2 0	69 1 6	2 06	...			
Total up to 22nd do.			1,996	2,566	4,562	11,958	14,353	24,068	2,241	26,309	1,821 9 9	156 14 3	151 10 11	2,139 2 11	1 & 1 29	269 14 2	86 1 3	133 12 11	2 45	...			
GRAND TOTAL.....			9	...	..	25,498	23,182	44,193	4,487	48,680	3,358 2 10	275 4 4	442 5 0	4,075 7 7	1 & 1 24	475 3 9	203 11 4	271 13 5	2 24	...	

01

REPORT ON THE RELIEF HOUSE AT GULBURGA.

On Tuesday morning, April 24th, I visited the relief house established at Gulburga. The old mosque in the fort is the building in which it is located, and seems as suitable a spot as could well have been selected for the purpose, the numerous long aisles of the building forming separate divisions for the different castes of Mahomedans and Hindus, workers and non-workers, &c. At the time of my visit food was being distributed. It consisted of what appeared to me to be a very good quality of rice, boiled in large chatties, and given out in measures with two or three ladles full of a kind of soup, apparently composed of vegetables and curry-stuff. The quantities of food given seemed to be very liberal, three-fourths of a seer of grain uncooked to a man, half a seer (and sometimes more) to a woman or a big child, and a quarter-seer to each small child. The people during the distribution of food were seated in rows, and measures were served out to them by turn. There were separate cooking places for Mahomedans and Hindus. Most of the people are employed during the day on work consisting of cotton spinning, gunny making, rope making and basket making. I saw some of the produce of their labour, and its sale ought certainly to secure a small return on the money laid out by Government. This system of working had, I believe, only been in operation a few days, and doubtless when its organisation becomes more perfect, the return will increase, and the cost per day for relieving each person will be reduced considerably below one and a half annas, which, I was informed, had been up to the day of my visit the average rate. The district doctor had established a dispensary in the relief house, a corner of the mosque being divided off for that purpose. There was not, however, any sickness prevailing, and I only saw two persons who are under the doctor's treatment, one being a woman suffering from a disease that could not be attributed to famine, and the other a little child with a wound on its head. The general condition of the people was doubtless that of extreme poverty, and their appearance and physique were certainly much below the average of those that I had seen employed on the famine relief works. They seemed nearly all to be of the lowest classes.

The books of the relief house were brought for my examination; and from the brief inspection I was able to make of them, they seemed to be kept in a very systematic manner. The names and description of people relieved, the cost of food, fuel, utensils, or material for work, &c., were all duly entered under their respective heads.

The number relieved on the day of my visit was about 350. I am inclined to think that in-door work, such as spinning, rope and mat making, &c., is more suitable employment for the class of people in the relief house than out-door work on roads or wells, but there were certainly some able-bodied persons in the relief house, who might be employed on such work, but these I think should be sent to the regular famine relief works, and they seemed to me to be much more the class of people that should be employed on the latter

than many of those that are actually employed there, and whom I have described above in my report on tank No. 9.

I have no hesitation in saying that I think the Gulburga relief house is working very well, that there is every prospect of its continuing to do so, and that it cannot fail to mitigate very much suffering on the part of the poorest and most helpless classes.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Secretary to Sudder-ul-Maham, P. W. D. & M.

2nd May 1877.

APPENDIX II.

A.

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th of Bahman 1283 Fusli, corresponding with 15th December 1876.							
1	West Raichur...	9,885	1,731 9 6	.....	.....	9,885	1,731 9 6
2	East Raichur ...	6,624	717 12 3	.....	.....	6,624	717 12 3
3	Shorapur.....	212	29 5 0	.....	.....	212	29 5 0
4	Gulburga	1,888	250 4 8	.....	.....	1,888	250 4 8
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer	2,333	268 11 6	.....	.....	2,333	268 11 6
7	Nulgunda	12,555	1,863 12 0	.....	.....	12,555	1,863 12 0
8	Nagar-Kurnul ..	800	70 0 0	.....	.....	800	70 0 0
Total...		34,297	4,931 6 7	.....	.....	34,297	4,931 6 7
Daily average...		4,899.5	704 7 11	.....	.....	4,899.5	704 7 11

2 -
A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Bahman 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 23rd December 1876.							
1	West Raichur...	17,621	2,375 7 0	.....	.....	17,621	2,375 7 0
2	East Raichur ...	13,529	1,427 14 6	.....	.....	13,529	1,427 14 6
3	Shorapur.....	5,273	565 7 7	.....	.....	5,273	565 7 7
4	Gulburga	10,689	1,626 1 8	.....	.....	10,689	1,626 1 8
5	Nuldrug	37	4 14 3	.....	.....	37	4 14 3
6	Bheer	4,244	484 15 6	.....	.....	4,244	484 15 6
7	Nulgunda	21,065	3,280 9 6	.....	.....	21,065	3,280 9 6
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	3,170	438 10 6	.....	.....	3,170	438 10 6
Total...		75,628	10,204 0 6	.....	.....	75,628	10,204 0 6
Daily average...		9,453.5	1,275 8 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....	.....	9,453.5	1,275 8 $\frac{2}{3}$

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Third week ending 22nd Bahman 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 30th December 1876.					
1	West Raichur...	23,424	3,146 8 1	.....	.....	23,424	3,146 8 1
2	East Raichur ...	28,792	3,764 10 10	.....	.....	28,792	3,764 10 10
3	Shorapur	6,826½	683 15 10	.....	.....	6,826½	683 15 10
4	Gulburga	13,773	2,353 14 4	.....	.....	13,773	2,353 14 4
5	Naldrug	669½	94 1 8	.....	.....	669½	94 1 8
6	Bheer	11,348½	1,369 0 3	.....	.....	11,348½	1,369 0 3
7	Nulgunda	18,810	4,146 9 6	.....	.....	18,810	4,146 9 6
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	11,931	1,781 2 0	.....	.....	11,931	1,781 2 0
	Total...	115,574½	17,339 14 6	.....	.....	115,574½	17,339 14 6
	Daily average...	16,510·6	2,477 2 1	.....	.....	16,510·6	2,477 2 1

A--(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Fourth week ending 30th Bahman 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 7th January 1877.					
1	West Raichur ..	29,558	2,237 3 0	.....	.....	29,558	2,237 3 0
2	East Raichur ..	50,936	5,741 1 11	.....	.....	50,936	5,741 1 11
3	Shorapur	4,900	791 7 6	.....	.....	4,900	791 7 6
4	Gulbarga	18,103	2,569 11 3	.....	.....	18,103	2,569 11 3
5	Nuldrug	1,728½	240 7 10	.....	.....	1,728½	240 7 10
6	Bheer	7,192	810 10 3	.....	.....	7,192	810 10 3
7	Nulgunda	39,872	4,352 2 6	.....	.....	39,872	4,352 2 6
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	8,467	1,761 3 6	.....	.....	8,467	1,761 3 6
	Total...	160,756½	18,503 15 9	.....	.....	160,756½	18,503 15 9
	Daily average...	20,094·5	2,312 15 10	.....	.....	20,094·5	2,312 15 10

A.—(continued.)

No.	District,	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			First week ending 7th Isphundar 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 14th January 1877.				
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	East Raichur ...	63,149	6,231 7 3	.....	.....	63,149	6,231 7 3
3	Shorapur.....	8,045	845 5 11	.....	.....	8,045	845 5 11
4	Gulburga.....	17,654	2,884 7 10	.....	.....	17,654	2,884 7 10
5	Nuldrug	1,692	222 0 3	.....	.....	1,692	222 0 3
6	Bheer	8,087	961 6 6	.....	.....	8,087	961 6 6
7	Nulgunda	9,305	360 0 0	.....	.....	9,305	360 0 0
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	8,449	1,230 9 9	.....	.....	8,449	1,230 9 9
	Total...	1,16,381	12,735 5 6	.....	.....	1,16,381	12,735 5 6
	Daily average...	16,626	1,819 5 4½	.....	.....	16,626	1,819 5 4½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Isphundar 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 22nd January 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	East Raichur ...	75,633	7,659 7 0.	.....	.....	75,633.	7,659 7 0
3	Shorapur.....	13,318	1,372 1 4.	.....	.....	13,318	1,372 1 4
4	Gulburga	25,251	3,225 6 3.	.....	.....	25,251	3,225 6 3
5	Nuldrug	33,500½	3,998 4 6.	.....	.....	33,500½	3,998 4 6
6	Bheer	10,145	1,669 5 9.	.....	.....	10,145	1,669 5 9
7	Nulgunda	23,387	1,660 11 3.	.....	.....	23,387	1,660 11 3
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	14,696	2,695 0 1.	.....	.....	14,696	2,695 0 1
Total...		1,95,930½	22,280 4 2	.....	.....	1,95,930½	22,280 4 2
Daily average...		24,491·2	2,785 0 8½	.....	.....	24,491·2	2,785 0 8½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd of Isphandar 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 29th January 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	875	40 3 0	.....	.....	875	40 3 0
2	East Raichur ...	53,177	5,575 15 7	.....	.....	53,177	5,575 15 7
3	Shorapur.....	2,789	254 2 10	.....	.....	2,789	254 2 10
4	Gulburga	9,054	344 9 8	.....	.....	9,054	344 9 8
5	Nuldug	2,011½	317 1 10	.....	.....	2,011½	317 1 10
6	Bheer	14,449	1,668 13 9	.....	.....	14,449	1,668 13 9
7	Nulgunda	12,144½	662 12 2	.....	.....	12,144½	662 12 2
8	Nagur-Kurnul ...	6,355	910 2 8	.....	.....	6,355	910 2 8
	Total...	1,00,855	9,772 13 11	.....	.....	1,00,855	9,772 13 11
	Daily average...	14,408	1,396 1 11½	.....	.....	14,408	1,396 1 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Fourth week ending 30th Ispundar 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 6th February 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	7,751	901 5 5	.....	.....	7,751	901 5 5
2	East Raichur ...	93,879	7,229 3 7	.....	.....	93,879	7,229 3 7
3	Shorapur.....	13,794	1,500 5 9	.....	.....	13,794	1,500 5 9
4	Gulburga	10,500	3,151 8 9	.....	.....	10,500	3,151 8 9
5	Nuldrug	6,950	981 10 5	.....	.....	6,950	981 10 5
6	Bheer	17,761½	2,300 12 0	.....	.....	17,761½	2,300 12 0
7	Nulgunda	14,856	4,152 11 7	.....	.....	14,856	4,152 11 7
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	17,322	2,899 7 5	.....	.....	17,322	2,899 7 5
	Total...	1,82,813½	23,417 0 11	.....	.....	1,82,813½	23,417 0 11
	Daily average...	22,851·6	2,927 2 1½	.....	.....	22,851·6	2,927 2 1½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			First week ending 7th Furrurdi 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 13th February 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	8,700	983 15 0	.....	.....	8,700	983 15 0
2	East Raichur ...	73,558	7,569 1 2	.....	.....	73,558	7,569 1 2
3	Shorapur.....	3,106	359 10 0	.....	.....	3,106	359 10 0
4	Gulburga	18,533	2,809 6 6	.....	.....	18,533	2,809 6 6
5	Nuldrng	5,550	662 7 6	.....	.....	5,550	662 7 6
6	Bheer	19,033	2,250 5 5	.....	.....	19,033	2,250 5 5
7	Nulgunda	5,583½	5,797 14 3	.....	.....	5,583½	5,797 14 3
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	67,103	3,181 8 8	.....	.....	67,103	3,181 8 8
	Total...	2,01,166½	23,614 4 6	.....	.....	2,01,166½	23,614 4 6
	Daily average...	28,738	3,377 12 1	.....	.....	28,738	3,377 12 1

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Furrardi 1286 Fushi, corresponding with 21st February 1877.							
1	West Raichur ..	5,418	532 8 6	.....	.....	5,418	532 8 6
2	East Raichur ...	64,797	6,919 14 8	.....	.....	64,797	6,919 14 8
3	Shorapur	2,692	327 0 0	.....	.....	2,692	327 0 0
4	Gulbarga	26,438½	3,957 15 7	.....	.....	26,438½	3,957 15 7
5	Nuldrug	8,320	966 13 10	.....	.....	8,320	966 13 10
6	Bheer	19,758	2,665 14 1	.....	.....	19,758	2,665 14 1
7	Nulgunda	5,632½	281 1 0	.....	.....	5,632½	281 1 0
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	11,401	1,653 15 10	.....	.....	11,401	1,653 15 10
	Total...	1,44,457	17,305 3 6	.....	.....	1,44,457	17,305 3 6
	Daily average...	18,057	2,163 2 4	.....	.....	18,057	2,163 2 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Third week ending 22nd Furrardi 1286 Fushi, corresponding with 28th February 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	3,456	241 1 0	.....	.....	3,456	241 1 0
2	East Raichur ...	45,650	4,197 14 9	.....	.....	45,650	4,197 14 9
3	Shorapur	2,143	267 8 9	.....	.....	2,143	267 8 9
4	Gulbarga	19,787	3,054 9 5	.....	.....	19,787	3,054 9 5
5	Nuldrug.....	8,620	1,043 1 8	.....	.....	8,620	1,043 1 8
6	Bheer	13,859	1,380 0 9	.....	.....	13,859	1,380 0 9
7	Nulgunda	3,521	823 4 2	.....	.....	3,521	823 4 2
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	5,774	935 13 11	.....	.....	5,774	935 13 11
	Total...	1,02,810	11,943 6 5	.....	.....	1,02,810	11,943 6 5
	Daily average...	14,401·4	1,706 3 2½	.....	.....	14,401·4	1,706 3 2½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 31st Furrurdi 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 9th March 1877.							
1	West Raichur ..	3,115	345 7 6	.....	.....	3,115	345 7 6
2	East Raichur ...	67,691	6,720 11 8	.....	.....	67,691	6,720 11 8
3	Shorapur	4,528	515 3 9	.....	.....	4,528	515 3 9
4	Gulburga	2,442	277 0 0	.....	.....	2,442	277 0 0
5	Nuldrug	8,898½	969 6 0	.....	.....	8,898½	969 6 0
6	Bheer	18,657	2,409 15 6	.....	.....	18,657	2,409 15 6
7	Nulgunda	5,301	26 3 7	.....	.....	5,301	26 3 7
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	1,650	2,812 13 9	.....	.....	1,650	2,812 13 9
Total...		1,12,282½	14,076 13 9	.....	.....	1,12,282½	14,076 13 9
Daily average...		12,476	1,564 1 8	.....	.....	12,476	1,564 1 8

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			First week ending 7th Ardibehest 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 16th March 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	1,903	206 0 6	.....	.....	1,903	206 0 6
2	East Raichur ...	37,368	3,284 13 10	.....	.....	37,368	3,284 13 10
3	Shorapur.....	445	147 0 3	.....	.....	445	147 0 3
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Nuldrug	5,900½	904 2 9	.....	.....	5,900½	904 2 9
6	Bheer .....	.....	1,714 1 1	.....	.....	.....	1,714 1 1
7	Nulgunda	4,618	222 7 3	.....	.....	4,618	222 7 3
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	1,963	100 3 0	.....	.....	1,963	100 3 0
	Total...	51,397	6,578 12 8	.....	.....	51,397	6,578 12 8
	Daily average...	7,342	939 13 3	.....	.....	7,342	939 13 3

A—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Ardibehest 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 24th March 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,941	.215 1 6.	.....	.....	1,941	.215 1 6
2	East Raichur ...	29,517	.2,568 4 11.	.....	.....	29,517	2,568 4 11
3	Shorapur	273	.38 4 11.	.....	.....	273	38 4 11
4	Galburga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Naldurg	5,986	668 10 0	.....	.....	5,986	668 10 0
6	Bheer	446½	2,031 5 0.	.....	.....	446½	2,031 5 0
7	Nulgunda	3,666	.738 13 4	.....	.....	3,666	738 13 4
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	2,216	.160 6 1	.....	.....	2,216	160 6 1
Total...		44,045½	6,120 13 9	.....	.....	44,045½	6,120 13 9
Daily average...		5,505	.765 13 5	.....	.....	5,505	765 13 5

A—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Ardibehst 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 31st March 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	557	482 3 0	.....	.....	557	482 3 0
2	East Raichur ...	22,799	1,984 10 3	.....	.....	22,799	1,984 10 3
3	Shorapur .....	.....	20 8 0	.....	.....	.....	20 8 0
4	Gulburga	78	7 12 0	.....	.....	78	7 12 0
5	Nuldrug	2,968½	375 13 10	.....	.....	2,968½	375 13 10
6	Bheer	19,965½	1,972 4 9½	.....	.....	19,965½	1,972 4 9½
7	Nulgunda	2,964	1,144 6 0	.....	.....	2,964	1,144 6 0
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	888	.....	.....	.....	888	.....
Total...		50,220	5,987 9 10½	.....	.....	50,220	5,987 9 10½
Daily average...		7,174	855 5 11	.....	.....	7,174	855 5 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Fourth week ending 31st Ardibehest 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 9th April 1877.					
1	West Raichur ..	15,180	1,259 0 6.	.....	.....	15,180	1,259 0 6
2	East Raichur ...	24,663	2,619 10 6	1,085	162 5 6	25,748	2,782 0 0
3	Shorapur	527	54 12 8.	.....	.....	527	54 12 8
4	Gulburga	1,107	146 14 4.	258	126 8 0	1,365	273 6 4
5	Nuldrug	5,569½	653 2 0	.....	.....	5,569½	653 2 0
6	Bheer	17,241½	2,022 0 9½	.....	.....	17,241½	2,022 0 9½
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	888	.....	.....	.....	888	.....
	Total...	65,175¾	6,755 8 9½	1,343	289 13 6	66,518¾	7,044 6 3½
	Daily average...	7,241	750 9 10¾	149	32 1 6	7,390	782 11 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			First week ending 7th Khurdad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 16th April 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	683	70 1 6	1,607	179 10 0	2,290	249 11 6	
2	East Raichur ...	16,809	1,999 9 11	2,758	172 4 6	19,567	2,172 14 5	
3	Shorapur.....	1,784	176 3 8	.....	.....	1,784	176 3 8
4	Gulbarga.....	1,742	187 13 0	1,440	126 7 3	3,182	314 4 3	
5	Nuldrug	3,560½	458 12 0	.....	.....	3,560½	458 12 0
6	Bheer	7,424	807 13 6	.....	.....	7,424	807 13 6
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	1,808 13 0	.....	.....	.....	1,808 13 0
	Total...	32,002½	5,509 2 7	5,805	478 5 9	37,807½	5,988 8 4	
	Daily average..	4,571	787 0 4	829	68 5 4½	5,401	855 8 0	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Second week ending 15th Khurdad 1286 Fushi, corresponding with 24th April 1877.					
1.	West Raichur...	11,051	1,044 13 9	5,956	549 14 3	17,007	1,594 12 0	
2	East Raichur ...	25,929	2,658 4 3	6,217	426 10 10	32,146	3,084 15 1	
3	Shorapur.....	2,096	209 4 10	.....	.. .....	2,096	209 4 10
4	Gulburga	5,071	579 2 0	3,238	328 0 4	8,309	907 2 4	
5	Nuldrug	8,317	1,779 15 8	.....	.....	8,317	1,779 15 8
6	Bheer	8,438½	982 3 6½	.....	.....	8,438½	982 3 6½
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur -Kurnul.	4,790½	842 14 7	.....	.....	4,790½	842 14 7
	Total...	65,693	8,096 10 7½	15,411	1,304 9 5	81,104.	9,401 4 0½	
	Daily average...	8,211	1,012 1 4	1,926	163 1 2	10,138.	1,175 2 6	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd of Khurdad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 1st May 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	8,267	795 2 6	12,419	987 8 6	20,686	1,782 11 0
2	East Raichur ...	18,927	2,640 11 6	8,663	646 4 0	27,590	3,286 15 6
3	Shorapur.....	2,168	201 14 4	.....	.....	2,168	201 14 4
4	Gulburga	4,880	484 8 2	5,227	496 6 5	10,107	980 14 7
5	Nuldug	8,032½	1,038 14 4	.....	.....	8,032½	1,038 14 4
6	Bheer	7,885¼	852 0 11	.....	.....	7,885¼	852 0 11
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	5,440	841 3 2	.....	.....	5,440	841 3 2
Total...		55,600¼	6,855 1 0	26,309	2,130 2 11	81,909¼	8,985 3 11
Daily average...		7,942	979 4 9½	3,758	304 4 11½	11,701	1,283 9 8½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Fourth week ending 32nd Khurdad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 11th May 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	14,617	1,975 3 0	30,316	2,488 12 9	44,933	4,413 15 9	
2	East Raichur ...	34,135	3,612 6 3	19,106	2,458 4 11	53,241	6,070 11 2	
3	Shorapur.....	6,555	1,111 7 2	.....	.....	6,555	1,111 7 2
4	Gulbarga	16,594	2,046 13 3	10,762	799 7 10	27,356	2,846 5 1	
5	Nuldrag	14,898½	1,946 10 4	.....	.....	14,898½	1,946 10 4
6	Bheer	1,704	1,801 14 8½	.....	.....	1,700½	1,801 14 8½
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagar-Kurnul..	9,242	1,182 4 8	.....	.....	9,242	1,182 4 8
	Total...	97,746	13,676 11 4½	60,184	5,696 9 6	1,57,930	19,373 4 10½	
	Daily average...	97,74	1,367 10 8½	6,018½	569 10 6½	15,793	1,937 5 3½	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			First week ending 7th Teer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 18th May 1877.				
1	West Raichur...	14,857	1,469 4 3	21,752	2,280 10 0	36,609	3,749 14 3
2	East Raichur ...	31,694	3,931 5 0	19,886	1,433 7 2	51,580	5,364 12 2
3	Shorapur.....	6,957	242 0 6	3,003	227 2 9	9,960	469 3 3
4	Gulburga	11,605	1,079 6 7	7,696	798 4 4	19,301	14,775 10 11
5	Nuldug	46,477½	1,844 0 5	303	477 0 7	46,780½	2,321 1 0
6	Bheer	20,783¾	1,805 13 2	.....	.....	20,783¾	1,805 13 2
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	4,685½	545 12 2	.....	.....	4,685½	545 12 2
	Total...	1,37,059¾	10,917 10 1	52,640	5,216 8 10	1,89,699¾	16,134 2 11
	Daily average...	19,578	1,579 10 7	7,520	745 3 5½	27,099	2,304 14 1

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Teer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 26th May 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	17,776	2,974 8 7	29,003	2,237 9 3	46,779	5,212 1 10
2	East Raichur ...	39,329	4,121 4 4	32,816	2,364 14 10	72,145	6,486 3 2
3	Shorapur.....	14,080	1,424 3 8	3,820	409 8 3	17,900	1,833 11 11
4	Gulburga	13,654	1,316 15 1	8,417	680 12 11	22,071	1,997 12 0
5	Nuldrug	15,703½	1,924 10 0	4,423	198 15 4	20,126½	2,123 9 4
6	Bheer	19,853½	2,035 4 6	.....	.....	19,853½	2,035 4 6
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	3,793	440 12 8	.....	.....	3,793	440 12 8
Total...		1,24,189	4,237 10 10	78,479	6,071 12 7	2,02,668	20,309 7 5
Daily average...		15,588	1,779 11 4	9,810	758 15 6	25,333	2,538 10 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Teer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 2nd June 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	43,815	3,128 2 3	28,608	2,535 0 6	72,423	5,663 2 9
2	East Raichur ...	64,487	5,145 14 4	35,840	2,655 1 2	1,00,327	7,800 15 6
3	Shorapur	17,678	1,870 6 0	4,304	494 4 3	21,982	2,364 10 3
4	Gulburga	12,516	1,185 7 5	8,651	610 9 0	21,167	1,796 0 5
5	Nuldrug	9,674	2,287 2 0	5,385	321 11 8	15,059	2,608 13 8
6	Bheer	16,835	1,713 1 5	.....	.....	16,835	1,713 1 5
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagar-Kurnul..	1,829	226 6 5	.....	.....	1,829	226 6 5
Total...		1,66,834	15,556 7 10	82,788	6,616 10 7	2,49,622	22,173 2 5
Daily average...		23,833	2,222 5 8	11,827	945 3 9	35,660	3,167 9 5

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Fourth week ending 31st Teer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 11th June 1877.				
1	West Raichur ..	73,958½	8,302 1 1	38,312	2,954 4 9	1,12,270½	11,256 5 10
2	East Raichur ...	75,813	7,107 8 4	47,714	3,582 0 7	1,23,527	10,689 8 11
3	Shorapur	46,195	5,028 13 6	8,003	902 3 6	54,198	5,931 1 0
4	Gulburga	35,382½	3,577 6 8	11,717	1,013 5 6	47,099½	4,590 12 2
5	Nuldug	7,703	2,747 11 6	9,194	525 8 5	16,897	3,273 3 11
6	Bheer	20,211½	2,453 11 10½	.....	.....	20,211½	2,453 11 10½
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	5,031	799 4 0	.....	.....	5,031	799 4 0
	Total...	2,64,294	30,016 8 6½	1,14,940	8,977 6 9	3,79,234½	38,993 15 3½
	Daily average...	29,366	3,335 2 8	12,771½	997 7 10½	42,137	4,332 10 7

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Amardad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 18th June 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	54,285½	5,275 2 8	20,664	2,265 4 9	74,949½	7,540 7 5
2	East Raichur ...	46,360	5,646 7 5	27,561	1,567 15 0	73,921	7,214 6 5
3	Shorapur.....	28,951	3,017 10 7	7,343	1,041 14 3	36,294	4,059 8 10
4	Gulburga.....	27,808	2,662 14 0	9,831	680 15 11	37,639	3,343 13 11
5	Nuldrug	8,451	1,034 3 1	9,132	861 5 4	17,583	1,895 8 5
6	Bheer	17,105	3,401 4 6	.....	.....	17,105	3,401 4 6
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,82,960½	21,117 10 3	74,531	6,417 7 3	2,57,491½	27,535 1 6
	Daily average...	22,870½	2,639 11 3½	9,316½	802 2 10½	32,186	3,441 14 2½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Amardad 1286 Fushi, corresponding with 26th June 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	76,947	9,095 3 4	25,734	3,662 14 3	1,02,681	12,758 1 7
2	East Raichur ...	43,183	4,335 2 9	23,127	1,893 13 4	66,310	6,229 0 1
3	Shorapur.....	38,067	3,917 13 7	7,942	1,322 2 6	46,009	5,240 0 1
4	Gulburga	31,459	2,812 1 5	13,249	918 6 3	44,708	2,730 7 8
5	Nuldrug	4,399	732 1 6	12,152	665 1 1	16,551	1,397 2 7
6	Bheer	17,966½	2,071 14 6	.....	.....	17,966½	2,071 14 6
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,12,021½	21,964 5 1	82,204	8,462 5 5	2,94,225½	30,426 10 6
Daily average...		26,502	2,745 6 8	10,275	1,057 12 8	36,778	3,803 5 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Third week ending 22nd of Amardad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 3rd July 1877.				
1	West Raichur...	35,248	4,364 10 0	24,366	3,768 3 4	59,614	8,132 13 4
2	East Raichur ...	29,601	2,874 13 4	18,901	1,616 0 9	48,502	4,490 14 1
3	Shorapur.....	33,145	5,053 11 3	9,274	1,246 0 3	42,419	6,299 11 6
4	Gulburga	20,635	1,815 9 6	10,859	891 13 0	31,494	2,707 6 6
5	Nuldrug	3,600½	434 11 6	10,029	604 10 9	13,629½	1,039 6 3
6	Bheer	18,100	2,026 9 9	.....	.....	18,100	2,026 9 9
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,40,329½	16,570 1 4	73,429	8,126 12 1	2,13,758½	24,696 13 5
	Daily average...	20,047	2,367. 2 6	10,490	1,160 15 5	30,537	3,527 13 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 31st Amardad 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 12th July 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,90,128	23,518 8 3	39,441	6,585 0 11	2,29,569	30,103 9 2
2	East Raichur ...	49,191	4,890 13 4	37,009	3,994 13 4	86,200	8,885 10 8
3	Shorapur.....	8,097	12,368 6 11	5,859	1,959 3 0	23,956	14,327 9 11
4	Gulbarga	47,397	4,731 9 3	15,126	1,804 5 1	62,523	6,535 14 4
5	Nuldrug	8,018½	899 9 6	9,607	1,014 3 9	17,625½	1,913 13 3
6	Bheer	16,732½	2,133 3 9	.. ..	.....	16,732½	2,133 3 9
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		3,19,564	48,542 3 0	1,17,042	15,357 10 1	4,36,606	63,899 13 1
Daily average ..		35,507	5,393 9 3	13,004	1,706 6 5	48,512	7,099 15 7

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			First week ending 7th Sheriwer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 19th July 1877.				
1	West Raichur...	1,51,265	17,952 12 3	35,071	3,934 10 9	1,64,336	21,887 7 0
2	East Raichur ...	34,035	4,125 6 3	40,088	3,851 0 10	74,123	7,976 7 1
3	Shorapur.....	60,695	7,576 2 1	18,260	2,449 4 6	78,955	10,025 6 7
4	Gulbarga	40,204	3,547 7 5	12,652	1,367 3 10	52,856	4,914 11 3
5	Nuldrug	5,776	885 2 3	3,158	731 11 1	8,934	1,616 13 4
6	Bheer	18,995	2,087 5 0	.....	.....	18,995	2,087 5 0
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	2,98,990	36,174 3 3	1,09,229	12,333 15 0	4,08,219	48,508 2 3
	Daily average...	42,713	5,167 11 11	15,604	1,761 15 10	58,317	6,929 11 9

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Second week ending 15th Sheriwer 1286 Fushi, corresponding with 27th July 1877.				
1	West Raichur...	1,59,122	21,169 12 2	38,417	5,296 7 11	1,97,539	26,466 4 1
2	East Raichur ...	29,297	5,533 15 10	50,636	4,254 14 8	79,933	9,788 14 6
3	Shorapur.....	78,716	11,114 12 8	25,103	5,670 5 6	1,03,819	16,785 2 2
4	Gulburga.....	47,241	4,129 12 3	18,979	1,835 6 10	66,220	5,965 3 1
5	Nuldrug	8,000	873 0 11	.....	.....	8,000	873 0 11
6	Bheer	16,792½	1,835 9 6	.....	.....	16,792½	1,835 9 6
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	3,39,168½	44,657 10 4	1,33,135	17,057 2 11	4,72,303½	61,714 13 3
	Daily average..	42,396	5,582 3 3	16,642	2,132 1 10	59,038	7,714 5 8

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Sheriwer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 3rd August 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	91,700	11,490 12 0	32,270	4,372 10 8	1,23,970	15,863 6 8
2	East Raichur ...	30,343	3,867 1 3	29,297	2,680 13 6	59,640	6,547 14 9
3	Shorapur.....	60,016	7,835 4 0	10,914	1,617 7 6	70,930	9,452 11 6
4	Gulburga	26,808	2,295 8 0	19,509	2,265 10 8	46,317	4,561 2 8
5	Nuldrug	5,950½	682 5 3	.....	.....	5,950½	682 5 3
6	Bheer	18,905½	2,067 9 9½	.....	.....	18,905½	2,067 9 9½
7	Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,33,723	28,238 0 3	91,990	10,936 10 4	3,25,713	39,174 10 7
Daily average...		33,389	4,034 0 0½	13,141	1,562 6 0½	46,530	5,596 6 1

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 31st Sheriwer 1286 Fusli, corresponding with 12th August 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,61,357	18,862 12 6	37,412	5,413 7 3	1,98,769	24,275 3 9
2	East Raichur...	52,285	6,275 12 3	70,263	7,423 11 4	1,22,548	13,699 7 7
3	Shorapur.....	73,759	8,462 5 1	9,599	1,407 12 3	83,358	9,870 1 4
4	Gulburga	36,805	3,310 12 3	10,735	2,152 4 9	47,540	5,463 1 0
5	Nuldng	9,928	1,077 11 6	.....	.....	9,928	1,077 11 6
6	Bheer .....	.....	1,502 9 6	.....	.....	.....	1,502 9 6
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		3,34,134	39,491 13 5	1,28,009	16,397 3 7	4,62,143	55,889 1 0
Daily average...		37,126	4,387 15 8	14,223	1,821 14 7	51,349	6,209 13 3

A. (continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			First week ending 7th Mahur 1287 Fusu, corresponding with 19th August 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	1,09,184	12,673 5 0	29,281	8,117 5 0	1,38,465	15,790 10 9	
2	East Raichur ...	26,794	4,137 0 6	19,231	2,960 14 1	46,025	7,097 14 7	
3	Shorapur.....	5,785	5,244 3 1	7,652	1,235 8 0	13,437	6,479 11 1	
4	Gulbarga	26,047	2,904 10 4	5,972	918 5 9	32,019	3,822 15 4	
5	Nuldug	4,132	491 6 0	.....	.....	4,132	491 6 0
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,71,942	25,450 8 11	62,136	8,232 0 10	2,84,078	33,682 9 9	
	Daily average...	24,563	3,635 8 1½	8,876	1,176 0 1½	33,439	4,811 12 10	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Mehur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 27th August 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	78,943	8,886 9 0	22,328	3,306 15 7	1,01,271	12,193 8 7
2	East Raichur ...	27,094	2,966 0 11	20,834	2,441 1 6	47,928	5,407 2 5
3	Shorapur	63,111	6,542 10 0	16,582	2,161 7 3	79,693	8,704 1 3
4	Gulburga	23,904	2,215 1 0	7,633	1,124 9 4	31,537	3,339 10 4
5	Nuldrug	4,318	523 15 3	.....	.....	4,318	523 15 3
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		1,97,370	21,134 4 2	67,377	9,034 1 8	2,64,747	30,168 5 10
Daily average...		24,671½	2,641 12 6¼	8,422½	1,229 4 2½	33,093½	3,771 0 8¼

A--(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Third week ending 22nd Mehur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 3rd September 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	1,17,352	16,984 10 3	22,533	2,342 14 4	1,39,885	19,327 8 7	
2	East Raichur ...	13,052	1,423 14 3	20,759	2,354 2 8	33,811	3,778 0 11	
3	Shorapur	45,981½	4,772 1 8	12,559	1,586 4 6	58,540	6,358 6 2	
4	Gulburga	18,671	1,730 1 3	9,449	1,297 0 7	28,120	3,027 1 10	
5	Nuldrug	3,262	356 1 0	.....	.....	3,262	356 1 0
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,98,318½	25,266 12 5	65,300	7,580 6 1	2,63,618	32,847 2 6	
	Daily average...	28,331	3,609 8 7	9,328	1,082 14 7	37,659	4,692 7 2	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Fourth week ending 30th Mehur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 11th September 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	1,05,296	12,007 8 3	1,55,178	23,216 9 8	2,60,474	85,224 1 11	
2	East Raichur ...	25,949	6,795 1 3	22,050	1,981 8 3	47,999	8,776 9 6	
3	Shorapur	48,104	5,612 15 9	12,267	1,711 4 9	60,371	7,324 4 6	
4	Gadburga	17,081	1,641 14 3	12,271	1,716 11 8	29,352	3,358 9 11	
5	Nuldrug	3,794	876 15 11	.....	.....	3,794	876 15 11
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	2,00,224	26,934 7 5	2,01,766	28,626 2 4	4,01,990	55,560 9 9	
	Daily average...	25,028	3,366 12 11	25,220	3,575 4 3	50,248	6,945 1 2	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			First week ending 7th Aban 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 18th September 1877.				
1	West Raichur...	54,269	5,030 10 0	42,588	4,378 1 2	96,857	9,408 11 2
2	East Raichur ...	17,793	2,951 11 5	13,916	1,869 2 0	31,709	4,820 13 5
3	Shorapur.....	35,236	6,471 8 8	8,886	1,463 1 3	44,122	7,934 9 11
4	Galburga	13,284	1,941 15 7	8,930	1,123 15 0	22,214	3,065 14 7
5	Nuldrug	2,117	282 10 4	.....	.....	2,117	282 10 4
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,22,699	16,678 8 0	74,320	8,834 3 5	1,97,019	25,512 11 5
	Daily average...	47,528	2,382 10 3	10,617	1,262 0 5	28,145	3,644 10 9

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Second week ending 15th Aban 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 26th September 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	52,601	5,863 8 7	39,213	6,554 4 7	91,814	12,417 13 2	
2	East Raichur ...	22,445	2,595 12 5	14,155	3,210 15 5	36,600	5,806 11 10	
3	Shorapur.....	39,832	5,724 7 0	10,308	1,536 9 6	50,140	7,261 0 6	
4	Gulburga.....	12,389	1,172 1 4	10,922	1,523 8 11	23,311	2,695 10 3	
5	Nuldrug	2,591	319 13 6	.....	.....	2,591	319 13 6
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	1,29,858	15,675 10 10	74,598	12,825 6 5	2,04,456	28,501 1 3	
	Daily average...	16,232	1,959 7 4½	9,324	1,603 2 9½	25,557	3,562 10 1½	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Aban 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 3rd October 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	29,665	2,837 6 9	34,117	4,388 14 5	63,782	7,226 5 2
2	East Raichur ...	15,415	1,271 15 5	8,985	1,294 15 7	24,400	2,566 15 0
3	Shorapur.....	30,172	4,088 11 2	8,510	1,081 1 9	38,682	5,169 12 11
4	Gulburga	10,166	1,007 9 6	3,843	619 0 7	14,009	1,626 10 1
5	Naldrug	1,872	241 1 0	.....	.....	1,872	241 1 0
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		87,290	9,446 11 10	55,455	7,384 0 4	1,42,745	16,830 12 2
Daily average...		12,470	1,349 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,922	1,054 13 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,392	2,404 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 20th Aban 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 11th October 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	42,293	4,313 2 6	68,046	7,805 9 4	1,10,339	12,118 11 10
2	East Raichur ...	9,427	1,272 13 7	476	1,670 13 8	9,903	2,943 11 3
3	Shorapur.....	23,525	3,127 13 2	3,254	1,809 5 9	26,779	4,937 2 11
4	Gulburga	10,865	987 12 7	2,401	550 1 11	13,266	1,537 14 6
5	Nuldrug	1,895½	277 11 9	.....	.....	1,895½	277 11 9
6	Bheet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		88,005½	9,979 5 7	74,177	11,835 14 8	1,62,182½	21,815 4 3
Daily average...		11,000	1,247 6 8½	9,272	1,479 7 10	20,273	2,726 14 6

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			First week ending 7th Azur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 18th October 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	23,884	2,949 7 10	17,150	3,085 5 0	41,034	6,034 12 10	
2	East Raichur ...	1,706	599 15 5	610	365 3 10	2,316	965 3 3	
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	371	63 4 6	371	63 4 6
4	Gulburga	7,678	1,227 14 7	1,047	200 14 7	8,725	1,428 13 2	
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	33,268	4,777 5 10	19,178	3,714 11 11	52,446	8,492 1 9	
	Daily average...	4,752‡	682 7 8‡	2,739‡	530 10 10‡	7,492‡	1,213 2 6‡	

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Azur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 26th October 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	14,274	6,478 7 2	13,957	902 10 5	28,231	7,381 1 7
2	East Raichur ...	1,551	208 6 0	197	29 8 3	1,748	237 14 3
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	349	82 13 9	349	82 13 9
4	Gulburga	3,712	363 0 9	871	118 3 9	4,583	481 4 6
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		19,537	7,049 13 11	15,374	1,133 4 2	34,911	8,183 2 1
Daily average...		2,442	881 3 8½	1,921	141 10 6½	4,363	1,022 14 3½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Azur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 2nd November 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,236½	335 11 9	11,645	624 5 0	12,881½	960 0 9
2	East Raichur ...	1,221	292 11 8	109	20 12 6	1,330	313 8 2
3	Shorapur .....	.....	.....	243	51 11 0	243	51 11 0
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	488	1,276 2 6	488	1,276 2 6
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,457½	628 7 5	12,485	1,912 15 0	14,942½	2,601 6 5
Daily average...		351	89 12 6	1,783	281 13 7	2,134	371 10 0

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 29th Azur 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 9th November 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	1,237	113 2 1	9,847	787 8 10	11,084	900 10 11
2	East Raichur ...	1,152	290 4 6	67	276 1 8	1,219	566 6 2
3	Shorapur .....	.....	.....	164	283 14 7	164	283 14 7
4	Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	318	418 11 6	318	418 11 6
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...		2,389	403 6 7	10,396	1,766 4 7	12,785	2,169 11 2
Daily average...		341	57 10 1	1,485	252 5 3	1,826	309 15 4

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Dai 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 16th November 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	1,194	283 2 6	1,194	283 2 6
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	433	108 15 0	433	108 15. 0
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	119	9 14 9	119	9 14 9
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	227	45 4 11	227	45 4 11
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	1,973	447 5 2	1,973	447 5 2
	Daily average...	.....	.....	282	63 14 5	282	63 14. 5

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Second week ending 15th Dai 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 24th November 1877.				
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	1,269	643 5 11	1,269	643 5 11
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur .....	.....	.....	126	12 7 6	126	12 7 6
4	Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	205	42 13 0	205	42 13 0
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	1,600	698 10 5	1,600	698 10 5
	Daily average...	.....	.....	200	87 5 3	200	87 5 3

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Dai 1287 Fasalī, corresponding with 1st December 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	940	155 12 10	940	155 12 10
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur .....	.....	.....	109	9 12 9	109	9 12 9
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	172	37 7 7	172	37 7 7
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	1,221	203 1 2	1,221	203 1 2
	Daily average...	.....	.....	174	29 0 2	174	29 0 2

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Fourth week ending 29th Dai 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 8th December 1877.					
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	826	771 3 5	826	771 3 5
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur .....	.....	.....	75	164 13 6	75	164 13 6
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	159	117 3 5	159	117 3 5
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	1,060	1,053 3 11	1,060	1,053 3 11
	Daily average...	.....	.....	151	150 7 5	151	150 7 5

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Behman 1287 Fushi, corresponding with 15th December 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	554	158 1 1	554	158 1 1
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	148	36 8 9	148	36 8 9
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bhaer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	702	194 9 10	702	194 9 10
	Daily average...	.....	.....	100	27 12 10	100	27 12 10

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Behmaan 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 23rd December 1877.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	451	441 13 8	451	441 13 8
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulbarga.....	.....	.....	160	37 8 3	160	37 8 3
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	611	479 5 11	611	479 5 11
	Daily average..	.....	.....	77	68 7 8	77	68 7 8

A.-(continued.)

No.)	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Third week ending 22nd Behman 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 30th December 1877.				
1	West Raichur..	.....	.....	251	36 5 5	251	36 5 5
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	140	28 6 8	140	28 6 8
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	391	64 12 1	391	64 12 1
	Daily average...	.....	.....	56	9 4 0	56	9 4 0

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fourth week ending 30th Behman 1287 Fushi, corresponding with 7th January 1878.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	78	333 8 6	78	333 8 6
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	116	123 9 11	116	123 9 11
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	194	457 2 5	194	457 2 5
	Daily average...	.....	.....	24	57 2 3½	24	57 2 3½

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First week ending 7th Isphundar 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 14th January 1878.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	52	6 1 4	52	6 1 4
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Galburga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Karnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	52	6 1 4	52	6 1 4
	Daily average...	.....	.....	7	0 13 11	7	0 13 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second week ending 15th Isphundar 1287 Fushli, corresponding with 22nd January 1878.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	38	3 15 11	38	3 15 11
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	38	3 15 11	38	3 15 11
	Daily average...	.....	.....	5	0 7 11	5	0 7 11

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Third week ending 22nd Isphundar 1287 Fusli, corresponding with 29th January 1878.							
1	West Raichur...	.....	.....	26	240 2 4	26	240 2 4
2	East Raichur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Gulburga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Nuldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bheer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	.....	.....	26	240 2 4	26	240 2 4
	Daily average...	.....	.....	3·7	34 4 10	3·7	34 4 10

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.	
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Expenditure incurred before the submission of weekly returns by Revenue Officers, &c.					
1	West Raichur...	.....	8,207 7 2	.....	2,697 14 6	.....	10,905 5 8
2	East Raichur ...	.....	75,726 10 5	.....	3,209 11 11	.....	78,936 6 4
3	Shorapur	19,438½	2,029 1 2	.....	1,911 15 2	.....	3,941 0 4
4	Gulburga	15,059	4,553 15 2	.....	620 1 6	.....	5,174 0 8
5	Nuldrng .....	.....	2,480 1 7	.....	114 12 0	.....	2,594 13 7
6	Bheer	35,682¼	6,573 1 3	.....	.....	3,5682¼	6,573 1 3
7	Nulgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total...	70,180¼	99,570 5 9	.....	8,554 7 1	.....	1,08,124 12 10

A.—(continued.)

No.	District.	Relief Works.		Poor Houses.		Total of Columns 3 and 5.	Total of Columns 4 and 6.
		Number of Persons employed during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Total Number of Persons admitted during the Week.	Total Expenditure during the Week.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total number of labourers and expenditure.							
1	West Raichur...	18,44,695½	2,32,507 4 9	9,02,880	1,15,522 4 8	27,47,575½	3,48,029 9 5
2	East Raichur ...	15,46,799	2,44,888 8 9	5,92,859	62,514 13 7	21,39,658	3,07,403 6 4
3	Shorapur	9,77,015½	1,20,996 3 2	2,05,098	31,922 10 9	11,82,113½	1,52,918 13 11
4	Gulburga	7,13,954	82,168 12 10	2,33,818	28,872 5 3	6,47,772	1,11,041 2 1
5	Nuldrug	2,90,873½	38,598 8 7	63,383	5,515 0 0	3,54,256½	44,113 8 7
6	Bheer	4,63,236½	62,130 14 1	.....	.....	4,63,236½	62,130 14 1
7	Nulgunda	1,83,280½	29,513 6 1	.....	.....	1,83,280½	29,513 6 1
8	Nagur-Kurnul..	1,97,884	27,318 7 10	.....	.....	1,97,884	27,318 7 10
Total...		62,17,738½	8,38,122 2 1	19,98,038	2,44,347 2 3	82,15,776½	10,82,469 4 4

B.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Week	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
1	7th Bahman 1286 15th December 1876	9,885	1,412	Rs. 1,371 a. p. 9 6	Rs. 195 a. p. 15 1	...	...
2	15th Bahman 1286 23rd December 1876	17,621	2,202	2,375 7 0	296 14 10	...	...
3	22nd Bahman 1286 30th December 1876	23,424	3,904	3,146 8 1	524 6 8	...	...
4	30th Bahman 1286 7th January 1877	29,558	3,284	2,287 3 0	248 9 2	...	...
5	7th Ispundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
6	15th Ispundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
7	22nd Ispundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877	875	125	40 3 0	5 11 10	...	...
8	30th Ispundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877	7,751	969	901 5 5	112 10 8	...	...
9	7th Furverdi 1286 13th February 1877	8,700	1,243	983 15 0	140 9 0	...	...
10	15th Furvurdi 1286 21st February 1877	5,418	677	532 8 6	66 9 1	...	...
11	22nd Furvurdi 1286 28th February 1877	3,456	494	241 1 0	34 7 0	...	...
12	31st Furvurdi 1286 9th March 1877	3,115	339	345 7 6	38 6 2	...	...
13	7th Ardebehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877	1,903	272	206 0 6	29 6 11	...	...
14	15th Ardebehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877	1,941	243	215 1 6	26 14 1	...	...
15	22nd Ardebehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877	557	79	482 0 3	68 13 9	...	...
16	31st Ardebehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877	15,180	1,686	1,259 0 6	139 14 3	...	...
17	7th Khurdad 1286 16th April 1877	683	98	70 1 6	10 0 2	1,607	267
18	15th Khurdad 1286 24th April 1877	11,051	1,361	1,044 13 9	130 9 8	5,956	744
19	22nd Khurdad 1286 1st May 1877	8,267	1,181	795 2 6	113 9 6	12,419	1,774
20	32nd Khurdad 1286 11th May 1877	14,617	1,462	1,975 3 0	197 8 3	30,316	3,031

No. 1.

IN THE DISTRICT OF WEST RAICHUR, COMMENCING FROM 1st BAHMAN 1286.

Houses.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Workd.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	1,371 9 6	.....	1,371 9 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	3,747 0 6	.....	3,747 0 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	6,893 8 7	.....	6,893 8 7	...	...	...	...	...
.....	9,130 11 7	.....	9,130 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
.....	9,130 11 7	.....	9,130 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
.....	9,130 11 7	.....	9,130 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
.....	9,170 14 7	.....	9,170 14 7	...	...	...	...	...
.....	10,072 4 0	.....	10,072 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
.....	11,056 3 0	.....	11,056 3 0	...	...	...	...	...
.....	11,588 11 6	.....	11,588 11 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	11,829 12 6	.....	11,829 12 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	12,175 4 0	.....	12,175 4 0	...	...	...	...	...
.....	12,381 4 6	.....	12,381 4 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	12,596 6 0	.....	12,596 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
.....	13,078 6 3	.....	13,078 6 3	...	...	...	...	...
.....	14,337 6 9	.....	14,337 6 9	...	...	...	...	...
179 10 0	29 15 0	14,407 8 3	179 10 0	14,567 2 3	...	...	...	...	...
549 14 3	68 0 9	15,452 6 0	729 8 3	16,181 14 3	...	...	...	...	...
987 8 6	141 1 2	16,247 8 6	1,717 0 9	17,964 9 3	...	...	...	...	...
2,438 12 9	243 14 0	18,222 11 6	4,155 13 6	22,378 9 0	...	...	...	...	...

* Information with regard to the mortality which prevailed among the people employed on relief works not having been obtained, the figures are not given in this table.

WEST RAICHUR.—

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
21	7th Teer 1286 18th May 1877	14,857	2,122	Rs. 1,469 a. p. 4 3	Rs. 209 a. p. 14 4	21,752	3,107
22	15th Teer 1286 26th May 1877	17,776	2,222	2,974 8 7	371 13 1	29,003	3,625
23	22nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	43,815	6,259	3,128 2 3	446 14 0	28,608	4,086
24	31st Teer 1286 11th June 1877	73,958½	8,217	8,302 1 1	922 7 3	38,312	4,256
25	7th Amardad 1286 18th June 1877	54,285½	7,895	5,275 2 3	753 9 5	20,664	2,952
26	15th Amardad 1286 26th June 1877	76,947	9,818	9,095 3 4	1,136 14 5	25,734	3,216
27	22nd Amardad 1286 3rd July 1877	35,248	5,035	4,364 10 0	623 8 3	24,366	3,480
28	31st Amardad 1286 12th July 1877	1,90,128	21,125	23,518 8 3	2,613 2 8	39,441	4,382
29	7th Sherivur 1286 19th July 1877	1,31,265	18,752	17,952 12 3	2,564 10 10	35,071	5,010
30	15th Sherivur 1286 27th July 1877	1,59,122	19,890	21,169 12 2	2,646 3 6	38,417	4,802
31	22nd Sherivur 1286 3rd August 1877	91,700	13,100	11,490 12 0	1,641 8 7	32,270	4,610
32	31st Sherivur 1286 12th August 1877	1,61,357	17,928	18,862 12 6	2,095 13 10	37,412	4,156
33	7th Mehur 1287 19th August 1877	1,09,184	15,598	12,673 5 0	1,810 7 7	29,281	4,183
34	15th Mehur 1287 27th August 1877	78,943	9,868	8,886 9 0	1,110 13 1	22,328	2,791
35	22nd Mehur 1287 3rd September 1877	1,17,352	16,764	16,984 10 3	2,426 6 0	22,533	3,219
36	30th Mehur 1287 11th September 1877	1,05,296	13,182	12,007 8 3	1,500 15 0	1,55,178	9,397
37	7th Aban 1287 18th September 1877	54,269	7,752	5,030 10 0	718 10 7	42,588	6,079
38	15th Aban 1287 26th September 1877	52,601	6,575	5,863 8 7	737 9 1	39,213	4,902
39	22nd Aban 1287 3rd October 1877	29,665	4,237	2,837 6 9	405 5 6	34,117	4,874
40	30th Aban 1287 11th October 1877	42,293	5,286	4,313 2 6	539 2 3	68,046	8,506

Continued.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.					MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts Generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.			
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.										
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
2,280 10 0	325 12 10	19,691 15 9	6,436 7 6	26,128 7 3	...	73	...	73	73		
2,237 9 3	279 11 1	22,666 8 4	8,674 0 9	31,341 9 1	...	111	...	111	184		
2,535 0 6	362 2 4	25,794 10 7	11,209 1 3	37,003 11 10	...	96	...	96	280		
2,954 4 9	328 4 1	34,096 11 8	14,163 6 0	48,260 1 8	...	106	...	106	386		
2,265 4 9	323 9 9	39,371 13 11	16,428 10 9	55,800 8 6	...	8	...	8	394		
3,662 14 3	457 13 9	48,467 1 3	20,091 9 0	68,558 10 3	...	28	...	28	422		
3,768 3 4	538 5 0	52,831 11 3	23,859 12 4	76,691 7 7	...	24	...	24	446		
6,585 0 11	731 10 9	76,350 3 6	30,444 13 3	1,06,795 0 9	...	36	...	36	482		
3,934 10 9	562 1 6	94,302 15 9	34,379 8 0	1,28,682 7 9	...	17	...	17	499		
5,296 7 11	662 0 11	1,15,472 11 11	39,675 15 11	1,55,148 11 10	...	45	...	45	544		
4,372 10 8	624 10 8	1,26,903 7 11	44,048 10 7	1,71,012 2 6	...	18	...	18	562		
5,413 7 3	601 7 11	1,45,826 4 5	49,462 1 10	1,95,288 6 3	...	18	...	18	580		
3,117 5 9	445 5 4	1,58,499 9 5	52,579 7 7	2,11,079 1 0	...	15	...	15	595		
3,306 15 7	413 5 11	1,67,386 2 5	55,886 7 2	2,23,272 9 7	...	20	...	20	615		
2,342 14 4	334 11 2	1,84,370 12 8	58,229 5 6	2,42,600 2 2	...	10	...	10	625		
23,216 9 8	2,902 1 2	1,96,378 4 11	81,445 15 2	2,77,824 4 1	...	12	...	12	637		
4,378 1 2	625 7 2	2,01,408 14 11	85,824 0 4	2,87,232 15 3	...	16	...	16	653		
6,554 4 7	819 4 7	2,07,272 7 6	92,378 4 11	2,99,650 12 5	...	23	...	23	676		
4,388 14 5	626 5 9	2,10,109 14 3	96,767 3 4	3,06,877 1 7	...	22	...	22	698		
7,805 9 4	975 12 5	2,14,423 0 9	1,04,572 12 8	3,18,995 13 5	...	28	..	28	726		

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORK.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
41	7th Azur 1287 18th October 1877	23,884	3,412	Rs. 2,949 7 10	a. p. 421 5 8	17,150	2,450
42	15th Azur 1287 26th October 1877	14,274	1,784	6,478 7 2	809 12 10	13,957	1,745
43	22nd Azur 1287 2nd November 1877	1,236½	176	335 11 9	47 15 4	11,645	1,663
44	29th Azur 1287 9th November 1877	1,237	176	113 2 1	16 2 7	9,847	1,407
45	7th Dai 1287 16th November 1877	...	...	.....	.....	1,194	171
46	15th Dai 1287 24th November 1877	...	...	.....	.....	1,269	159
47	22nd Dai 1287 1st December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	940	134
48	29th Dai 1287 8th December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	826	118
49	7th Behman 1287 15th December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	554	79
50	15th Behman 1287 23rd December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	451	56
51	22nd Behman 1287 30th December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	251	36
52	30th Behman 1287 7th January 1878	...	...	.....	.....	78	10
53	7th Isphundar 1287 ... 14th January 1878	...	...	.....	.....	52	7
54	15th Isphundar 1287 .. 22nd January 1878	...	...	.....	.....	98	5
55	22nd Isphundar 1287 ... 29th January 1878	...	...	.....	.....	26	4
		18,44,695½	...	2,24,299 13 7	.....	9,02,880	...
	Add Expenditure by Revenue Officers .....	...	...	8,207 7 2	.....	...	...
	Total...	18,44,695½	...	2,32,507 4 9	.....	9,02,880	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

Continued.

HOUSES.			Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.					MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.			On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.			
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.											
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
3,085 5 0	440 13 3	2,17,372 8 7	1,07,638 1 8	3,25,030 10 3	...	...	...	...	...
902 10 5	122 13 3	2,23,850 15 9	1,08,560 12 1	3,32,411 11 10	...	...	...	...	...
624 5 0	89 3 0	2,24,186 11 6	1,09,185 1 1	3,33,371 12 7	...	...	...	...	...
787 8 10	112 8 1	2,24,299 13 7	1,09,972 9 11	3,34,272 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
283 2 6	40 6 11	.....	1,10,255 12 5	1,10,255 12 5	...	...	...	...	...
643 5 11	80 6 9	.....	1,10,899 2 4	1,10,899 2 4	...	...	...	...	...
155 12 10	22 4 1	.....	1,11,054 15 2	1,11,054 15 2	...	...	...	...	...
771 3 5	110 2 9	.....	1,11,826 2 5	1,11,826 2 5	...	...	...	...	...
158 1 1	22 9 3	.....	1,11,984 3 6	1,11,984 3 6	...	...	...	...	...
441 13 8	55 3 9	.....	1,12,426 1 2	1,12,426 1 2	...	...	...	...	...
36 5 5	5 3 0	.....	1,12,462 6 5	1,12,462 6 5	...	...	...	...	...
333 8 6	41 12 4	.....	1,12,795 14 11	1,12,795 14 11	...	...	...	...	...
6 1 4	0 13 10	.....	1,12,802 0 3	1,12,802 0 3	...	...	...	...	...
3 15 11	0 7 11	.....	1,12,806 0 2	1,12,806 0 2	...	...	...	...	...
240 2 4	34 4 10	.....	1,13,046 2 6	1,13,046 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
1,13,046 2 6												
2,697 14 6	Add the amount	paid on account	of salaries, &c.,	after the close of	the	relief camp.						
1,15,744 1 0												
221 12 4	Deduct	cash	recovery.									
1,15,522 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	726	...	726	...

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Week	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				Poor	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
1	7th Bahman 1286 15th December 1876	6,624	946	Rs. a. p. 717 12 3	Rs. a. p. 102 8 7	...	...
2	15th Bahman 1286 23rd December 1876	13,529	1,691	1,427 14 6	178 7 10	...	...
3	22nd Bahman 1286 30th December 1876	28,792	4,798	3,764 10 10	627 7 1	...	...
4	30th Bahman 1286 7th January 1877	50,936	5,648	5,747 1 11	638 9 1	...	...
5	7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877	63,149	9,021	6,231 7 3	890 3 4	...	...
6	15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877	75,633	9,454	7,659 7 0	957 6 10	...	...
7	22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877	53,177	7,597	5,575 15 7	796 9 1	...	...
8	30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877	93,879	11,735	7,229 3 7	903 10 5	...	...
9	7th Furverdi 1286 ... 13th February 1877	73,558	10,508	7,569 1 2	1,081 4 9	...	...
10	15th Furverdi 1286 21st February 1877	61,797	8,099	6,990 14 8	873 13 10	...	...
11	22nd Furverdi 1286 28th February 1877	45,650	7,608	4,197 14 9	599 11 2	...	...
12	31st Furverdi 1286 9th March 1877	67,691	6,769	6,720 11 8	746 11 11	...	...
13	7th Ardebehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877	37,368	5,338	3,284 13 10	469 4 2	...	...
14	15th Ardebehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877	29,517	3,565	2,568 4 11	321 1 10	...	...
15	22nd Ardebehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877	22,799	3,257	1,984 10 3	283 8 4	...	...
16	31st Ardebehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877	24,663	2,740	2,619 10 6	291 1 2	1,085	180
17	7th Khurdad 1286 16th April 1877	16,809	2,401	1,999 9 11	285 10 6	2,758	394
18	15th Khurdad 1286 24th April 1877	25,929	3,241	2,658 4 3	332 4 6	6,217	785
19	22nd Khurdad 1286 1st May 1877	18,927	2,704	2,640 11 6	377 3 11	8,663	1,237
20	32nd Khurdad 1286 11th May 1877	31,135	3,413	3,612 6 3	361 3 9	19,106	1,910

No. II.

IN THE DISTRICT OF EAST RAICHUR, COMMENCING FROM 1st BAHMAN 1286.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	.....	717 12 3	.....	717 12 3	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	2,145 10 9	.....	2,145 10 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	5,910 5 7	.....	5,910 5 7	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	11,657 7 6	.....	11,657 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	17,888 14 9	.....	17,888 14 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	25,548 5 9	.....	25,548 5 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	31,124 5 4	.....	31,124 5 4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	38,353 8 11	.....	38,353 8 11	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	45,922 10 1	.....	45,922 10 1	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	52,913 8 9	.....	52,913 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	57,111 7 6	.....	57,111 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	63,832 3 2	.....	63,832 3 2	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	67,117 1 0	.....	67,117 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	69,685 5 11	.....	69,685 5 11	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	71,670 0 2	.....	71,670 0 2	...	...	...	...	...
162 5 6	30 6 3	74,289 10 8	162 5 6	74,452 0 2	...	...	...	...	...
172 4 6	24 9 9	76,289 4 7	334 10 0	76,623 14 7	...	2	...	2	2
426 10 10	53 5 4	78,947 8 10	761 4 10	79,708 13 8	...	...	...	...	...
646 4 0	92 5 1	81,588 4 4	1,407 8 10	82,995 13 2	...	9	...	9	11
2,458 4 11	245 14 1	85,200 10 7	3,865 13 9	89,066 8 4	...	9	...	9	20

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR			
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.			
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.		
				Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
21	7th Teer 1286 18th May 1877	31,694	4,527	3,931	5 0	561	9 10	19,886	2,840
22	15th Teer 1286 26th May 1877	39,329	4,916	4,121	4 4	515	2 6	32,816	4,102
23	22nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	64,487	9,212	5,745	14 4	820	13 5	35,840	5,120
24	31st Teer 1286 11th June 1877	75,813	8,424	7,107	8 4	789	11 7	47,714	5,901
25	7th Amardad 1286 18th June 1877	46,360	6,623	5,646	7 5	805	10 2	27,561	3,937
26	15th Amardad 1286 26th June 1877	43,183	5,398	4,335	2 9	541	14 4	23,127	2,890
27	22nd Amardad 1286 3rd July 1877	29,601	4,229	2,874	13 4	410	11 1	18,901	2,700
28	31st Amardad 1286 12th July 1877	49,191	5,466	4,890	13 4	543	6 9	37,009	4,112
29	7th Sherivur 1286 19th July 1877	34,035	4,862	4,125	6 3	589	5 5	40,088	5,726
30	15th Sherivur 1286 27th July 1877	29,297	4,912	5,533	15 10	691	11 11	50,636	6,329
31	22nd Sherivur 1286 3rd August 1877	30,343	4,335	3,867	1 3	552	7 0	29,297	4,185
32	31st Sherivur 1286 12th August 1877	52,285	5,809	6,275	12 3	697	4 11	70,263	7,807
33	7th Mehur 1287 19th August 1877	26,794	3,828	4,137	0 6	591	0 1	19,231	2,747
34	15th Mehur 1287 27th August 1877	27,094	3,287	2,966	0 11	370	12 1	20,834	2,604
35	22nd Mehur 1287 3rd September 1877	13,052	1,865	1,423	14 3	203	6 7	20,759	2,965
36	30th Mehur 1287 11th September 1877	25,949	3,243	6,795	1 3	849	6 2	22,050	2,756
37	7th Aban 1287 18th September 1877	17,793	2,542	2,951	11 5	421	10 9	13,916	1,988
38	15th Aban 1287 26th September 1877	22,445	2,805	2,595	12 5	324	7 6	14,155	1,769
39	22nd Aban 1287 3rd October 1877	15,415	2,202	1,971	15 5	281	11 4	8,985	1,283
40	30th Aban 1287 11th October 1877	9,427	1,178	1,272	13 7	159	1 8	476	59

Continued.

Houses.			Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.					MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.			On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in It or Houses.	For Districts & locally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.			
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.											
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
1,433 7 2	204 12 5	89,131 15 7	5,299 4 11	94,431 4 6	...	12	...	12	32			
2,364 14 10	295 12 4	93,253 3 11	7,664 3 9	1,00,917 7 8	...	23	...	23	55			
2,655 1 2	379 4 8	98,999 2 3	10,319 4 11	1,09,318 7 2	...	39	...	39	94			
3,582 0 7	398 0 0	1,06,106 10 7	13,901 5 6	1,20,008 0 1	...	36	...	36	130			
1,567 15 0	223 14 5	1,11,753 2 0	15,469 4 6	1,27,222 6 6	...	27	...	27	157			
1,893 13 4	236 11 8	1,16,088 4 9	17,363 1 10	1,33,451 6 7	...	22	...	22	179			
1,616 0 9	230 13 9	1,18,963 2 1	18,979 2 7	1,37,942 4 8	...	32	...	32	211			
3,994 13 4	443 13 11	1,23,853 15 5	22,973 15 11	1,46,827 15 4	...	43	...	43	254			
3,851 0 10	550 2 4	1,27,979 5 8	26,825 0 9	1,54,804 6 5	...	38	...	38	292			
4,254 14 8	530 13 10	1,33,513 5 6	31,079 15 5	1,64,593 4 11	...	40	...	40	332			
2,680 13 6	382 15 7	1,37,380 6 9	33,760 12 11	1,71,141 4 8	...	22	...	22	354			
7,423 11 4	824 13 8	1,43,656 3 0	41,184 8 3	1,84,840 11 3	...	40	...	40	394			
2,960 14 1	422 14 3	1,47,793 3 6	44,145 6 4	1,91,938 9 10	...	46	...	46	440			
2,441 1 6	305 2 9	1,50,759 4 5	46,586 12 4	1,97,346 0 9	...	33	...	33	473			
2,354 2 8	336 4 11	1,52,183 2 8	48,940 15 0	2,01,124 1 8	...	46	...	46	519			
1,981 8 3	247 11 0	1,58,978 3 11	50,922 7 3	2,09,900 10 3	...	37	...	37	556			
1,869 2 0	267 0 0	1,61,929 15 4	52,791 9 3	2,14,721 8 7	...	31	...	31	587			
3,210 15 5	401 3 11	1,64,524 11 9	56,002 8 8	2,20,527 4 5	...	18	...	18	605			
1,294 15 7	184 15 11	1,66,497 11 2	57,297 8 2	2,23,795 3 4	...	23	...	23	628			
1,670 13 8	208 13 8	1,67,770 8 9	58,968 5 11	2,26,738 14 8	...	4	...	4	632			

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORK.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
41	7th Azur 1287 18th October 1877	1,706	243	599 15 5	85 11 4	610	87
42	15th Azur 1287 26th October 1877	1,551	193	208 6 0	26 0 9	197	25
43	22nd Azur 1287 2nd November 1877	1,221	174	292 11 8	41 13 1	109	15
44	29th Azur 1287 9th November 1877	1,152	164	290 4 6	41 7 6	67	10
45	7th Dai 1287 16th November 1877	...	...	.....	.....	433	62
		15,46,799	...	1,69,161 14 4	.....	5,92,859	...
	Add Expenditure by Revenue Officers .....	...	...	75,726 10 5	.....	...	...
	Grand Total...	15,46,799	...	2,44,888 8 9	.....	5,92,859	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

Continued.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								Rs. a. p.
Rs. a. p. 365 3 10	Rs. a. p. 52 2 10	Rs. a. p. 1,68,370 8 2	Rs. a. p. 59,333 9 9	Rs. a. p. 2,27,704 1 11	...	...	...	...	...
29 8 3	5 12 3	1,68,578 14 2	59,363 9 0	2,27,942 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
20 12 6	2 15 6	1,68,871 9 10	59,333 14 6	2,28,255 8 4	...	...	...	...	...
276 1 8	39 7 1	1,69,161 14 4	59,660 0 2	2,28,821 14 6	...	1	...	1	633
108 15 0	15 9 0	.....	59,768 15 2	59,768 15 2	...	...	...	...	...
59,768 15 2									
3,209 11 11	Amount paid on	account of salaries,	&c., to the	servants after	the	close	of relief	camp's.	
62,978 11 1									
463 13 6	Deduct cash	recovery.							
62,514 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	633	...	633	...

MAHDI ALI,

Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
1	7th Behman 1286 15th December 1876	212	30	Rs. 29 5 0	a. p. 4 3 0	...	...
2	15th Behman 1286 23rd December 1876	5,273	659	565 7 7	70 10 11	...	...
3	22nd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	6,826½	1,137	683 15 10	113 15 11	...	...
4	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	4,900	544	791 7 6	87 13 11	...	...
5	7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877	8,045	1,006	845 5 11	120 12 10	...	...
6	15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877	13,318	1,665	1,372 1 4	171 8 2	...	...
7	22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877	2,789	398	254 2 10	36 4 11	...	...
8	30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877	13,794	1,724	1,500 5 9	187 8 8	...	...
9	7th Furverdi 1286 13th February 1877	3,106	444	359 10 0	51 6 0	...	...
10	15th Furverdi 1286 21st February 1877	2,692	336	327 0 0	40 14 0	...	...
11	22nd Furverdi 1286 28th February 1877	2,143	357	267 8 9	44 9 5	...	...
12	31st Furverdi 1286 9th March 1877	4,528	453	515 3 4	51 8 4	...	...
13	7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877	445	63	147 0 3	21 0 0	...	...
14	15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877	273	34	38 4 11	4 12 7	...	...
15	22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877	...	...	20 8 0	2 14 10	...	...
16	31st Ardibehest 1288 ... 9th April 1877	527	59	54 12 8	6 1 5	...	...
17	7th Khurdad 1286 16th April 1877	1,784	255	176 3 8	25 2 10	...	...
18	15th Khurdad 1286 24th April 1877	2,096	262	209 4 10	26 2 7	...	...
19	22nd Khurdad 1286 1st May 1877	2,168	309	201 14 4	28 13 5	...	...
20	32nd Khurdad 1286 11th May 1877	6,555	655	1,111 7 2	111 2 3	...	...

No. III.

IN THE DISTRICT OF SHORAPORE, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BAHMAN 1286.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	29 5 0	.....	29 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
.....	594 12 7	.....	594 12 7	..	..	..	..	..
.....	1,278 12 5	.....	1,278 12 5	..	..	..	..	..
.....	2,070 3 11	.....	2,070 3 11	..	..	..	..	..
.....	2,915 9 10	.....	2,915 9 10	..	..	..	..	..
.....	4,287 11 2	.....	4,287 11 2	..	..	..	..	..
.....	4,541 14 0	.....	4,541 14 0	..	..	..	..	..
.....	6,042 3 9	.....	6,042 3 9	..	..	..	..	..
.....	6,401 13 9	.....	6,401 13 9	..	..	..	..	..
.....	6,728 13 9	.....	6,728 13 9	..	..	..	..	..
.....	6,996 6 6	.....	6,996 6 6	..	..	..	..	..
.....	7,511 9 10	.....	7,511 9 10	..	..	..	..	..
.....	7,658 10 11	.....	7,658 10 11	..	..	..	..	..
.....	7,696 15 0	.....	7,696 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
.....	7,717 7 0	.....	7,717 7 0	..	..	..	..	..
.....	7,772 3 8	.. ..	7,772 3 8	..	..	..	..	..
.....	7,948 7 4	.....	7,948 7 4	..	..	..	..	..
.....	8,157 12 2	.....	8,157 12 2	..	..	..	..	..
.....	8,359 10 6	.....	8,359 10 6	..	..	..	..	..
.....	9,471 1 8	.....	9,471 1 8	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				FOOD	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
21	7th Teer 1286 18th May 1877	6,057	994	242 0 6	34 9 2	3,003	429
22	15th Teer 1286 26th May 1877	14,080	1,760	1,424 3 8	178 0 4	3,820	477
23	22nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	17,678	2,946	1,870 6 0	311 11 8	4,304	614
24	31st Teer 1286 11th June 1877	46,195	5,133	5,028 13 6	502 14 2	8,003	889
25	7th Amardad 1286 18th June 1877	28,951	4,136	3,017 10 7	431 1 6	7,343	1,049
26	15th Amardad 1286 26th June 1877	38,067	4,758	3,917 13 7	489 11 8	7,942	992
27	22nd Amardad 1286 3rd July 1877	33,145	4,735	5,053 11 3	721 15 4	9,274	1,324
28	31st Amardad 1286 12th July 1877	80,097	8,899	12,368 6 11	1,374 4 4	15,859	1,762
29	7th Sherivur 1286 19th July 1877	60,695	8,671	7,576 2 1	1,082 4 10	18,260	2,608
30	15th Sherivur 1286 27th July 1877	78,716	9,839	11,114 12 8	1,339 5 7	25,103	3,137
31	22nd Sherivur 1286 3rd August 1877	60,016	8,574	7,835 4 0	1,119 5 1	10,914	1,559
32	31st Sherivur 1286 12th August 1877	73,759	8,195	8,462 5 1	944 1 0	9,599	1,066
33	7th Mehur 1287 19th August 1877	5,785	7,898	5,244 3 1	7,049 2 9	7,652	1,093
34	15th Mehur 1287 27th August 1877	63,111	7,889	6,542 10 0	817 13 3	16,582	2,072
35	22nd Mehur 1287 3rd September 1877	45,981½	6,569	4,772 1 8	681 11 8	12,559	1,794
36	30th Mehur 1287 11th September 1877	48,104	6,013	5,612 15 9	701 9 11	12,267	1,533
37	7th Aban 1287 18th September 1877	35,236	5,033	6,471 8 8	924 8 1	8,886	1,269
38	15th Aban 1287 26th September 1877	39,832	4,979	5,724 7 0	715 8 10	10,308	1,288
39	22nd Aban 1287 3rd October 1877	30,172	4,310	4,088 11 2	584 1 7	8,510	1,215
40	30th Aban 1287 11th October 1877	23,525	2,940	3,127 13 2	390 15 7	3,254	419

Continued.

Houses.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.				MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.		
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
227 2 9	32 7 3	9,713 2 2	227 2 9	9,940 4 11	...	...	...	...	...
409 8 3	51 3 0	11,137 5 10	636 11 0	11,774 0 10	...	6	...	6	6	
494 4 3	70 9 9	13,007 11 10	1,130 15 3	14,138 11 1	...	4	...	4	10	
902 3 6	100 3 11	18,036 9 4	2,033 2 9	20,069 12 1	...	12	...	12	22	
1,041 14 3	143 13 5	21,054 3 11	3,075 1 6	24,129 4 11	...	18	...	18	40	
1,322 2 6	165 4 3	24,972 1 6	4,397 3 6	29,370 5 3	...	24	...	24	64	
1,246 0 3	173 0 0	30,025 12 9	5,643 3 9	35,669 0 6	...	28	...	26	90	
1,959 3 0	217 11 0	42,394 3 8	7,602 6 9	49,996 10 5	...	30	...	30	120	
2,449 4 6	349 14 4	49,970 5 9	1,051 11 3	51,022 1 0	...	32	...	32	152	
5,670 5 6	458 12 3	61,085 2 5	13,722 0 9	74,807 3 2	...	54	...	54	206	
1,617 7 6	231 1 0	68,920 6 5	15,339 8 3	84,259 14 8	...	45	...	45	251	
1,407 12 3	156 6 8	77,382 11 6	16,747 4 6	94,130 0 0	...	32	...	32	283	
1,235 8 0	176 8 0	82,626 14 7	17,982 12 6	1,00,609 11 1	...	37	...	37	320	
2,161 7 3	270 2 10	89,169 8 7	20,144 3 9	1,09,313 12 4	...	34	...	34	354	
1,586 4 6	226 9 9	93,941 10 3	21,730 8 3	1,15,672 2 6	...	51	...	51	405	
1,711 4 9	213 14 7	99,554 10 0	23,441 13 0	1,22,996 7 0	...	41	...	41	446	
1,463 1 3	209 0 2	1,06,026 2 8	24,904 14 3	1,30,931 0 11	...	36	...	36	482	
1,536 9 6	192 1 2	1,11,750 9 8	26,441 7 9	1,38,192 1 5	...	40	...	40	522	
1,081 1 9	154 7 1	1,15,839 4 10	27,522 9 6	1,43,361 14 4	...	23	...	23	545	
1,809 5 9	226 2 8	1,18,967 2 0	29,331 15 3	1,48,299 1 3	...	4	...	4	549	

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORK.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
41	7th Azur 1287 18th October 1877	.....	...	Rs. a. p. .....	.....	371	53
42	15th Azur 1287 26th October 1877	.....	...	.....	.....	349	44
43	22nd Azur 1287 2nd November 1877	.....	...	.....	.....	243	33
44	29th Azur 1287 9th November 1877	.....	...	.....	.....	164	23
45	7th Dai 1287 16th November 1877	.....	...	.....	.....	119	17
46	15th Dai 1287 24th November 1877	...	...	.....	.....	126	16
47	22nd Dai 1287 1st December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	109	15
48	29th Dai 1287 8th December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	75	11
		9,57,577	...	1,18,967 2 0	.....	2,05,098	...
	Add total number of labourers and expenditure previous to the submission of detailed returns and expenditure by Revenue Officers	19,438½	...	2,029 1 2	.....	...	...
	Total.....	9,77,015½	...	1,20,996 3 2	.....	2,05,098	...

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary,
to S. O. Maham in the P. W. D. and Municipalities.

Continued.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								Rs. a. p.
Rs. a. p. 63 4 6	Rs. a. p. 9 10 0	.....	29,395 3 9	29,395 3 9	...	4	...	4	553
62 13 9	10 5 6	.....	29,478 1 6	29,478 1 8	...	4	...	4	557
51 11 0	7 6 0	.....	29,529 12 6	29,529 12 6	...	4	...	4	561
283 14 7	40 8 11	.....	29,813 11 1	29,813 11 1	...	3	...	3	564
9 14 9	1 6 8	.....	29,823 9 10	29,823 9 10	...	1	...	1	565
12 7 6	1 8 11	.....	29,836 1 4	29,836 1 4	...	2	...	2	567
9 12 9	1 6 5	.....	29,845 14 1	29,845 14 1	...	...	...	...	...
164 13 6	23 8 9	.....	30,010 11 7	30,010 11 7	...	...	...	...	...
30,010 11 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
1,910 12 11 1 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
31,922 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	567	...	567	...

MAHDI ALI,

Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	7th Behman 1286 15th December 1876	1,888	269	250 4 8	35 12 1	...	...
2	15th Behman 1286 23rd December 1876	10,689	1,336	1,626 1 8	203 4 2	...	...
3	22nd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	13,773	2,295	2,353 14 4	392 5 0	...	...
4	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	18,103	2,011	2,569 11 3	285 8 4	...	...
5	7th Ispbundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877	17,654	2,522	2,884 7 10	412 1 1	...	...
6	15th Ispbundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877	25,251	3,156	3,225 6 3	403 2 9	...	...
7	22nd Ispbundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877	9,054	1,293	344 9 8	49 3 8	...	...
8	30th Ispbundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877	10,500	1,312	3,151 8 9	393 13 11	...	...
9	7th Furverdi 1286 13th February 1877	18,533	2,647	2,809 6 6	401 5 6	...	...
10	15th Furverdi 1286 21st February 1877	26,438½	3,304	3,957 15 7	482 3 11	...	...
11	22nd Furverdi 1286 28th February 1877	19,787	2,827	3,054 9 5	436 5 11	...	...
12	31st Furverdi 1286 9th March 1877	2,442	271	277 0 0	30 12 5	...	...
13	7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
14	15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
15	22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877	78	11	7 12 0	1 1 8	...	...
16	31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877	1,107	123	146 14 4	16 5 2	258	29
17	7th Khurdad 1286 16th April 1877	1,742	263	187 13 0	26 13 3	1,440	205
18	15th Khurdad 1286 24th April 1877	5,071	634	579 2 0	72 6 3	3,233	404
19	22nd Khurdad 1286 1st May 1877	4,880	697	484 8 2	69 3 5	5,227	746
20	32nd Khurdad 1286 11th May 1877	16,594	1,659	2,046 13 3	204 10 11	10,762	1,076

No. IV.

IN THE DISTRICT OF GULBURGA, COMMENCING FROM 1st BAHMAN 1286 FASLI.

Houses.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	250 4 8	.....	250 4 8	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	1,876 6 4	.....	1,876 6 4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	4,230 4 8	.....	4,230 4 8	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	6,799 15 11	.....	6,799 15 11	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	9,684 7 9	.....	9,684 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	12,909 14 0	.....	12,909 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	13,254 7 8	.....	13,254 7 8	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	16,406 0 5	.....	16,406 0 5	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	19,215 6 11	.....	19,215 6 11	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	23,173 6 6	.....	23,173 6 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	26,227 15 11	.....	26,227 15 11	...	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	26,504 15 11	.....	26,504 15 11	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
.....	.....	26,512 11 11	.....	26,512 11 11	...	...	...	...	...
126 8 0	14 8 0	26,659 10 3	126 8 0	26,786 2 3	...	Nil.	...	...	...
126 7 3	18 1 0	26,847 13 0	252 15 3	27,100 12 3	...	1	...	1	1
328 0 4	41 0 0	27,426 9 3	580 15 7	28,007 8 10	...	...	...	...	...
496 5 5	70 14 7	27,911 1 5	1,077 6 0	28,988 7 5	...	2	...	2	3
799 7 10	79 15 2	29,957 14 8	1,876 13 10	31,834 12 6	...	52	...	52	55

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
21	7th Teer 1286..... 18th May 1877	11,605	1,658	1,079 6 7	154 3 2	7,696	1,099
22	15th Teer 1286..... 26th May 1877	13,654	1,706	1,316 15 1	164 9 10	8,417	1,052
23	22nd Teer 1286..... 2nd June 1877	12,516	1,788	1,185 7 5	169 5 7	8,651	1,235
24	31st Teer 1286..... 11th June 1877	35,382½	3,931	3,577 6 8	397 7 10	11,717	1,301
25	7th Amardad 1286..... 18th June 1877	27,808	3,972	2,662 14 0	386 6 7	9,831	1,404
26	15th Amardad 1286..... 26th June 1877	31,459	3,932	2,812 1 5	351 8 2	13,249	1,656
27	22nd Amardad 1286..... 3rd July 1877	20,633	2,948	1,815 9 6	262 3 3	10,859	1,551
28	31st Amardad 1286..... 12th July 1877	47,397	5,266	4,731 9 3	525 11 3	15,126	1,680
29	7th Sherivur 1286..... 19th July 1877	40,204	5,743	3,547 7 5	506 12 6	12,652	1,807
30	15th Sherivur 1286..... 27th July 1877	47,241	5,905	4,129 12 3	516 3 6	18,979	2,372
31	22nd Sherivur 1286..... 3rd August 1877	26,803	3,829	2,295 8 0	327 14 11	19,509	2,737
32	31st Sherivur 1286..... 12th August 1877	36,805	4,089	3,310 12 3	367 13 9	10,735	1,192
33	7th Mehur 1287..... 19th August 1877	26,047	3,721	2,904 10 4	414 15 1	5,972	853
34	15th Mehur 1287..... 27th August 1877	23,904	2,998	2,215 1 0	276 14 1	7,633	954
35	22nd Mehur 1287..... 3rd September 1877	18,671	2,667	1,730 1 3	247 2 5	9,449	1,349
36	30th Mehur 1287..... 11th September 1877	17,081	2,135	1,641 14 3	205 3 9	12,271	1,533
37	7th Aban 1287..... 18th September 1877	13,284	1,897	1,941 15 7	277 6 9	8,930	1,275
38	15th Aban 1287..... 26th September 1877	12,389	1,673	1,172 1 4	146 8 2	10,922	1,365
39	22nd Aban 1287..... 3rd October 1877	10,166	1,452	1,007 9 6	143 15 1	3,843	549
40	30th Aban 1287..... 11th October 1877	10,865	1,358	987 12 7	123 7 7	2,401	300

Continued.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.		
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.						Total.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
798 4 4	114 0 7	31,037 5 3	2,675 2 2	3,12,712 7 5	...	3	...	3	58
680 12 11	85 1 7	32,354 4 4	3,355 15 1	35,710 3 5	...	2	...	2	60
610 9 0	87 3 6	33,539 11 9	3,966 8 1	3,37,406 2 10	...	...	...	...	...
1,013 5 6	112 9 6	37,117 2 5	4,979 13 7	42,097 0 0	...	1	...	1	61
680 15 11	97 4 8	39,780 0 5	5,660 13 6	45,440 13 11	...	...	...	...	...
918 6 3	114 12 9	42,592 1 10	6,579 3 9	49,171 5 7	...	1	...	1	62
891 13 0	127 6 5	44,407 11 4	7,471 0 9	51,878 12 1	...	4	...	4	66
1,804 5 1	200 7 8	49,139 4 7	9,275 5 10	58,414 10 5	...	6	...	6	72
1,367 3 10	195 5 1	52,686 12 0	10,642 9 8	63,329 5 8	...	10	...	10	82
1,835 6 10	229 6 10	56,816 8 3	12,478 0 6	68,294 8 9	...	9	...	9	91
2,265 10 8	323 10 8	59,112 0 3	14,743 11 2	73,855 11 5	...	18	...	18	109
2,152 4 9	299 2 3	62,422 12 6	16,895 15 11	79,318 12 5	...	36	...	36	145
918 5 0	131 3 0	65,327 6 10	17,814 4 11	83,141 11 9	...	19	...	19	164
1,124 9 4	140 9 2	67,542 7 10	18,938 14 3	86,481 6 1	...	16	...	16	180
1,297 0 7	185 4 7	69,272 9 1	20,235 14 10	89,508 7 11	...	15	...	15	195
1,716 11 8	214 9 5	70,914 7 4	21,952 10 6	83,867 1 10	...	8	...	8	203
1,123 15 0	160 9 0	72,856 6 11	23,076 9 6	95,933 0 5	...	9	...	9	212
1,523 8 11	190 7 1	74,028 8 3	24,600 2 5	98,628 10 8	...	11	...	11	223
619 0 7	88 6 11	75,036 1 9	25,219 3 0	1,00,355 4 9	...	13	...	13	236
550 1 11	68 12 2	76,023 14 4	25,769 4 11	1,01,793 3 3	...	10	...	10	246

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORK.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
41	7th Azur 1287 18th October 1877	7,678	1,097	Rs. a. p. 1,227 14 7	Rs. a. p. 175 6 8	1,047	149
42	15th Azur 1287 26th October 1877	3,712	464	363 0 9	45 6 1	871	109
43	22nd Azur 1287 2nd November 1877	.....	...	.....	.....	488	70
44	29th Azur 1287 9th November 1877	.....	...	.....	.....	318	45
45	7th Dai 1287 16th November 1877	.....	...	.....	.....	227	32
46	15th Dai 1287 24th November 1877	...	...	.....	.....	205	26
47	22nd Dai 1287 1st December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	172	25
48	29th Dai 1287 8th December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	159	23
49	7th Behman 1287 15th December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	148	21
50	15th Behman 1287 23rd December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	160	20
51	22nd Behman 1287 30th December 1877	...	...	.....	.....	140	20
52	30th Behman 1287 7th January 1878	...	...	.....	.....	116	15
		6,98,895	...	77,614 13 8	.....	2,33,818	...
	Add total number of labourers and expenditure previous to the submission of detached returns and Revenue Officers expenditure	15,059	...	4,553 15 2	.....	...	...
	Total.....	7,13,954	...	82,168 12 10	.....	2,33,818	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

Continued.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								Rs. a. p.
Rs. a. p. 200 14 7	Rs. a. p. 28 11 3	77,251 12 11	25,970 3 6	1,03,222 0 5	...	10	...	10	256
118 3 9	14 12 7	77,614 13 8	26,088 7 3	1,03,703 4 11	...	4	...	4	260
1,276 2 6	182 4 3	.....	27,364 9 9	27,364 9 9	...	1	...	1	261
418 11 6	59 14 6	.....	27,783 5 3	27,783 5 3	...	1	...	1	262
45 4 11	6 9 10	.....	27,828 10 2	27,828 10 2	...	...	...	...	...
42 13 0	5 5 7	.....	27,871 7 2	27,871 7 2	...	...	...	...	...
37 7 7	5 5 8	.....	27,908 14 9	27,908 14 9	...	...	...	...	...
117 3 5	16 13 4	.....	28,026 2 2	28,026 2 2	...	...	...	...	...
36 8 9	5 3 6	.....	28,062 10 11	28,062 10 11	...	...	...	...	...
37 8 3	4 12 3	.....	28,100 3 2	28,100 3 2	...	...	...	...	...
28 6 8	4 0 11	.....	28,128 9 10	28,128 9 10	...	...	...	...	...
123 9 11	15 7 3	.....	28,252 3 9	28,252 3 9	...	...	...	...	...
28,252 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	262	...	262	...
620 1 6	Add the amount paid on account of salaries, &c., after the close of the Relief Camp.								
28,872 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...

MAHDI ALI,

Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS. (P.W.D.)				Poor	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	15th Behman 1286 23rd December 1876	37	4	4 14 3	0 9 9	...	...
2	22nd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	669½	112	94 1 8	15 10 11	...	...
3	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	1,728½	192	240 7 10	26 11 6	...	...
4	7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877	1,692	242	222 0 3	31 11 5	...	...
5	15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877	33,500½	4,187	3,998 4 6	499 12 6	...	...
6	22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877	2,011½	287	317 1 10	45 4 10	...	...
7	30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877	6,950	869	981 10 5	122 11 3	...	...
8	7th Furverdi 1286 ... 13th February 1877	5,550	793	662 7 6	94 10 2	...	...
9	15th Furverdi 1286 21st February 1877	8,320	1,040	966 13 10	123 13 8	...	...
10	22nd Furverdi 1286 28th February 1877	8,620	1,232	1,043 1 8	149 0 3	...	...
11	31st Furverdi 1286 9th March 1877	8,898½	989	969 6 0	96 15 0	...	...
12	7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877	5,900½	843	904 2 9	129 2 8	...	...
13	15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877	5,986	748	668 10 0	83 8 10	...	...
14	22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877	2,968½	424	375 13 10	53 11 1	...	...
15	31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877	5,569½	619	653 2 0	72 9 1	...	...
16	7th Khurdad 1286 16th April 1877	3,560½	508	458 12 0	65 8 7	...	...
17	15th Khurdad 1286 24th April 1877	8,317	1,039	1,779 15 8	222 7 11	...	...
18	22nd Khurdad 1286 1st May 1877	8,032½	1,005	1,038 14 4	148 6 7	...	...
19	32nd Khurdad 1286 11th May 1877	14,898½	1,489	1,946 10 4	194 10 7	...	...
20	7th Teer 1286 18th May 1877	46,477½	6,639	1,844 0 5	263 6 11	303	From 7th Teer 1286. 303

IN THE DISTRICT OF NULDRUG, COMMENCING FROM 8TH BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI

Houses.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	4 14 3	.....	4 14 3	...	...	..	...	...
.....	98 15 11	.....	98 15 11	...	...	...	...	...
.....	339 7 9	.....	339 7 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	561 8 0	.....	561 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
.....	4,559 12 6	.....	4,559 12 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	4,876 14 4	.....	4,876 14 4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	5,858 8 9	.....	5,858 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	6,521 0 3	.....	6,521 0 3	...	...	...	...	...
.....	7,487 14 1	.....	7,487 14 1	...	...	...	...	...
.....	8,530 15 9	.....	8,530 15 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	9,500 5 9	.....	9,500 5 9	...	...	...	...	...
.....	10,404 8 6	.....	10,404 8 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	11,073 2 6	.....	11,073 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	11,449 0 4	.....	11,449 0 4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	12,102 2 4	.....	12,102 2 4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	12,560 14 4	.....	12,560 14 4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	14,340 14 0	.....	14,340 14 0	...	...	...	...	...
.....	15,379 12 4	.....	15,379 12 4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	17,326 6 8	.....	17,326 6 8	...	...	...	...	...
477 0 7	477 0 7	19,170 7 1	477 0 7	19,647 7 8	...	Nil.	...	...	...

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				Poonas	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
21	15th Teer 1286 26th May 1877	15,703 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,963	Rs. 1,924 10 0	Rs. 240 1 3	4,423	552
22	22nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	9,674	1,382	2,287 2 0	326 11 8	5,385	769
23	31st Teer 1286 11th June 1877	7,703	856	2,747 11 6	305 4 10	9,194	1,021
24	7th Amardad 1286 18th June 1877	8,451	1,207	1,034 3 1	147 11 10	9,132	1,304
25	15th Amardad 1286 26th June 1877	4,899	549	732 1 6	91 8 2	12,152	1,519
26	22nd Amardad 1286 3rd July 1877	3,600 $\frac{1}{2}$	514	434 11 6	119 3 11	10,029	1,432
27	31st Amardad 1286 12th July 1877	8,018 $\frac{1}{2}$	891	899 9 6	99 15 3	9,607	1,067
28	7th Sherivur 1286 19th July 1877	5,776	825	885 2 3	126 7 2	3,158	451
29	15th Sherivur 1286 27th July 1877	8,000	1,000	873 0 11	109 2 1	...	...
30	22nd Sherivur 1286 3rd August 1877	5,950 $\frac{1}{2}$	850	682 5 3	97 7 7	...	...
31	31st Sherivur 1286 12th August 1877	9,928	1,103	1,077 11 6	119 11 11	...	...
32	7th Mehur 1287 19th August 1877	4,132	590	491 6 0	70 3 1	...	...
33	15th Mehur 1287 27th August 1877	4,318	539	523 15 3	65 7 11	...	...
34	22nd Mehur 1287 3rd September 1877	3,262	466	356 1 0	50 13 10	...	...
35	30th Mehur 1287 11th September 1877	3,794	474	876 15 11	109 9 10	...	...
36	7th Aban 1287 18th September 1877	2,117	302	282 10 4	40 6 0	...	...
37	15th Aban 1287 26th September 1877	2,591	324	319 13 6	39 15 8	...	...
38	22nd Aban 1287 3rd October 1877	1,872	267	241 1 0	34 7 0	...	...
39	30th Aban 1287 11th October 1877	1,893 $\frac{1}{2}$	237	277 11 9	34 11 5	...	...
	Add expenditure by Revenue Officers	2,90,873 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	36,118 6 10	...	63,383	8,418
		...	...	2,480 1 7	...	...	...
	Total.....	2,90,874 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	38,598 8 7	...	...	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

Continued.

HOUBRA			Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.					MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.			
Expenditure Weekly.			On Relief Works.		In Poor Houses.		Total.			Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.		For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
198	15	4	21,095	1	1	675	15	11	20,322	7	0	...	...	...	...
321	11	8	23,382	3	1	997	11	7	24,379	14	8	...	...	...	...
525	8	5	26,129	14	7	1,523	4	0	27,653	2	7	...	...	...	...
861	5	4	27,164	1	8	2,384	9	4	29,349	1	0	...	...	...	...
665	1	1	27,896	3	2	3,049	10	5	30,945	13	7	...	...	...	...
604	10	9	28,330	14	8	3,654	5	2	31,985	3	10	...	...	...	...
1,014	3	9	29,230	8	2	4,668	8	11	33,899	1	1	...	...	...	...
731	11	1	30,115	10	5	5,400	4	0	35,515	14	5	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	30,988	11	4	.....	.....	.....	30,988	11	4	...	...	...	...
..	...	.....	31,671	0	7	.....	.....	.....	31,671	0	7	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	32,748	12	1	.....	.....	.....	32,748	12	1	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	33,240	2	1	.....	.....	.....	33,240	2	1	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	33,764	1	4	.....	.....	.....	33,764	1	4	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	34,120	2	4	.....	.....	.....	34,120	2	4	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	34,997	2	3	.....	.....	.....	34,997	2	3	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	35,279	12	7	.....	.....	.....	35,279	12	7	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	35,599	10	1	.....	.....	.....	35,599	10	1	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	35,840	11	1	.....	.....	.....	35,840	11	1	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	36,118	6	10	.....	.....	.....	36,118	6	10	...	...	...	...
5,400	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
114	12	0	Add the amount paid on account of salaries, &c., after the close of the Relief Camp.												
5,515	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS. (P.W.D.)				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
1	7th Behman 1286 15th December 1876	2,333	333	Rs. 268 11 6	a. p. 38 6 2	...	...
2	15th Behman 1286 23rd December 1876	4,244	530	484 15 6	60 9 11	...	...
3	22nd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	11,348½	1,891	1,369 0 3	228 2 8	...	...
4	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	7,192	799	810 10 3	90 1 1	...	...
5	7th Isphundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877	8,087	1,155	961 6 6	137 5 6	...	...
6	15th Isphundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877	10,145	1,268	1,669 5 9	208 10 8	...	...
7	22nd Isphundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877	14,449	2,064	1,668 13 9	238 6 6	...	...
8	30th Isphundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877	17,761½	2,220	2,300 12 0	287 9 6	...	...
9	7th Furverdi 1286 13th February 1877	19,033	2,719	2,250 5 5	321 7 7	...	...
10	15th Furverdi 1286 21st February 1877	19,758	2,469	2,665 14 1	333 3 9	...	...
11	22nd Furverdi 1286 28th February 1877	13,859	2,309	1,380 0 9	230 0 1	...	...
12	31st Furverdi 1286 9th March 1877	18,657	1,865	2,409 15 6	240 15 11	...	...
13	7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877	...	...	1,714 1 1	244 13 10	...	...
14	15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877	446½	55	2,031 5 0	253 14 7	...	...
15	22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877	19,965½	2,852	1,972 4 9½	281 12 1	...	...
16	31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877	17,241¼	1,916	2,022 0 9½	224 10 9	...	...
17	7th Khurdad 1286 16th April 1877	7,424	1,060	807 13 6	115 6 6	...	...
18	15th Khurdad 1286 24th April 1877	8,438½	1,054	982 3 6½	122 12 5	...	...
19	22nd Khurdad 1286 1st May 1877	7,885¾	1,126	852 0 11	121 11 6	...	...
20	32nd Khurdad 1286 11th May 1877	17,004½	1,700	1,801 14 8½	180 3 1	...	...

No. VI.
IN THE DISTRICT OF BHEER, COMMENCING FROM 1st BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	268 11 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	753 11 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	2,122 11 3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	2,933 5 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	3,894 12 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	5,564 1 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	7,232 15 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	9,533 11 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	11,784 0 11	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	14,449 15 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	15,829 15 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	18,239 15 3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	19,954 0 4	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	21,985 5 4	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	23,957 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	25,979 10 11	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	26,787 8 5	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	27,769 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	28,621 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	30,423 11 7	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS.				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
21	7th Teer 1286..... 18th May 1877.....	20,783 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,969	Rs. 1,805 13 2	a. p. 257 15 7	...	...
22	15th Teer 1286 26th May 1877	19,853 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,481	2,035 4 6	254 6 8	...	...
23	22nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	16,835	2,405	1,713 1 5	244 11 7	...	...
24	31st Teer 1286 11th June 1877	20,211 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,245	2,453 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	272 10 2	...	...
25	7th Amardad 1286 18th June 1877	17,105	2,443	3,401 4 6	485 14 4	...	...
26	15th Amardad 1286 26th June 1877	17,966 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,246	2,071 14 6	258 15 9	...	...
27	22nd Amardad 1286 3rd July 1877	18,100	2,586	2,026 9 9	289 8 3	...	...
28	31st Amardad 1286 12th July 1877	16,732 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,859	2,133 3 9	237 0 5	...	...
29	7th Sherivur 1286 19th July 1877	18,995	2,713	2,087 5 0	298 3 0	...	...
30	15th Sherivur 1286 27th July 1877	16,792 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,099	1,835 9 6	229 7 2	...	...
31	22nd Sherivur 1286 3rd August 1877	18,905 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,700	2,067 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	296 11 8	...	...
32	31st Sherivur 1286 12th August 1877	...	...	1,502 9 16	166 13 11	...	...
33	7th Mehur 1287 19th August 1877	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
34	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		4,27,553 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	55,557 12 10	.....	...	...
	Add number of labourers and expenditure previous to submission of detached returns and Revenue Officers expenditure ...	35,682 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	6,573 1 3	.....	...	...
	Total.....	4,63,236 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	62,130 14 1	.....	...	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

Continued.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Dehans on Relief Works, & in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	32,229 8 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	34,264 13 3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	35,977 14 8	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	38,431 10 6½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	41,832 15 0½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	43,904 13 6½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	45,931 7 3½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	48,064 11 0½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	50,152 0 0½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	51,957 9 6½	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	54,055 13 4	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	55,557 12 10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary to
S.-O.-Maham Moothfurkat in the P. W. D.
and Municipalities.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS. (P.W.D.)				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
1	7th Behman 1286 15th December 1876	12,555	1,793	Rs. 1,863 12 0	Rs. 266 4 0	...	...
2	15th Behman 1286 23rd December 1876	21,065	2,633	3,280 9 6	410 1 2	...	...
3	22nd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	18,810	3,135	4,146 9 6	691 1 7	...	...
4	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	39,872	4,430	4,352 2 6	483 9 2	...	...
5	7th Ispbundar 1286 ... 14th January 1877	9,305	1,329	360 0 0	51 6 10	...	...
6	15th Ispbundar 1286 ... 22nd January 1877	23,387	2,923	1,660 11 3	207 9 5	...	...
7	22nd Ispbundar 1286 ... 29th January 1877	12,144½	1,735	662 12 2	94 10 10	...	...
8	30th Ispbundar 1286 ... 6th February 1877	14,856	1,857	4,152 11 7	519 1 5	...	...
9	7th Furverdi 1286 13th February 1877	5,583¼	797	5,797 14 3	825 6 7	...	...
10	15th Furverdi 1286 21st February 1877	5,632½	704	281 1 0	35 2 1	...	...
11	22nd Furverdi 1286 28th February 1877	3,521	687	823 4 2	137 2 8	...	...
12	31st Furverdi 1286 9th March 1877	5,301	530	26 3 7	2 9 11	...	...
13	7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877	4,618	659	222 7 3	31 12 5	...	...
14	15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877	3,666	458	738 13 4	87 11 8	...	...
15	22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877	2,964	423	1,144 6 0	163 7 8	...	...
	Total.....	1,83,280½	.....	29,513 6 1	.....	...	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

No. VII.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NULGUNDA, COMMENCING FROM 1ST BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	1,863 12 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	5,144 5 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	9,290 15 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	13,643 1 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	14,003 1 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	15,663 12 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	16,326 8 11	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	20,479 4 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	26,277 2 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	26,558 3 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	27,381 7 11	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	27,407 11 6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	27,630 2 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	28,369 0 1	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	29,513 6 1	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....

(True Copy.)

MAHDI ALI,

Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,

Suptg. Engineer and Secretary to
S.-O.-Maham in the P. W. D.
and Municipalities.

B.

WEEKLY RECORD OF PROGRESS OF FAMINE AND OF RELIEF OPERATIONS, &c.,

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS. (P. W. D.)				Poor					
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.					
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.				
				Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.		
1	7th Behman 1286 15th December 1876	800	114	70	0	0	10	0	0	...	...
2	15th Behman 1286 23rd December 1876	3,170	396	438	10	6	54	13	4	...	...
3	22nd Behman 1286 30th December 1876	11,931	1,988	1,781	2	0	296	13	8	...	...
4	30th Behman 1286 7th January 1877	8,467	940	1,761	3	6	195	11	0	...	...
5	7th Isphundar 1286..... 14th January 1877	8,449	1,207	1,230	9	9	175	12	10	...	...
6	15th Isphundar 1286..... 22nd January 1877	14,696	1,837	2,695	0	1	336	14	0	...	...
7	22nd Isphundar 1286..... 29th January 1877	6,355	908	910	2	8	130	0	4	...	...
8	30th Isphundar 1286..... 6th February 1877	17,322	2,165	2,899	7	5	362	6	11	...	...
9	7th Furverdi 1286 10th February 1877	67,103	9,586	3,181	8	8	554	8	1	...	...
10	15th Furverdi 1286 21st February 1877	11,401	1,425	1,653	15	10	206	11	11	...	...
11	22nd Furverdi 1286 28th February 1877	5,774	962	935	13	11	155	15	7	...	...
12	31st Furverdi 1286 9th March 1877	1,650	165	2,812	13	9	281	4	4	...	...
13	7th Ardibehest 1286 ... 16th March 1877	1,963	280	100	3	0	14	5	0	...	...
14	15th Ardibehest 1286 ... 24th March 1877	2,216	297	160	6	1	20	0	9	...	...
15	22nd Ardibehest 1286 ... 31st March 1877	888	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
16	31st Ardibehest 1286 ... 9th April 1877	888	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
17	7th Khurdad 1286 16th April 1877	.....	...	1,808	13	0	258	6	5	...	...
18	15th Khurdad 1286 24th April 1877	4,790 $\frac{1}{2}$	599	842	14	7	105	5	11	...	...
19	22nd Khurdad 1286 1st May 1877	5,440	777	841	3	2	120	2	9	...	...
20	32nd Khurdad 1286 11th May 1877	9,242	924	1,182	4	8	118	3	8	...	...

No. VIII.

IN THE DISTRICT OF NAGUR-KURNUL COMMENCING FROM 1ST BEHMAN 1286 FUSLI.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	70 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	508 10 6	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	2,289 12 6	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	4,051 0 0	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	5,281 9 9	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	7,976 9 10	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	8,886 12 6	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	11,786 3 11	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	14,967 12 7	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	16,621 12 5	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	17,557 10 4	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	20,370 8 1	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	20,470 11 1	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	20,631 1 2	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	20,631 1 2	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	20,631 1 2	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	22,439 14 2	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	23,232 12 9	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	24,123 15 11	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	25,306 4 7	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..

NAGUR-KURNUL

Number of Week.	For what Week.	RELIEF WORKS. (P.W.D.)				POOR	
		No. of Persons employed Weekly.		Expenditure Weekly.		No. of Persons admitted Weekly.	
		Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.	Total Number during the Week.	Daily Average.
21	7th Teer 1286..... 18th May 1876	4,685½	669	Rs. 545 12 2	Rs. 77 15 7	...	...
22	15th Teer 1286..... 22nd May 1876	3,793	474	440 12 8	55 1 7	...	...
23	22nd Teer 1286 2nd June 1877	1,829	261	226 6 5	32 6 7	...	...
24	31st Teer 1286 11th June 1877	5,031	559	799 4 0	88 12 10	...	...
	Total.....	1,97,884	.....	27,318 7 10	.....	...	...

Hyderabad, Deccan, 5th February 1879.

Continued.

HOUSES.		Total previous Expenditure from beginning of Famine.			MORTALITY.				Total previous Mortality from beginning of Famine.
Expenditure Weekly.		On Relief Works.	In Poor Houses.	Total.	Amongst Persons on Relief Works.	Amongst Persons in Poor Houses.	For Districts generally not including the Deaths on Relief Works and in Poor Houses.	Total.	
Total Expenditure during the Week.	Daily Average.								
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
.....	25,832 0 9	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	26,292 13 5	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	26,519 3 10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....	27,318 7 10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
.....

(True Copy.)

MAHDI ALI,
Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee.

(Sd.) G. PALMER,
Suptg. Engineer and Secretary to
S.-O.-Maham Moothfurkat in the P. W. D.
and Municipalities

APPENDIX III.

**REPLIES to Chapters II. and III. of the Memorandum of the
Famine Commission, by G. PALMER, Esq., Superintending
Engineer and Secretary to the Sudder-ool-Maham
Moothfurkat (Miscellaneous Department) in P. W. D.
and Municipalities.**

CHAPTER II.

Question 6.—When distress first makes itself apparent, but does not with certainty indicate approaching famine, it is best met by employing applicants on ordinary works in progress. No hands already employed should on any account be dismissed to make room for the new applicants, and if the works are thereby over-crowded with labourers, they must be extended or new ones opened out. The works on which the early applicants are employed should be those under the Public Works or Municipal Departments, where there is professional supervision. No change should be made by the Public Works or Municipal officers in the rates paid by them for work, that is to say, the same number of cubic yards of earth-work per rupee should be got from the workpeople as were got before the new applicants arrived. No change should be made in the system of carrying on the work. If it is being carried on by contract, terms should, if possible, be made with the contractor to employ only the people sent to him by the civil officers through the Public Works or Municipal officers.

If it is being carried on by petty contract, this system will generally be found to be the most advantageous. Small contractors will always get the greatest amount of work out of the labourers. It is of course necessary to guard against acts of oppression; these can be punished by the dismissal of the petty contractors thus offending. Departmental work, when distress prevails, is carried on at a heavy loss, as officers of the Public Works Department or Municipal Department have then great difficulties in dealing with the labourers direct, and in getting a fair amount of work from them.

Employing early applicants in the above manner meets the first stage of the distress. Work is offered every one who applies for it, and I would not

impose any test for admission. Those unaccustomed to work would not seek for it unless they were in distress, having got work they are not able to do so much or earn so much as skilled labourers, but they can earn enough to live upon ; when they become unable to do this they are fit objects for the relief house or for relief works of another kind.

When the first symptoms of distress appear, encouragement should be given to people to seek employment on ordinary works rather than that they should be discouraged to do so, by this the numbers of those ultimately obliged to go to the relief house or to relief works that are more burdensome to the State may be considerably reduced.

If the distress turns out to be really due to famine, and not merely temporary, the ordinary works as described above would not be found to suffice, and applicants would soon begin to come in so miserable and starved a condition as to be unable to earn a living on the ordinary works at the ordinary rates. It will then be necessary to open out special relief works. No labourers who have hitherto been able to earn a living on the ordinary works should be transferred or allowed to go to the special works, and the ordinary works should be still carried on. The applicants who now come to the special work should be sorted, and only those who appear capable of doing work should be set to work on the special works, the rest with the aged and infirm should be relegated to the relief houses.

The special works should be entirely under the control of the Public Works officers, task work should be strictly imposed upon them, the task being regulated so that the labourers can without difficulty, but with ordinary diligence, earn sufficient to buy food with necessary condiments sufficient to keep them in health. The task and payment must therefore be regulated by the price of grain, and a sliding scale would come into force.

For the reasons given as regards ordinary works, I would on special works also adopt the petty contract system, or even a more extensive contract system, binding all contractors only to employ those labourers sent to them by relief officers. The contractors would be interested in keeping their labourers in good condition, the better to ensure getting their work done quickly. Such special works as I describe would, in my opinion, certainly be better placed under the supervision of Public Works officers than of civil officers, from the superior skill and experience the former can bring to bear in organising bodies of labourers, and setting them to work in the manner most economical to the State, as well as in looking after constructive details, which are highly important even in the most simple earthwork. As I will explain further on, civil authorities must have some

connection with these special works but not in the way of supervision, organisation or constructive details. The relation of civil officers to these special works will be as follows :—

The civil officers should be best aware of the amount of distress existing in their districts, and ought to be best able to decide when it is necessary to throw open ordinary works to all applicants and when to open special relief works. All applications for work or relief should be made to the civil officer, who should enquire into the cases of all applicants, and on satisfying himself that they have no means of their own left to enable them to secure a livelihood, he should forward them for employment on ordinary works, or special relief works, or for admission to the relief houses as their cases and condition appear to him to warrant. He should grant tickets to the applicants, keeping a register of those he sends. Public Works officers should be bound to employ all persons bringing these tickets to them, keeping of course their own register also of those they employ. Labourers holding tickets from the civil officer, but absenting themselves for more than a certain period from the works, should not be re-admitted without fresh tickets.

The Public Works officer should have entire control over the works and the labourers, and to enable him to do so he must have control over the medical staff, the police, the grain-stores, bazaars, treasury, &c. ; he should not interfere with the internal arrangements or discipline of employes of other departments thus attached to the works, but he should be the head and chief controller of everything connected with the works.

The question as to how payments should be made to labourers is a difficult one, large numbers have to be dealt with, and the time for payments, especially if made daily, must be limited. It is here where opportunities are frequent for fraud on the part of subordinate officials. Undoubtedly the payments ought to be made by the Public Works officer in charge of the work or under his direction, for it is an undisputed fact that the man who pays the money, or has control of the payments, is the real master. Weekly payments when they can be made are in my opinion the best. Half a day can be set apart then for payments, and the Public Works officer in charge of the work can himself easily superintend them. As a rule daily payments have to be made, as the coolies have no money to carry them on till the first weekly payment would become due. In Nuldroog district, however, weekly payments were managed. The plan adopted throughout His Highness's territory, in the late famine, was to attach a civil officer to each famine work, who, besides having jurisdiction as to the admission of applicants on to the works, made the daily payments, but on the pay lists of the Public Works officer. As the

civil officer as well as the Public Works officer had to submit his returns of payments made and the numbers of labourers to whom they were made, &c., to his superior officer, a good check always existed, unless of course there was collusion between them, and this I do not think was often the case in His Highness's territory. The chief difficulty in the above system was that the civil officer was sometimes a man drawing higher pay and holding a position in his own department higher than that held by the Public Works officer in his, in which case he often assumed authority higher than he ought to have had, and interfered in matters over which he should have had no control; he would perhaps encourage labourers in complaining against treatment they had received from Public Works officials regarding task work, fines, &c. On some occasions delay in works and corresponding loss to Government were caused by this. Arrangements for finding the money to meet the wages, whether paid daily or weekly, have to be made by the civil officer, and I think the system of the double check referred to above is a good one, and must tend to prevent fraud. I would not therefore, if famine works had to be opened out again, materially alter the system lately adopted, but I would modify it by having no high civil officer actually attached to the works. Applicants for employment or relief should get their tickets from the nearest civil officer at his ordinary office, and the civil officer, in whose district the relief work is situated, should depute a clerk or cashier only to make the payments in accordance with the Public Works officers' muster rolls. The civil officer could exercise supervision over this cashier, and take steps to prevent the chance of embezzlement. It must always be difficult to prevent any chance of officers of the two departments clashing in connection with relief works. Complaints made to high officials of either department against officers of the other department can hardly be avoided, but the best way of dealing with them, I think, is to refer them to the heads of the department in which the person complained against serves. If they are unable to settle the case satisfactorily, further reference becomes necessary to still higher authority, such as the Famine Committee, or Special Commissioners, or the Government itself. In these remarks of course I refer only to the system of Government and departmental arrangements in His Highness's territory.

As to how Public Works officers can best be placed in communication with civil officers for relief operations, I would only say that the former should have nothing to do with ascertaining the extent of distress, or in reporting on its cause, or results, &c., but should have entire control over the ordinary works and the special relief works, when Government, acting on the opinions of the civil officers, deems it time to start them. Civil officers should give Public Works officers every intimation from time to time of the number of people likely to require employment on

works, in order that they may not be suddenly overwhelmed by numbers for whom they cannot find immediate employment, or open out works that are afterwards found to have been unnecessary for relief purposes.

Public Works officers in selecting works for relief should, as far as possible, choose those on which there will be the largest amount of simple earthwork; as little skilled labour as possible should be required; the work should not extend over too long a line or be compressed into too short a space. In the former case continued skilled supervision becomes difficult, in the latter the labourers are too crowded to work in an economical manner.

Constructing a new tank or repairing an old one is generally the best work that can be chosen, and the work should be large enough to employ 3,000 or 4,000 coolies without over-crowding for about three months. Road work is not so good, as its length is generally too great, and gangs of labourers have to be frequently shifted unless the work involves a good deal of earth embankment. The features of the district generally limit the choice of the work, and in the late famine the districts most affected in His Highness's territory were those in which road work only was practicable.

Under the conditions of Government in His Highness's territory, I think the system adopted in the late famine of forming a committee at Hyderabad, composed of officers of the departments more immediately concerned, and other officials of high standing, and deputing special commissioners, and sub-committees to visit the districts from time to time, is the best that could have been decided upon, the responsibility of seeing that all needful steps are taken by all branches of the public service concerned then rests upon the special commissioners and the head committee.

Question 7.—Poor houses should only be opened when it is found that people are wandering about in such a distressed and starved condition, that it would be useless attempting to employ them on ordinary works or special relief works: these should be relieved in the poor houses. Persons also who are sent by the civil officer with tickets to the Public Works officer to be employed on works, and whom the Public Works officer may find unfit or unable thus to employ, should be sent back to the civil officer with intimation to that effect, and they should then be received in the relief house. I would not, however, advocate a relief house being opened without a labour test, those admitted should be divided into classes, those capable of working and those not, the former should be sent daily to work on neighbouring roads or such petty works as they can do. Their

work would probably not be remunerative or economical, but removing them from the relief house for some hours during each day would of itself be a proper and necessary sanitary measure. Works carried out by relief house coolies would be under the control of the relief house authorities, who should be under the control of the civil officer. A subordinate officer of the Public Works Department might be attached to the relief house for the purpose of supervising the work thus done, but he would be under the orders of the relief house authorities and separated for the time from his own department.

Question 8.—From my personal observation in famine works I think there are several ways in which private charity can do much good. There are always many poor starving children hanging about relief works deserted by their parents or not fed by them, women child-bearing, &c. Of course such cases might be taken to relief houses or hospitals, but many are liable to be overlooked, and the unavoidable rough and haphazard treatment that a relief house affords is not suitable for such cases. Private charity can do a great deal in relieving them. On nearly all the relief works that I saw children were adopted temporarily by officials of both the Public Works and civil departments, and fed daily and decently clothed: of course any private charity opened out in this way should be with the permission of the authorities, but so long as it does not interfere with the carrying on or management of the relief work or relief house it should be encouraged in every way.

Question 9.—Municipalities might, I think, best act in connection with the relief houses, as it would be on works usually carried out by the Municipalities that relief house inmates capable of working would be employed. The co-operation of influential non-official persons is invaluable when given with tact and judgment and in cordial agreement with Government officials of the civil or the Public Works Departments. I do not see how such co-operation can be organised, and it depends entirely upon the local Government officials as to how it can be utilized.

Question 10.—I think such cases ought to be looked to during the early stages of the famine, the difficulty of doing so properly is caused by the paucity of officials available for the purpose. Private charity must, I think, largely be depended upon in such cases.

CHAPTER III.

Question 2.—In answering questions in Chapter II. I have already stated my opinion as to the different kinds of works that should be opened, *i.e.* :—

1st. Ordinary public works kept going to meet the earlier stages of distress, on which no applicant for work is refused, and on which no changes are made in the rates paid per quantity of work done. These works to be superintended entirely by Public Works officials and carried on in the ordinary way through contractors or petty contractors, with whom, if necessary, agreements are made as to the labour to be employed.

2nd. Special famine works to be opened out as the distress increases and as the numbers seeking employment become too great for the ordinary public works. These to be superintended entirely by the Public Works officials, but the labourers employed will be sent by the civil authorities only. The civil authorities will supply funds for carrying on these works on the requisitions of the Public Works officers, and will depute cashiers or accountants to make the payments according to Public Works officers' muster rolls. Task work to be strictly imposed on a sliding scale suited to circumstances. Public Works officers should regulate this scale, but they must of course be guided by the information afforded them by the civil authorities as to prices of grain, &c. Cordial and unreserved communication between Public Works and civil authorities is very necessary, as without interference in each other's duties much assistance can be mutually rendered.

3rd. Works in connection with the relief houses. These will be under the civil authorities entirely. A nominal task should be imposed where possible : distressed persons can be sent direct to these works if too feeble for employment on the special famine works, or they can be sent from the latter under similar circumstances. Coolies employed on the relief house works can be sent to the special works if their health and strength improves and they become capable of performing a heavier task.

In the above classification of works I treat all the applicants for relief as in one class, the particular kind of work on which they are employed being decided by their condition and capabilities of performing a task. I cannot, therefore, mention any class of labourers to whom one kind of work is more suitable than another. I think it best to get all classes of labourers to work at some little distance from

their homes : this affords an extra test of distress, and is good on sanitary grounds, and prevents the overcrowding of towns and large villages with famine-stricken people.

Question 3.—Works of the third kind mentioned above would generally be small, employing as stated in the question 300 to 500 labourers for about a month. For special famine works (of the second kind) such small works are in my opinion not advantageous. I think they should, as a rule, not be smaller than what would give employment to 3,000 or 4,000 coolies for three or four months. I consider small works, therefore, as only admissible in connection with relief houses. Their disadvantages as special famine works in all stages of a famine are, the necessity of shifting the coolies and camps to other places more frequently, the necessity of increased supervision unless several such works are close together (when they might almost be treated as one large work), the extra number of forms, muster rolls, &c., entailed, the loss of time, and consequently money, in transferring coolies from one work to another.

Question 4.—I consider the three tests given should be sufficient. The rejection of applicants would rest with the civil authorities, who should take all precautions they can for ascertaining the real condition of applicants before granting them tickets. Good appearance and clothing should not of themselves form ground for rejection, applicants possessed of these might be able to work on the first kind of work, *i.e.*, ordinary public works, on which Government receives full value for the outlay incurred. Their willingness to take this employment would be a proof of their requiring it. In the same way those possessed of ornaments of small value need not be rejected. Where the ornaments are of some value, and it might be inferred that the proceeds of their sale would support the applicants for two or three weeks, I think they should be rejected. I do not think the beginning, height, or decline of a famine need make much difference in this respect, but I think I would be more strict in the decline of the famine than at other times.

Question 5.—“The Distance Test.”—Although the distance test was never regularly applied in His Highness’s dominions, many persons requiring relief had to go a long distance to obtain employment on famine works. As a rule they were much averse to doing this, that is to leaving their villages for a length of time. I should think that to establish a distance test properly the distance should be two or three days’ journey from the applicant’s village, but I do not think such a test would work well in His Highness’s territory. The common people do not

travel much, and seemed during the late famine to have a strong objection to leaving their own neighbourhoods; even when pressure was put on them to do so, and carts were provided for the conveyance of the more feeble, most of them would escape on the road, and seemed to prefer starving where they were to being taken away from their homes.

The reason why it was desired thus to transfer coolies from their homes to works at a distance was the wish of Government to limit as much as possible the number of relief works and to centralize them, and not the direct establishment of a distance test. It was never *insisted* that the labourers should live away from their homes, and it was only those who lived at a distance from any relief work who had to do so when they obtained employment.

The only case I know of at all similar to the example given in the question was at Raichore, when it was decided to open out as a famine work the extension of the Beechal irrigation channels on the grounds of its being a large and suitable work as a relief work and one likely to prove remunerative to Government. Labourers were then dismissed from the road works near Raichore and told to seek further relief at Beechal (18 miles distant). Arrangements were made to pay them during their journey thither, and they were to travel with an escort of police. Very few however actually went in this way, but when the works at Beechal were thoroughly commenced, the labourers from Raichore dropped in gradually, though the numbers employed on the work were never so great as they had been expected to be. I do not think that very much pressure was put upon the Raichore labourers to go to Beechal, as it was only certain gangs that were dismissed, and I believe those that did not at once travel to Beechal got relief in the relief house or managed to get into other road gangs.

Question 6.—"The Wage Test."—The wages paid to labourers varied slightly in the different districts of His Highness's territory, they were fixed on the supposition that a man should be able to earn one seer of grain per day, a woman three-quarter seer, and a child half a seer. If they were paid the money values of these quantities it was thought to be sufficient to include condiments, as the quantities were more than actually necessary to support life and health. When the wages were paid according to this scale the labourers seemed to thrive well enough, and there were very few cases of extreme emaciation found on the relief works. As to the kind and quantity of food purchased by labourers, I consider great care and supervision should be exercised by the civil authorities. In His Highness's territory relief work coolies used to buy their food from temporary bazaars established on the works or from the village bazaars near, and a great

deal of very bad grain was sold to them. When inspecting officers found this to be the case, bad grain was usually removed and destroyed, but I do not consider that the arrangements for looking after this very important part of famine relief were sufficient. On future occasions, officers should be specially deputed by the civil authorities as food inspectors. I am not aware that any attempt was made by Government to regulate prices of grain. Those prevailing from time to time in the bazaars were those on which the wages were fixed, and I do not remember their ever being liable to any very sudden fluctuation. To formulate the conditions of the wage test approximately, I should say take the number of cubic yards an able-bodied coolie can excavate in a day of eight hours in non-famine times, and expect a famine coolie to do from one-third to one-half of this as his task. For doing this task he should be paid the price of one seer of grain at the current bazaar rates.

Question 7.—Where it can be managed weekly wages are certainly the most convenient, but during the late famine, on all the most important famine works in His Highness's territory, daily wages became necessary, because the labourers who came to the works from time to time were unable to support themselves till pay-day arrived. I certainly think payment should be made at evening when work is over. The best system I have seen adopted was one that was put in practice on the Bosgah works near Goolbargah, after trying various systems of tickets and muster rolls. It was as follows :—

The coolies were assembled at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in gangs each gang in single file, one gang behind another, with a space of two or three yards between. The karkoons with the assistance of the maistries and muccadums were responsible that no coolies were in the gangs who had not been at work. The Public Works supervisor went round to each gang in turn, accompanied by the karkoons and a writer. Each coolie in turn showed the supervisor the ticket he had received from the civil officer entitling him to be employed on the famine relief works. The karkoons referred to their lists and told the supervisor whether each coolie had been at work, and whether he was to receive full or part payment. The supervisor entered the number of each coolie and the payment due to him on a printed form denominated Form C. Each form held some forty names or numbers, and on filling one, the supervisor handed it to the writer who accompanied him, who copied it on the duplicate leaf attached and handed it to the Revenue Officer, who followed the course of the supervisor round the gangs, and paid each coolie in accordance with the form. Each form could afterwards be copied in Persian for record in the Revenue Officer's Office, whilst the duplicate made by the writer was kept by the Public Works official.

The success of the system of course depended on the quickness of the karkoons and muccadums, but after a few days they got into the way of the work and the filling up of the forms was done very quickly. I saw 700 coolies paid in this way in under an hour by one set of officials. On another work, in the Lingasogoor district, some 8,000 coolies were paid in a similar manner in about three hours, there being in this case several sets of officials. No cooly was allowed to leave his place till all the payments were over : this did away with the necessity of issuing a separate ticket to each cooly, and no cooly could be overlooked or paid more than once. The system of supervision adopted in His Highness's territory was as follows :—

Every 1,000 coolies were divided into twenty-five gangs of forty coolies in each.

Over each gang was one muccadam, whose duties were to collect the coolies belonging to his gang in the morning, marshal them for payment in the evening, and see that they kept at work during the day.

To every five gangs one maistry was appointed, able to read and write and measure-up work ; his pay was Rs. 12 per month, and his duties to mark out the daily work for each of his gangs and see that it was properly carried out by them. He was responsible to the overseer that the full quantity of work was done.

To every 1,000 coolies, two karkoons were allowed, to prepare muster rolls, act as time-keepers, &c. Their pay was Rs. 15 per month. They had to see that each muccadam and maistry had his proper number of people at work.

Over every 1,000 coolies one overseer was appointed on Rs. 50 per month. He acted as assistant to the Public Works officer in charge of the work, and generally superintended the works during the day ; he assisted the Public Works officer in his duties as regarded payments in the evening. He checked by measurements the work done by the gangs under the maistries, and ordered deductions from payments where necessary.

A supervisor of the Public Works Department was appointed to each work where 2,000 or more coolies were employed ; he had control over the whole work under the District Engineer.

The District Engineer inspected each work in his district as often as possible and saw that the above system was carried out.

The system of check by entrusting payments to civil authorities I have already described in answer to questions in Chapter II.

The above system worked very well : its weakest point was the want of skilled supervision. Temporary overseers on Rs. 50 a month are not a sufficiently high class of men to be thoroughly depended on, for skill in supervision or honesty. On future occasions it would pay Government to expend a larger proportion to the cost of each work in employing a better class in these ranks.

Labourers were never paid in grain, always in money only, except of course in connection with the relief houses, where they were supposed to work in consideration of the food supplied them. The only circumstance under which I think it would be desirable to pay in grain would be, where the supply of the local markets is likely to fail and Government is obliged to import grain on its own account, then perhaps payment in grain with a small sum of money to purchase condiments in the local markets would be desirable. No wages were paid on tickets for presentation at a trader's shop, and I do not think the course would be at all advisable.

Question 8.—The system of payments I have described in reply to Question 7 tends to prevent such frauds or full payment to persons who have worked only part of the day. Of course the honesty of karkoons, mucedums, maistries and overseers has a good deal to be depended upon, and can only be checked by the vigilance of superior officers. As the payment of wages goes on for some time, those accidentally absent when payments begin have every chance of being paid before they are over.

Question 9.—Those prevented from work by sickness were paid half wages and hospital diet when there was a hospital attached to the work, which there usually was in some shape or another. Where there was not, they found their way to the relief house where there was always medical attendance.

Question 10.—Fixed daily tasks are applicable on earth-work and road-work.

The tasks were set in accordance with the following rules :—

A gang of forty coolies, consisting of about fifteen men, fifteen women, and ten children, should excavate and bank or spread with an average lead of thirty yards, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of moorum per day of eight hours by pit measurements. At the rate of wages of nine Hyderabad dubs per man, six dubs per woman, and four dubs per child, this would equal about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards per H. S. Rupee.

By a similar gang to the above $33\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of black cotton soil should be excavated in the same time, equalling about 8·8 cubic yards per H. S. Rupee.

A similar gang should spread water and tamp moorum on a road (the moorum being previously stacked at the side of the road, and the lead of water being 250 yards) at the rate of 1,200 superficial feet per day of eight hours, costing Rs. 3-4-0 per 1,000 superficial feet, the moorum to be finished to a thickness of six inches.

Including cost of muccadums, maistries, karkoons, cashiers and overseers, &c., the above rates became :—

Moorum 3 cubic yards per rupee.

Black cotton soil $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards per rupee.

Tamping and watering moorum Rs. 3-12-7 per 1,000 superficial feet.

The actual cost of work came to a great deal more than these rates in most cases, but this may probably be accounted for, by such contingencies as paying coolies on one day's holiday in the week, payments to coolies before work could be found for them, lessening the tasks on account of large numbers of women and children, work carried on disadvantageously on account of over-crowding, and many such causes. I believe it was possible to get the above tasks from average famine coolies, though necessarily every latitude had to be allowed the supervising officer in fixing the tasks according to circumstances.

I am not aware of any classification of labourers according to their physique having been made. It was usual to make the gangs as far as possible of uniform strength, and the feebler labourers were absorbed into gangs of the stronger. This did away with too much classification, and the necessity of raising or lowering individual labourers from one class to another. Most of the other heads of this question I have replied to in former answers. I do not see any other way than the task test by which it can be ensured that the labourers earn their wages properly, and I do not see the difficulty of applying a task test on any work. If it were really found impossible to do so, I should say that work was not suitable for famine relief work.

Question 11.—Task work is itself a modified form of piece-work. Its adoption on a larger scale would mean letting work out on petty contract, that is letting out a certain quantity to one man who would employ his own labour and make what profit he could out of it. Under certain conditions such a system would be undoubtedly beneficial to Government, as Government would receive proper value for its outlay. The conditions that it would be necessary to enforce are, that the contractor should employ only those labourers that are sent to him through the Public Works officer, and stringent rules would have to be made to

prevent the contractor under-paying and over-working the labourers. Under these circumstances probably not much would be saved in the cost of supervision. The system could be further extended by letting the whole of a work to one contractor. The Sudder Committee was by a majority averse to trying anything like the contract system on famine relief work in His Highness's territory, but on any future occasion I would certainly advocate its being tried.

Question 12.—It was only in a few cases that the system of hutting was adopted on famine relief work in His Highness's territory. Labourers employed generally found shelter in the neighbouring villages, though undoubtedly it would have been much better for the health of the labourers, as also of the inhabitants of the villages, had hutting been more generally adopted on the works themselves. Where hutting was adopted the system was to grant a day's holiday on full pay to labourers and allow them to cut down the leaves of palm trees. With these they built their own huts, the supervising officers choosing the site for the camp and regulating the huts in lines, &c. The site was selected with due regard to the prevailing winds, &c., and at a certain distance (say 300 to 400 yards) from the actual work. In districts where palm trees did not grow it would have been extremely difficult to provide huts for the labourers, as there was great scarcity of grass to make chuppers with, and timber was most difficult to get. Latrines were constructed, where huts were erected, at a suitable distance : they consisted merely of open trenches, which were filled up from time to time with the soil from the excavation, new trenches being dug as required. Latrines were not usually constructed on works where huts were not built, but regulations were put in force to compel labourers to go beyond certain limits to satisfy the calls of nature. I am unable to state accurately what establishment was necessary to look after the hutting and sanitary arrangements. No extra charge on this account was made, but a certain number of head coolies were told off to assist the police when required. The police force ordered for duty on each famine relief work consisted of thirteen men under a jemadar.

Question 13.—I think any traders who wish to do so should be allowed to open shops on famine works. I think this is preferable to making arrangements with only one man. If the supply of traders is insufficient, I see no other course than for Government to purchase grain itself and retail it to the coolies, or sell it wholesale to any one willing to retail it to the coolies ; or to pay wages in grain ; but I think the contingency of insufficiency of traders is seldom likely to occur, the profits realised by Bunniah in famine times are too attractive. The best location for a bazaar is in the neighbourhood of the place of payment, not too near to interfere with the paying arrangements. I see no reason why the traders

should not erect their own huts. Certainly a supervision should be exercised over what they sell, not so much to guard against luxuries as against unwholesome food. I am not prepared to say whether any control can be exercised over the prices unless when the prices become unreasonable, Government buys its own grain and undersells the traders. I think the shops should be kept open all day. Frequently after payments had been made there was not time for all the labourers to purchase their supplies till a very late hour, and this often resulted in their eating the grain they purchased, raw, for want of time to cook it.

Question 14.—I think that in all cases a hospital or dispensary should be attached to a relief work. The only system of sanitary inspection of labourers that was adopted in His Highness's territory was, when coolies were observed to be sick they were sent at once to the dispensary, where they were either treated by the medical officer in charge or sent by him to the nearest civil hospital or relief house. It was laid down in the rules that all details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements should be left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad ; but beyond these, the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer (Public Works) in charge. A rule was also provided that in case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed should be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper roof, to leeward of the works and camp, and at a distance of not less than 200 yards. Coolies from the works were allowed to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every two patients, when the number of sick exceeded three. These coolies were paid double the pay of those employed on the works. Cholera medicines were supplied to all supervisors and overseers, with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished. In case of death the rule was that the bodies should be immediately interred at the cost of Government, in graves $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera were to be burnt immediately.

Question 15.—The system adopted in admitting applicants to relief works in His Highness's territory has already been described. I know of no means of preventing hindrances to their coming, or bribes for admission beyond the severe punishment of officials found guilty of such offences. The system of making up gangs I have already described. The number of new applicants entering daily, and the irregularity of attendance of many of the others, as well as the difficulty of making advances to new applicants till the first wage day came round, induced the officers in charge of famine relief works to adopt the system of

daily payments. There is, however, no doubt that weekly payments would be much more convenient if these difficulties could be got over. Those coming on during the day and working for a broken period can easily be dealt with by their only having a portion of a day entered on their payment forms. The muccadums could see to this.

Question 16.—The system adopted on famine relief works in His Highness's territory worked very well. Weekly statements were compiled from the daily payment forms, showing the numbers at work at each day, and the amounts paid to them. The labourers were classified as cultivators, non-cultivators, British or Nizam's subjects. These returns for each work were forwarded weekly by District Engineers to the Superintending Engineer, who checked the figures and totals, and submitted them in one return to the Sudder Committee. No special reports were made of the number of new applicants daily admitted or of those who daily left the works. The daily increase or decrease in the numbers could easily be seen from the returns. No special reports either were made as to the number punished by fines, unless complaints or petitions on this score reached the Sudder Committee. In the weekly reports by District Engineers, the quantity and description of work done were given as correctly as possible.

Question 17.—I have said all I can on this subject in replies to the last and other previous questions.

Question 18.—The system adopted in His Highness's territory was to gradually increase the task work. The numbers of labourers rapidly decreased when work was to be found in the fields. I do not know of any case in which money was given to persons discharged.* Orders were issued to complete all useful famine relief works as ordinary public works at ordinary rates and according to Public Works Department rules, and to employ all labourers who still required relief on them. As for those who were still physically unfit, I do not know of any special arrangement having been made for them, as the relief houses were closed much about the same time as the relief works. I am inclined to be-

* Batta was given to labourers when discharged to enable them to reach their homes. The Central Famine Committee made it a rule that if persons had no means to reach the relief works at a distance, they should get batta to enable them to do so. In the same manner, when labourers were discharged, and if they had no means of their own, batta was granted to them to enable them to reach their homes. It may be mentioned here that on the Talukdar of Gulburga telegraphing for orders in this matter, this reply was sent him by the Committee, "Give batta at usual rates for the days required to join villages." In the poor houses the same system was adopted, *vide* Superintendent Poor House's Report, para. 39.—MAHDI ALI.

lieve that most of them were supported by their more physically fit relatives, or by private charity, and that many of them wandered about the country begging.

Question 19.—There was no special record of the number of desertions, but they did exist to some extent. I do not think they were ever caused by excessive severity in the application of tests or by insufficiency of food or other improper treatment. They would always go when any work was to be had in the fields, and generally returned when such work was over. I think moving bodies of men to works over considerable distances only advisable for the sake of transferring them from less useful to more useful work, or to admit of their being more easily fed or supervised, or to prevent sickness, &c. Arrangements for hutting them for the night would, I think, be extremely difficult unless previously provided for. I think it would be more convenient to move them in small parties, say 100 at a time, and allow them to find shelter for the night in the villages on the route ; two or more different routes might be adopted. I am unable to reply to the last para. of the question.

Question 20.—I have already in previous answers described the connection civil authorities had with relief works in His Highness's territory. Briefly summarised, it was as follows :—The initiation of famine relief works in each district rested with the civil authorities, who were responsible for ascertaining what amount of distress existed in the district and what amount of relief was required, also for providing the necessary funds for carrying out relief works, and for making suitable arrangements for the supply of sufficient grain to the labourers employed. Every applicant for employment on famine relief works had first to go to the office of the Taluqdar or other Revenue Officer not under the rank of a Tahsildar especially selected by the Taluqdar, and who had an office on the work, where his or her circumstances were enquired into. If found deserving of relief, the applicant's name, father's name, village, age, and other particulars were registered, and a metal ticket with a number on it was given him. This ticket on presentation to the Public Works officer in charge of the work ensured the applicant's employment. The daily payments were made to the labourers in the manner already described by the Revenue Officers. By the adoption of this scheme much time and unpleasantness was saved, as there were no grounds for the Revenue authorities interfering with the Public Works Department officials, the former having full information in their own offices as regarded the number of coolies and the amounts paid. The quantity of work executed, the quality of the same, and the organization of the works, being matters solely connected with the Public Works Department. The duties mentioned in the latter part of the question can only be deputed to a

civil officer by placing him in entire charge of a famine relief work in the place of the Public Works officer.

Question 21.—Very little skilled labour was employed on famine relief works in His Highness's territory beyond wudders or excavators in distressed circumstances, who merely worked as famine labourers and under the same conditions. In tank works there was always a certain amount of masonry work required in sluices and calingulahs, and if there were no skilled masons amongst the famine labourers, they were obtained in the usual way and paid at the ordinary rates. The proportion of skilled labour required was so very small that no necessity for any rules on the subject existed.

Question 22.—No kind of relief work other than earth work or road work, with the small amount of masonry referred to in the reply to the last question, was carried on in His Highness's territory.

Section 2 refers entirely to relief houses. Although as a member of the Sudder Committee, I visited several relief houses in His Highness's territory, I consider the questions can be much more fully and satisfactorily replied to by the member of the Committee under whose charge the relief houses were placed than by myself, and therefore I have not attempted to reply to any of them.

G. PALMER,

*Superintending Engineer and Secretary to
Sudder-ool-Maham, P. W. D., and Municipality.*

HYDERABAD, 8th November 1878.

APPENDIX IV.

Replies to Questions contained in the 2nd Chapter of the Famine Commission Circular.

By MOULVIE MUSHTAK HUSSEIN, *Secretary to Sadr-ul-Maham, Judicial
Department, and Superintendent of Poor Houses.*

I will confine myself for the present to such portions of His Highness' territory as suffered from the famine of 1877, and my observations will have reference chiefly to the working of Poor Houses, or such other matter as bears upon it. The Poor Houses were in my charge, and were conducted from beginning to end under my direction and supervision.

This is the third time of my connection with Famine Relief operations. During the Famine of 1861-62 in the North-West Provinces, I was at Moradabad, where the Honourable Sir John Strachey was Collector and Magistrate. Sir John (then Mr.) Strachey opened a Poor House in the management of which he associated with himself two native officers of the district, namely, the Honourable Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., the Principal Sadr Amin, and Munshi Imamuddin, the Tehsildar of the District. I had the privilege of working with the latter gentleman, and subsequently when smaller Poor Houses were opened in other towns at Sir John's suggestion, I had to take charge of the one at my native place Amroha.

During the Famine in Bengal in 1874, when some conterminous districts of the North-West Provinces were also affected, Sir John Strachey, who had very recently taken charge of the Government of those provinces, appointed Syed Ahmed Khan to superintend Famine Relief in the districts of Gorukhpur and Basti. I was then a Tehsildar at Aligurh. Syed Ahmed Khan applied for and obtained my services, and I worked under him for about two months, returning to my substantive appointment on the breaking up of the Relief establishment.

I entered His Highness' service in 1875.

In 1877 when famine broke out in some districts of this State, a Central Committee was appointed at Hyderabad for the organization of relief. Of this Committee I had the honour of being a member, and subsequently, when the time

came to open Poor Houses, I was appointed to take charge of them at my own request, and I continued in charge down to the time when they had to be broken up and dissolved.

Such are the opportunities I have had of studying the working of Poor Houses in connection with Famine Relief. A full report of my work in connection with the last famine is already before the Central Committee.

In that paper I have entered into full details. I hope it will be laid before the Famine Commission along with this Memorandum.

CHAPTER 2.—QUESTION 7.

Poor Houses should not be opened as a measure of relief until the State is satisfied—

1, of the existence of a class of men who cannot earn their daily bread by ordinary labour ; and

2, that their number is in excess of what private charity can cover.

Private charity is no doubt the best vehicle of conveying relief to this class of sufferers. But since in our country a large gathering of men, seeking charity, is by no means a proof conclusive of their belonging to the class really in need of charitable relief, it follows that some Work of public utility must be started by the side of such Charity on which ordinary labour should receive no more than its ordinary wages. Should the State succeed in persuading wealthy and well-to-do residents of the district to undertake some little Works on their own estates on their own account, such Works would in the beginning of a Famine prove of greater utility than Public Works carried on by Government, inasmuch as the State would in that case be relieved from the necessity of plunging hurriedly into Works of relief, and would have time to organise its measures with greater coolness and circumspection, and without trepidation.

Whether undertaken by private individuals, however, or by the State, there can be no question as to the necessity for Relief Works. They are the only safe means of distinguishing those who cannot earn their daily bread by ordinary labour from those that can. Without Relief Works able-bodied men would be thrown upon the public for want of work, and would get mixed up with such as are really unable to do a full day's work, to the utter confusion of those in charge of State or private Relief.

QUESTION 8.

I am unable to think of any special case in which Government would be justified in interfering with private charity, specially a foreign Government, whose highest and most trusted officers are all foreigners to the country. With the best of motives and the most merciful intentions, no good is likely to result from interference. On the contrary, interference in this case would be a grave error in my opinion, and fraught with evil results.

Section 2.—QUESTION 23.

A Poor House ought to be situated on the outskirts of, and at a little distance from the town, where orchards, mangoe topes and wells abound. Such positions have all the advantages mentioned in the question.

The Poor House compound ought to be walled in, or otherwise securely fenced : deficiency in this respect entails much trouble in the management within.

The material of which walls or fences are made will depend on the locality of the Poor House. If earth cannot be used without difficulty or expense, whatever stuff tatties are usually made of in that locality will do just as well. Thorny plants and shrubs might be extensively utilised.

During the last Famine, that of 1877, the following sheds were found necessary in each Poor House :—

1. Office shed.
2. Store room, godown for implements, godown for articles turned out in the Poor House.
3. Shed for the Police.
4. Dispensary.
5. General Sick Hospital.
6. Hospital for Contagious Diseases. } These sheds are always at some
7. Do. for Epidemic Diseases. } distance from the others.
8. Shed for dead bodies before removal. The bodies of ticket-holders dying in the Poor House are immediately removed to this shed out of the sight of the living.
9. Shed for Orphan Children and Servants.
10. Shed for lying-in women.
11. Cook room.
12. Shed for feeding Mussulmans.
13. Do. Hindoos.
14. Do. for low-castes and Pariahs.
15. Sheds for the Poor to work in.

I never insisted on the applicants stopping altogether in the Poor Houses at which they sought relief, and when the time came when it was found necessary to do so, they stopped away altogether and the Poor Houses had to be closed. Some of the poor, however, did sometimes avail themselves of the option which was at all times given them of becoming permanent inmates of the Poor Houses. They were accommodated in the sheds set apart for feeding the applicants for relief, and as Mussulmans, Hindoos, and other caste people had separate sheds, it was in our power to provide them with separate accommodation.

At one place where a large proportion of the applicants for relief seemed anxious to be taken on as permanent inmates of the Poor House, a site was assigned to them in a line with the Poor House, on which they erected little triangular, delta-shaped sheds out of date leaves and sticks, and bamboo provided by the Poor House. A shed of this description 7 ft. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. was found sufficient to accommodate a couple of men. Protection from sun and rain was secured by the addition of tatties round the sheds.

In this way perfect liberty of action is secured to the poor, while the management has its hands entirely unhampered, and everything works well. Care, however, should be taken to house women, without their natural protectors, separately and by themselves.

The fifteen several sheds enumerated above may well be constructed of thatching, supported by walls, or strong tatties and pillars.

The sheds for lying-in women and for orphan children, the Sick Hospital, and the Cook-house ought to be walled for greater security. These details, however, will necessarily be modified by the character of the locality in which the Poor House is situated. Thus, for instance, at the place where it is proposed to establish a Poor House, houses may be already in existence which may be utilized. This has happened in my own experience here, and I have not failed to take full advantage of it, thus saving a great deal of time, trouble and expense.

QUESTION 24.

The three tests mentioned in the question are no doubt those which must ordinarily be applied to all applicants for admission, though it may sometimes be necessary to waive one or other of the three.

Permanent residence within the walls of the Poor House is a condition neither easy to observe nor expedient to impose. When a whole province is in distress, and the ordinary channels of gaining a livelihood are altogether dried up

when large numbers flock to the centres of public or private charity, often at such times carrying the germs of epidemic diseases, I should be loth to run the risk and responsibility of camping them together in large groups. At this stage, therefore, residence was never insisted on. As soon, however, as times improved and means of livelihood outside the Poor Houses began to be available, and it became a question whether some of the ticket-holders, receiving grub from the public fund, did not go out and earn their day's wages elsewhere, the test of residence was enforced with this result, that such of the applicants as were able to earn a livelihood elsewhere, one and all refused to accept our conditions and went away, leaving only those on our hands who were really destitute and could not do a day's work to earn their bread.

Uncooked victuals, in my opinion, should never be given at a Poor House. It has sometimes happened that the people in charge, finding it inconvenient and troublesome to dole out cooked food, have taken it for granted that the distribution of uncooked victuals must be more convenient to the poor on the ground that it saves time. My experience, however, leads me to quite a contrary conclusion. I have taken pains to question a great number of the poor themselves at different Poor Houses, and have invariably found them unwilling to accept uncooked victuals. The reason is not far to seek. They are generally in that condition of moral and physical prostration and wretchedness, that the process of cooking their food is too much for them, and if compelled to resort to it, the chances are that they would eat their meals in a half-cooked state, most detrimental to their health.

A time for admission ought to be fixed. From early morning to eight or nine o'clock is most convenient. Admissions should be made before a Committee composed of the Medical Officer in charge, the Superintendent of the Poor House, and one or two members of the local committee entrusted with the management of the Poor House by rotation. The Superintendent should be authorized to admit any applicant after that hour whose case may seem to him to be in need of immediate attention.

QUESTION 25.

In my opinion no fresh legislation is necessary. On the establishment of Poor Houses in His Highness' Dominions orders were sent round to all Patels and Patwaries of villages to seek out such of the people as were starving, and provide them with food, and also with the means of conveyance if necessary, and forward them to the nearest Poor House. Some of the Talukdars, however, reported that many of the village people preferred dying at their homes to being removed to a

distant Poor House. They were told thereupon that, as such cases of obstinacy were liable to be taken up under the charge of attempting to commit suicide, the District Authorities would be justified in making resort to a Poor House compulsory. When once brought to a Poor House in the sight of a large number of men like themselves, their reluctance would no doubt be overcome by the effect of sympathy and the actual experience of relief.

QUESTION 26.

Before answering this question I must premise that food has two distinct functions, since it may either be given simply to preserve life, or it may be given to maintain the subject in his normal state of robustness. In the query the former use of food is evidently contemplated, while in my opinion it is the other use of food that we are concerned with.

In His Highness' territory the staple food-grain of the region affected by the last famine is jowari. Experience shows that a pound and a half of jowari swells into a little over five pounds on being cooked.

Hence the following standard of food was adopted after mature consideration at the Poor Houses in my charge :—

Description of Recipients.	Those doing some work.	Those doing no work at all.
Males over 15 years	1½ lb.	1 lb.
Females do.	1½ "	1 "
Children under 3 years .....	.....	¼ "
Do. 6 years .....	.....	½ "
Do. 12 years .....	.....	¾ "
Do. 15 years	1 lb.	¾ "

Women with children at the breast were given ¼ lb. extra per child. These weights are to be understood as having reference to uncooked grain only.

In addition to the above, the following proportion of ingredients were allowed to each seer or two pounds of grain, and frequent changes were made in the material of the diet :—

Salt 1 tola, chillies 2 tolas, tamarind 2 tolas, onions 1 tola—total 6 tolas.

The above standard of food was considered sufficient to preserve men in their normal state of strength and robustness, and the expectation was fully borne out by the results. Such of the sufferers as were taken on when weakened and reduced by starvation, soon picked up sufficient strength under the regimen to be handed over to the Relief Works in progress at the time, and even those that

sought relief only in the last stage of emaciation were brought round in time, and enlisted among the class of poor that did some light work in the Poor House.

The experience of a few weeks was sufficient to prove that the digestive functions of those who sought relief in the very lowest state of emaciation were in such a state of suspension from long disuse that they were unable to assimilate ordinary food. To meet this difficulty, it was resolved, in consultation with the Medical Officers in charge of Poor Houses, to recognise a class of semi-invalids in the Hospitals so as to take in the description of sufferers indicated above, who were thus enabled to recover some of their vitality under medical care before they were taken on the general list of the recipients of relief.

QUESTION 27.

I have entered upon this subject most fully in my report. Suffice it here to say, with reference to the purchase of victuals, that in my opinion advances should be given to trustworthy saokars and dealers, and a slightly advantageous rate compared to the ruling prices should be held out to them as an inducement to procure grain for the use of the Poor Houses. Once this system has been put into full and unimpeded action, it is enough to have a week's supply always in hand. But, if such an arrangement is not practicable, grain should be procured from the handiest market, and a month or two months' supply should always be kept in hand.

The Store Register ought to show daily the quantity of grain in hand, the quantity of fresh supply, the quantity weighed out, and the quantity left in hand. The figures showing daily consumption of grain ought to be checked by the actual number of rations given out. This Register is to be kept by the Superintendent of the Poor House or his clerks, and checked by some members of the committee in rotation, whose signatures should be affixed.

The work of grinding the corn given to the poor should, as far as possible, be carried on within the Poor House. Numbers of women can be found who, although strong enough themselves to do the work, are yet unable to earn wages at the Relief Works from having little children to take care of. These ought to be employed to turn the hand mills, so many hand mills having, besides, an Overseer to look after the women, and to be responsible for the quantity and quality of the work done. Having this work going within the limits of the Poor House has the advantage of enabling a general supervision to be exercised over it, in addition to the facility of giving out grain and receiving the ground meal.

It is the duty of the Poor House officials daily to determine the quantity of corn to be given out for cooking. The estimates for this would of course be based upon the quantity of food actually distributed the day preceding, and the admissions and dismissals for the day.

The Cook-house servants are only concerned with the proper cooking of the quantity of grain given out to them, they have nothing to do with the relative proportion to be distributed to the children, the adults, &c.

The diet to be allowed to the invalids should be regulated entirely by the Medical Officer in charge.

Tinned copper vessels are good for cooking, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of jowar ought to weigh over five pounds when cooked. The Superintendent and the members of the committee, whose turn it may be, should be able to check the daily mass of cooked food upon this calculation.

The distribution of food can only be properly managed if all the other matters that demand attention, from the time that the applicants begin to be admitted, have been properly looked after.

In our Poor Houses applicants were admitted according to the following classification, *viz.* :—those entirely unfit for work ; and those that were only weakened a little from want of sufficient nutriment. A third class consisted of the actual invalids, and those who, though free from disease, were in such an extremely low vital state as to be unable to digest ordinary food.

The first two classes were again sub-divided, the first into Hindoos, Mussulmans and Pariahs, and the second, who were known in His Highness' Poor Houses as "light-workers," were divided into groups according to the description of work they were fit for. Thus, there were the corn grinders employed on the handmills, the rope makers, the attendants of Sick Hospitals, and of orphan children, &c., &c.

Thus, every new admission was relegated to the group to which he belonged, each group having a separate Register of its own, in which the names of the poor admitted in that group were entered in a consecutive series, the register number of each individual being inscribed in a placard and hung round his neck. Besides the register number, the placard bore full particulars showing the group and class to which the individual belonged. The food Register was kept so as to allow of the daily entry of the rations doled out for one calendar month, and contained the names of the recipients, with their age, parentage and place of residence.

The people were ranged in lines during feeding time, according to the groups to which they belonged, and in the order of the numerals borne by the tickets suspended from their necks. And since each group had a fixed place to feed in, and a certain number of them had a waiter, and a certain number of waiters had an Overseer to look after them, the preservation of the order above described was seldom attended with any difficulty. In time, the ticket-holders themselves became so familiar with their position at feeding time, that they fell into their proper places with great precision, and left little to be done in the way of arrangement by the Overseers. I have seen four thousand poor thus ranged at a time, and having their food without the slightest disorder or confusion. A similar order was observed in arranging the light-working poor when at work.

When this order is once established among the ticket-holders, the work of serving them becomes one of comparative ease. The meal already cooked is ladled out in shares according to standard, and each group has its shares told off according to the number of men, women, and children of which it is composed.

A guard was always placed at the entrance of the Poor House enclosure into which no one was admitted who could not show a ticket of admission from the Poor House authorities. This scrutiny was still more strictly observed at feeding time. Each group had its food brought over to the place allotted to it where the Overseers went round along the lines of ticket-holders, Day-Book in hand, checking the number present by putting a dot against their names under the day column, and marking absentees with an A. Strict silence was enforced along the lines of ticket-holders seated in order while this examination went on. Food was then served to each according to the quantity entered against his name in the Overseer's Day-Book. The Overseers, who kept the Day-Book and superintended the distribution of food, were assisted each by a number of waiters. Each Overseer was, moreover, accompanied when engaged on duty by a member of the Local Committee to see that the work was properly done. When all were served, the Overseer and the Member on duty sat down at once to draw up an abstract of the number of men served and the quantity of food doled out, to which they and the Superintendent and the members of the Local Committee affixed their signatures.

The system here described works well in every respect and leaves nothing to be desired. Whether the food served is actually consumed, and whether in some cases it is not carried away and sold or bartered for something else by the recipients, are questions not deserving of serious consideration. Water was

supplied to the ticket-holders at feeding time with the necessary number of earthen vessels to drink out of, and the majority of them consumed all or the greater part of their share of food, and if any ticket-holder saved any portion of his food he was at liberty either to eat it himself at another time, or give it to a relative or friend, or sell or barter it if he pleased. Instead of giving ourselves the trouble to watch cases of sale or barter of food, it is of much greater importance to be careful when admitting the poor that none who does not answer the established tests is taken on. If admissions have been made in strict accordance with these tests, and those to whom tickets have been granted are really deserving of gratuitous relief, we need give ourselves no further concern about their private affairs and their personal inclinations. Thus, for example, when those classed as light-workers, have worked for us seven or eight hours during the day, we are not called upon to be too curious as to how they spend the rest of their time. If the selections have been properly made, it is to be presumed that they are not likely to be able to earn anything extra outside the Poor House. As for those unable to do any work at all, it would be strange if they should discover such inability only in the Poor House, and should be able to earn their bread like other men elsewhere.

Undoubtedly large gangs of the people in distress are seen going about in villages at such times, begging alms from door to door, and causing much annoyance to the inhabitants. This may have led officers concerned with the management of Relief to imagine, that wherever a Poor House is established drawing together the distressed of the entire neighbourhood, these latter are not likely to be contented with the relief afforded them at the Poor House, but would doubtless go about begging all over the place, and would thus obtain their day's food twice over, and would naturally sell or barter the superfluous portion. It must, however, be remembered that of the gangs of beggars seen in villages more than one-half are probably such as are perfectly able-bodied, and fit to be taken on the Relief Works, and a large proportion belong to the class which we have designated by the name of light-workers, and who according to the rules in force in our Poor Houses, are obliged to give seven or eight hours work in return for the relief given them. Setting aside these two classes, the gangs of beggars will be reduced to some few men too weak and worn to do any work, and too insignificant numerically to deserve any special attention.

In short, should the principles on which the working of Poor Houses is based be strictly adhered to, the misappropriation of victuals supplied to the poor by their sale or barter would be reduced to a bare possibility. I do not by any means wish to deny that in some cases a portion of the food served is not actually

consumed by the receivers and appropriated to other uses. In fact I am sure that this does happen, only I do not look upon it as misappropriation and would not go out of my way to put it down.

From my experience of the Poor Houses in His Highness' dominions, I feel satisfied that the victuals given to members of the more respectable classes thrown upon public charity from sheer pressure of famine, and taken on at the Poor House either as "no work" people or as "half-workers," went to feed entire families. Although pressed by want, the better classes of people were unable to bring the female portion of their families with them to receive their share of relief. This, however, did not prevent their bringing their infant children, to whom a share of the Poor House grub was given, because they fell under the category of destitute poor unable to work for their bread.

Under these circumstances, when it is quite clear that any portion of their grub which the recipients can spare goes in most cases to feed others as needy as themselves, we may rest assured the best course is to leave things well alone.

I have treated this subject at great length in para. 23 of my General Report, from which I take the liberty of inserting a short extract here :—

"There is no doubt that some of them, who carry away their share of the Poor House grub, sell such portions of it as they can spare from their own food. At Shorapur I have witnessed some of the Poor House ticket-holders drinking sendhi at the sendhi shop; and other instances perhaps are not wanting. But as at the outside, such delinquents do not number more than one or two per cent. of the total number, I do not see that we need go out of our way to prevent or punish such a very venial offence. Moreover, when the quantity of food served to each individual is regulated according to certain strict rules based upon our experience of the food requirements of the poor, we need not grudge any one an enjoyment procured by the exercise of a self-denial presumably proportionate to his relish for the enjoyment."

The apprehension that adults might under certain circumstances take forcible possession of the share of food given to their own or to other children and appropriate it to their own use, may be dismissed as uncalled for, since every ticket-holder has the option, whenever he likes, of consuming the grub served him at the Poor House premises, where drinking-water and the necessary utensils are always available for his use. The natural guardians of the infants in the Poor Houses are, moreover, in most cases close at hand, either in the Poor Houses themselves or on the Relief Works in that proximity, and are able thus to see that they are not despoiled of their food.

It must unhappily be admitted, however, that where the natural guardians of such children are not employed on Relief Works, or otherwise able to procure their daily bread, the ties of kinship often give way before the demands of hunger and the instinct of self-preservation, and parents are found to appease their hunger with the food given to their children. This, however, was provided against by the institution of some Relief Work in the close neighbourhood of every Poor House. This work had no sort of connection with the Poor House, except that it served as a safety valve to prevent poor and starving people of all kinds attracted by the Poor House becoming a source of embarrassment to the Poor House authorities, since it was an easy matter to refuse admission to those who were able to work, and pass them on to the Relief Work. Children whose parents or natural guardians were not forthcoming, were classed as orphans, and were specially taken care of, as will be mentioned a little further on in answer to question 32 of this section.

With regard to clothing, I think they ought to be given blankets in the cold weather, and the ordinary clothing to which the poor are accustomed in other seasons of the year. The sick and the weakly among them might require warmer clothing, which should be provided in consultation with the Medical Attendant. The value of the Poor House cloths will of course depend on the market value of the material out of which they are made, but on an average, I think, two rupees per head ought to suffice for clothing for one season. Those who are already provided need not be supplied from the Poor House, and the males need not receive as much attention in this respect as the females, for whom decent covering is essential.

It would be out of place, in my opinion, to enforce any strict rules with regard to the daily life of the ticket-holders, such as their time of getting up, washing themselves, or going to bed. The enforcement of any kind of discipline in these matters would only entail hardship on the poor sufferers, and serve no useful purpose that I can see. It is enough to regulate their time of doing work and of having their meals.

With reference to these, I am of opinion that the working ticket-holders should have one-half their allowance of food served them before going to work, and the other half when their day's work is over, while those who do no work should be served only once in twenty-four hours.

In the case of the former, the twice a day meals would prevent their doing work on an empty stomach, or shirking their work, as they very probably would

if food were served only once, after or before working hours. In the case of the latter, time and trouble would be saved, both to them and to the officials who have them in charge, by the arrangement indicated above.

I think nine o'clock in the morning is the most convenient hour for serving these, *viz.*, the non-working ticket-holders. But the feeding time and the working hours of the working class will have to be regulated according to the season and the time of the year.

One day in the week should be set apart for washing. On that day the working ticket-holders should be given a holiday to join the non-workers, and a place should be assigned them where plenty of water might be available, and where they might wash and dry their clothes, and also wash themselves. Women should have a separate place to bathe in and wash their clothes. The Poor House authorities might avail themselves of the general washing day to find out which of the ticket-holders is in need of new clothes.

The Medical Officer attached to the Poor House ought to be present when admissions to the Poor House are made. It is his duty to separate from the rest those who seem to him to stand in need of medical treatment, and to have them removed to the Poor House Hospital. Their diet and treatment are entirely under his control. He must also inspect the ranks of the general ticket-holders when they come to receive their grub, with the view of ascertaining their state of health. The more sickly, if any, should at once be removed to the Hospital, and those suffering from slight indisposition should be treated on the spot. The Medical Officer must also be ready at all times to attend any of the ticket-holders who may be taken ill at any hour of the day or night.

With regard to the employment of the ticket-holders, I am of opinion that, so far as practicable, they should be put to work they have been used to, or to such handicraft as they can easily learn and work at with the help of others. The work they are thus put to should be such as can be performed while seated, or which, at any rate, does not require much locomotion. This will enable us to find occupation for a large class of sufferers, who, though incapable of much exertion requiring frequent locomotion, are yet able to do some work in a sitting posture. The following are some of such works:—

Cotton-carding, cotton-spinning, weaving, rope-making, mat-manufacturing, basket-making.

Ticket-holders who are incapable of being employed at any particular trade or profession ought to be, so far as possible, assigned some other

sort of work within the Poor House—for instance, ministering to the wants of the sick, attendance on orphan children, and on women in and after confinement, the cleaning of the Poor House in and out, grinding wheat for flour, lending a hand in the operations of the kitchen, giving the ticket-holders a drink of water during the distribution of food, and at other times lending a hand in serving out food, and such like work as referred to in the question.

It is unnecessary, however, to lay down any rule as to the number of persons who are thus to wait upon the ticket-holders : such trivial matters ought to be left to the discretion of the Managers of the Poor House, to be dealt with by them as they think proper ; if a special rule were to be framed for everything, and the Managers of the Poor Houses were made to abide by it, serious difficulties would arise.

Again, those that are incapable of performing even such light duties, or those in excess of the number required for such duties, ought to be employed on some easy earthwork outside the Poor House. As already adverted to, it is necessary to open Relief Works in connection with the Poor Houses during the duration of the latter.

The Managers of the Poor Houses should have some portion of the Relief Works farmed out to them, in order to find work for the unemployed hands. But, as this will be a class of enfeebled persons, much labour should not be exacted from them, nor any task work assigned to them. They should receive their cash wages at the rate of half the wages of able-bodied men, and the value represented by the work done by them should be realized from the officer in charge of the Relief Work, and credited in the accounts as profit accruing from the work of half-working ticket-holders. Or they may be put to such other work as may be available.

The industrial works and duties in connection with the Poor Houses enumerated in this reply are those that were in practice in the Poor Houses in His Highness's territory. It was a principle distinctly laid down before ever the Poor Houses were opened that the works on which the paupers were to be put was not intended in any way with a view to profit, or as a help to the Government Relief Fund, but only as a means of impressing upon the people that Government was not going to render any assistance to any one so long as the quantity of work he was able to do was not exacted from him. It is needless to dwell on the importance of starting with this understanding ; suffice it to say that it effectually discourages people resorting to the Poor Houses, so long as they can earn a livelihood elsewhere, unhampered by the rules and observances enforced in a Poor House.

Another important advantage contemplated by this arrangement was that the poor of the more respectable classes, who are ashamed to beg in ordinary times, might, when involved in the common calamity, be able to accept relief at the Poor Houses, without detriment to their self-respect, as a return for work done by them, however disproportionate the assistance accorded might be to their work.

I must also take this opportunity of stating that for services connected with the Poor House that can be rendered by the ticket-holders no paid servants should be entertained. On this principle I even went so far as to permit able-bodied men, who were not, under the ordinary rules of the Poor House, entitled to relief, to be taken on as ticket-holders to be employed in the kind of work here referred to, and such of them as satisfied the Poor House officers by their diligence were allowed eight annas or one rupee per month in cash in addition to the usual grub. I did this with the view to prevent the employment of petty servants in an establishment where thousands are fed daily, and where they have ample opportunities of helping themselves to what would serve them for a half or full daily meal. So far as possible, therefore, those only should be employed to do such offices whose services are in great part paid by the grub they get. Specimens of various Registers kept in the Government Poor Houses are herewith annexed. They are brief and contain all the information that need be recorded. Registers connected with the Hospitals were in charge of the Medical Department, and are therefore omitted in the present Memorandum.

QUESTION 28.

The rules observed in the Relief Work Hospitals should, so far as practicable, be made applicable to the Hospitals attached to Poor Houses. The matters connected with the management of Poor Houses have been treated at length in answering the preceding question. As to the wages to be paid to the sick, reference to which is made in para. 9, I can only add that the diet and other necessaries given under medical advice are sufficient for the sick inmates of Poor Houses, and that no other allowance of any kind need be granted. With reference to question 14 it is needless to mention that a Hospital is a necessary appendage of a Poor House, and no Poor House should be without one.

QUESTION 29.

Care should be taken (and with this view the ticket-holders should be subjected to a weekly inspection) that whenever a ticket-holder on the sick, convalescent, or incapable list has recovered sufficiently to be able

to do any work, he is immediately put to that work; and similarly those on the half-work list, when they gradually recover full working power, should be put to full work. Changes such as these constantly occur, and if a corresponding adjustment in the internal affairs of the Poor House is not effected it suffers in efficiency in the same manner as in the case of a contravention of the regular routine and procedure.

Here I beg once again to draw attention to a subject already adverted to, *viz.*, that the allowance of food to the ticket-holders should be such as to restore and maintain their former strength, and not merely sufficient to keep body and soul together. When the full allowance of food is given, the famished ticket-holders very soon pass from the incapable to the semi-capable, and from that to the full working condition. When they have attained to this last stage of recovery, they ought always to be transferred to the Relief Work.

QUESTION 30.

It is very difficult to ascertain the reality of any alleged distress amongst women who do not appear in public. Yet when the time arrives for opening Poor Houses for males, and females who do appear in public, we should be prepared to accept it as a fact that the *pardanashin* women are in need of such assistance to a greater degree. In my opinion Government has no right to use coercion towards the relatives of such females, unless they are legally bound to maintain them. When a person withdraws his protection from his wife or minor child, Government is certainly entitled to compel him to maintain his wife and children. No instance of this nature, however, it is satisfactory to observe, came under my cognizance during my connection with relief work.

I shall now say a few words on the various modes of relief. One method is to remunerate actual work done, such as mill-turning, cotton-carding, &c. So long as this remuneration is equal to the rate prevailing at the time, we need not stop to inquire whether or not the women to whom or in whose behalf the sums of money constituting the remuneration are paid are entitled to relief, and whether or not these sums really come to their hands. The very fact of the remuneration being in accordance with the prevailing rates is a guarantee that none but those entitled shall be benefited by it. But the fact is that the customary remuneration for labour of this kind is not sufficient for a living. Even in ordinary times the women used to this kind of labour earn what they can by this means in the expectation that the deficiency will be made up by the earnings of the male members of their family, or, maybe, they get helped by other relations, or perhaps

neighbours. At any rate they make shift to make both ends meet. On the occurrence of a famine, not only is the wages for personal labour diminished, but the other sources of assistance which supplied its deficiencies in ordinary times are either wholly dried up or considerably contracted. At such times, therefore, the legitimate wages of the labour of purda women is wholly insufficient to support them. I am satisfied, in fact, that such females cannot eke out a fourth part of their maintenance from these means. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt some broad principle of relief in their favour, which should at the same time preclude the possibility of any portion of the relief being diverted to the benefit of undeserving persons. When the North-Western Provinces were afflicted with a famine in 1860-61, Mr. (now Sir John) Strachey, the then chief executive officer of the Moradabad district, got over the difficulty by selecting a few respectable and influential men in each village to draw up a list of such females, and find them work to do in their own houses. For instance, cotton was sent them to spin, and the quantity of cotton they were found able to spin in the course of a week was sent to them at the end of the week, and a sum equal to their expenses for a week was given them as remuneration, without reference to whatever might be the rate of wages then prevailing. This system answered very well. The respectable character of those charged with the duty, and their knowledge of the circumstances of every family in their village, could be relied on to exclude undeserving persons from the benefit of the relief. At any rate the circumstances did not admit of a stronger guarantee. When in 1877 I undertook the management of the Poor Houses in His Highness's Dominions, I thought of adopting this method of relieving distress among purdah women, having personally witnessed its efficacy in Moradabad, but I was overruled by the members of the local Famine Relief Committees in the districts, who resolved, by a large majority, to convey relief to this class of women without demanding an equivalent of labour at their hands. I had, therefore, to abandon the system, which, as I have said, I had seen adopted with much success during the famine of 1860-61, and had to trust, in the absence of any guarantee, to the general respectability of those charged with the duty, for not permitting public funds to be diverted to the relief of undeserving individuals. As, however, it was absolutely necessary to have some kind of check on the expenditure of public money, we resolved that a moiety of the funds spent on absolutely gratuitous relief should be found by subscription on the spot, the other half being supplied by Government. It was expected thus to give the contributors a personal interest in seeing the funds properly disbursed. Government, however, was prepared to adopt its own line of action in case the local public failed to come forward to take their share of the burden. I am glad to observe that the well-to-do classes of the

famine-stricken towns never failed to discover the generous liberality which was expected from them at such a time. The amount of general subscription and Government grant-in-aid was large enough, after debiting all expenditure, to leave a portion still in deposit in each district. And, when a reasonably large capital was thus brought together, inquiries were made through these same residents who had subscribed to the general fund, and a list was prepared of the females who were found deserving of relief. Every female thus admitted on the relief list was given enough at the commencement of each month to carry her through the month. These remittances were made through the same residents aforesaid, and all these arrangements were under the superintendence of Talukdars, Tehsildars, and other responsible officers of Government. The chances of wrongful defrayal of the funds were thus very much reduced. Each pay-sheet had to be signed by at least two of the residents charged with the duty of distribution, and they had further to attest that the amount entered was actually paid to the women whose names were borne on the sheet, and that they were deserving objects of relief.

The sums granted in relief differed. In districts where the greatest scarcity prevailed Rs. 2-8 per mensem were allowed, and where there was less scarcity only Rs. 2 were given, His Highness the Nizam's Halli Sicca Rupees, Rs. 100 of the present currency, being equivalent to Government Rs. 85.

The sum thus given was not supposed to be sufficient to cover all expenses. It was taken into consideration that the younger and more industrious females, who had in many cases to support their children, and whose wants were comparatively greater than those of older women, would supplement the amount they received in relief from what they would earn in their own way, and the aggregate sum would suffice for all their wants.

Since latterly the grant of relief was not contingent on any service rendered, it also became easy to provide for old and sickly women incapable of any exertion or work.

QUESTION 31.

This question is concerned with another description of paupers, *viz.*, the sickly, feeble, and cripple, who are unable to leave their beds or repair to the Poor House. Of these, the females living in retirement were provided for as mentioned above, but as regards the males no complaint was ever brought to me, and I was therefore never called upon to institute any special inquiries into their circumstances. It is more than probable that such persons are provided for by their well-to-do relations, or by the generosity of the wealthier residents of the town

or village in which they live, since in ordinary times they are thus provided for. Were it not so, cases of this kind would surely come to my notice, because I had frequent occasion to go into the affected districts, and to converse freely with the people in public meetings and private interviews. With all this there is no doubt that in granting relief such cases should always be kept in mind, and, where necessary, provided for.

But there is another class of persons for whose support application was made to me—I mean the *Mashaikh* and fakirs (mendicants). It is admitted that, on religious grounds, this class of men occupy a position of much popular esteem, and generally subsist, in ordinary times, on the gifts and offerings of their disciples, who are mostly people earning their livelihood by labour or cultivation. In times of distress, therefore, when the disciples are themselves helpless and unable to spare anything to their spiritual guides, these latter naturally fall back upon State relief. It was represented to me by some that these mendicants could neither, by reason of the respectability of their position, adopt any trade or profession as a means of providing for their wants, nor, like ordinary paupers, go begging to the Poor House. It was therefore urged that they should be assisted in the same way as purda women—in other words, that the respectability of their position should be maintained, and relief conveyed to them as in ordinary times. This proposition, however, was rejected by a majority of voices in the committees in which the question was mooted, and it was resolved that they should take their chance with ordinary paupers. The argument used by those who came to this resolution was that it was not their duty, at such a time, to squander funds in support of absurd notions of respectability, and they cited the example of former elders of their class, from whom the present generation of mendicants derived their spiritual light, showing how they earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, as the only lawful means of living. I fully concurred with this view of the case, which I think ought to be adhered to on future occasions. The system of invoking private use for the relief of purda women is such a sure remedy against misdirection of charity in times of distress that I should not hesitate to recommend its adoption on every such occasion. The charitable feelings of people in all parts of India, whether Hindus or Mussulmans, are ever prompt to sympathise with distress among purda women of the respectable classes, and on their behalf they are never appealed to in vain.

QUESTION 32.

This question relates to orphan children or those abandoned by their parents. An account of the way in which this class of children were treated in

the territories of His Highness the Nizam is given in the 25th para. of my Report on the management of Poor Houses in His Highness's Dominions, and I therefore think it sufficient to subjoin the para. here. The arrangements mentioned therein can easily be brought into operation whenever necessary :—

“ The arrangement made for orphans and other little children is in every way satisfactory. Women confined at the Poor Houses were taken care of by the managers of the Poor Houses, and all their wants and requirements were supplied in accordance with medical advice. Provision was made, under medical advice, for newborn infants whose mothers' breasts were dried up from hunger. I recollect that the Poor House at Gulburga was supplied with a number of feeding-bottles. Due provision was also made for the maintenance of orphan children, under which designation came also those that were abandoned by their parents or natural guardians. Every infant child was placed under the care of a steady female as nurse, and to every two grown-up children one female was allowed as an attendant. Medicine, food, clothes, and all other requisites for these children were provided in accordance with medical advice. The dresses of the orphans in Poor Houses were nearly all alike, and all wore red caps. It was an interesting sight to see these little children, whom a similarity of misfortune had thrown together, taking their recreation thus arrayed on a morning or evening on the open ground before a Poor House, and to think of the strange vicissitude which had separated them from their parents, and put them under the care of guardians who would have found it difficult to tell where their young charges were born or reared. The courtyard of the Poor House at Gulburga where these children were housed was planted over with trees and shrubs, and embellished as well as the circumstances would permit, and on one of my visits I remember with pleasure seeing these children playing about, as happy as possible, in their little garden. Their personal comforts, and their nursing and medical treatment when sick, were conducted on a generous scale, without regard to expense. These orphans (including children abandoned by their natural guardians) were brought to the Poor House, either when found unattended by their parents, or were sent in by the police when rescued from the hands of those who at such times carry on a traffic in children, the kidnappers being awarded such punishment as appeared expedient, having regard to the exigencies of the time. So long as the pressure of famine lasted, no disposition was made of these orphan children except when chance brought the parents or other relations of any of them to the Poor House, and they recognised and claimed their children, in which case they were made over to them on sufficient security being given. When, by the grace of God, however, famine was over, and the Poor Houses ceased to have any inmates,

attention was turned towards the proper disposal of these children—the only harvest spared by that dread calamity. It was then ascertained that these children were of two descriptions, *viz.*, those who preserved some recollection of their place of residence and could tell the names of their parents, and the mere infants who knew nothing at all. Of these two classes some were found to belong to British territory, and were reported to the British Resident at Hyderabad by the Central Famine Relief Committee, and were, under orders from the officer aforesaid, made over to the Mission at Hyderabad. And of the children belonging to the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, those who could tell where they came from were sent home with every care and under proper escort, to rejoin their parents and guardians, and many were thus enabled to return to the bosoms of their families in health and comfort. The remaining children, of whose parentage or place of birth no trace could be found, were made over to people who expressed a desire to bring them up, on their entering into an agreement, before a judicial tribunal, binding themselves to the following among other terms :—They had to agree that whenever the rightful guardian of the child shall be found and shall express a wish to take him or her away, the child shall be delivered to him without any demur, or demand being made for the cost of his bringing up. Another stipulation was that these children shall at all times be considered free, and on attaining years of discretion shall be at liberty to reside where they choose, and to go whither they list, without any claim on the score of the money spent on them being put forward to prevent or prejudice their liberty of choice. As regards the girls it was further stipulated that they were not to be married before attaining the age of fourteen years. A last condition was that the Government should at all times have power, if any better mode of bringing them up offered, to act accordingly, and the person having charge of the children should give them up without demur. These remarks apply to the children who had come to the Poor Houses under my control, as also the children who came under the care of His Highness the Nizam's Government in the districts and in Hyderabad as orphans. Children of this description continued to come in for a long time during and after the famine. Nor have they ceased to come even now. Some are every now and then rescued or come flying from the clutches of the kidnappers and child-lifters who had kidnapped them during the famine, and kept possession of them without the knowledge of Government, and who are still being prosecuted and punished in the Criminal Courts. These children are in charge of Government, and are being brought up in Hyderabad under the care of a medical officer. Their exact number I do not know.

QUESTION 33.

The mode of relief mentioned in this question, *viz.*, that grain should be purchased at the market rate, and then sold to the poor at a slightly reduced rate, was never practised in any district in His Highness's Dominions, nor is the State in any case, in my opinion, entitled to constitute itself a trading body, and thus interfere with the freedom of private traffic. On the contrary, freedom of traffic is, I believe, the best guarantee the State can seek for a healthy flow of export and import, and a proper play of the principles of supply and demand. In consideration of fostering this freedom of trade, and protecting it from undue interference, the State is certainly entitled to levy customs duties on merchandise.

The mode of relief suggested in the question under reply, irrespective of its being practicable or not, is calculated to strike a fatal blow at the trade of the country. If the State were to step in as the finder of grain for some consumers, private dealers would give up the trade altogether in alarm, and the State would soon find itself committed to supply grain to all consumers, paupers or not paupers.

As to the question whether or not under certain exceptional circumstances such a course may be adopted by the State with advantage, I should say that in my opinion so long as private individuals are forthcoming to carry on trade in grain, and the freedom of trade is unconstrained, no circumstances can arise to warrant the practice of this principle. It is said that on the occurrence of a famine in the reign of the Emperor Aurungzeb such a course was beneficially followed. I receive the information with due deference, and I admire the proverbial thrift and economy of that monarch, but I am rather sceptical as to the extent the effects of his sagacity have been stretched by his historians. Not a hundredth part of the facilities for transport from distant places now offered under the British Government existed in the time of Aurungzeb, and it is not improbable that the number of zealous, able, humane, and trustworthy officers serving under that monarch was not so large as now in Her Majesty's service. Yet experience shows us that, with all the facilities of transport which the Imperial Government can now command in the way of roads and railways, it becomes a matter of grave and embarrassing difficulty in famine times to throw enough grain into an affected district to mitigate the pressure of scarcity and meet the heightened demand. I am not therefore prepared to give credence to the statement that the imperial efforts of Aurungzeb were, unaided, sufficient to carry grain to every part of the country suffering from famine. This much is possible, that, rather than

suffer money from the public treasury to be distributed broadcast without any return in labour, this thrifty and in some respects sagacious monarch had devised such a scheme of relief, which was probably carried into effect, to some extent, in the capital or one or two large cities, and which at this great distance of time is looked upon by his admirers as a great feat of statesmanship and sagacity.