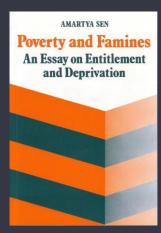
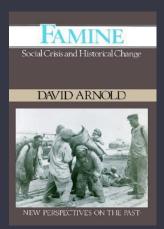
## Learning from the past?

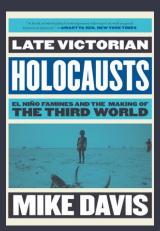
British international famine relief in comparative perspective, 1873-1879

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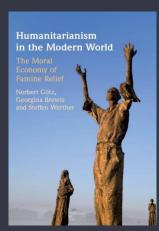
# What can a historical perspective bring to understandings of global food security?







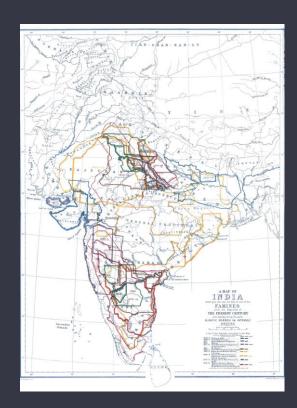




- 1. Contextualising the current global food crisis
- 2. Holistic analysis of humans' relationships to different elements of food systems
  - a. Understanding complex problems in ecological, economic, social, cultural, nutritional, psychological, racial, gendered, and scientific terms, etc.

## Aim + Argument

- Aim: Using a comparative approach to emphasise the role of contingency in approaching humanitarianism and food security
  - o CLUSTER I, 1873-1875:
    - Bengal (1873-1874)
    - Asia Minor (1873-1875)
  - CLUSTER II, 1876-79 (El-Niño Southern Oscillation [ENSO]):
    - Madras (1876-1878)
    - Shanxi ('The Incredible Famine') (1876-1879)
- Perceptions of famine causation influence famine relief methods

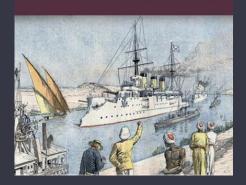


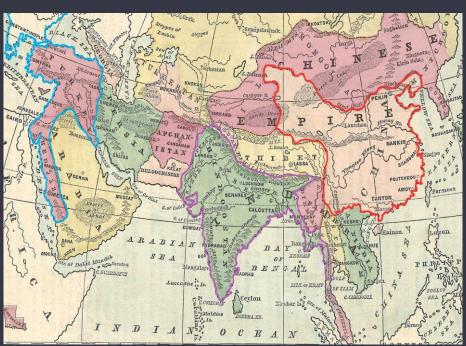
## 1. Context of the 1870s famines

## THE FIRST AGE OF INDUSTRIAL GLOBALIZATION

An International History 1815-1918

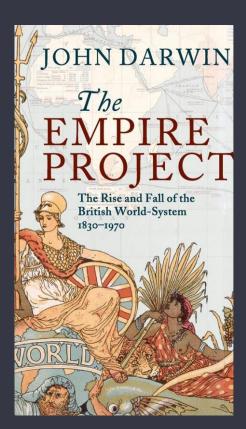
> Maartje Abbenhuis & Gordon Morrell





#### Map key, circa 1870s:

- Ottoman Empire
- India
- Qing Chin



## Major causes of peasant immiseration in India, China, and the Ottoman Empire:

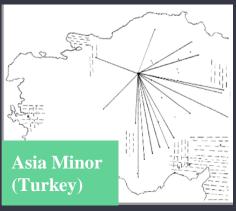
- Aggressive Anglo-European imperial expansion
- Oppressive land taxes
- Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. deforestation, mining, canal building)
- Deficient transport and communications
- Coercive market integration
- Forced shift from subsistence farming to cash crop agriculture
- Agricultural debt spirals
- Dissolution of communal aid structures in favour of centralised state relief

#### 1873-1875





1876-1879

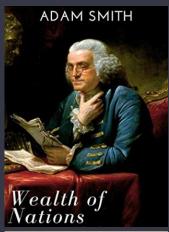


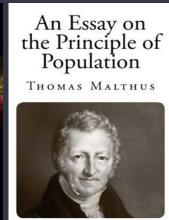


## 1. Context of the 1870s famines (2)

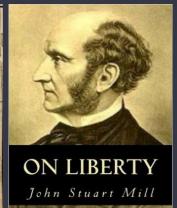
## 2. Understandings of Famine's Causes

- 1870s: no single way of thinking about famine
  - Culturally specific and inflected by particular world views and expertise
- BUT, in broad terms, famine was understood as in terms of a lack of 'civilisation'
  - = racist + paternalistic
    - So-called 'cultural backwardness'
    - Hunger as discipline
    - Lack of 'material progress', e.g. market integration and infrastructure

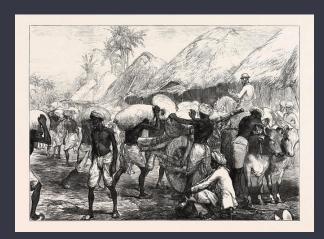








## 3. Prescribing Famine Relief: India





- Famine relief responded to famines in terms of remedying 'a lack of civilisation'
  - Technological and market infrastructure
  - Social reform and discipline
  - Missionary relief encouraging religious conversion
- **BENGAL** = **exceptional**: large-scale state intervention
  - State-run famine relief works on public utilities; gratuitous grain dole; state importation of grain; agricultural loans
- MADRAS = mass mortality due to state non-intervention and emphasis on maximum economy
  - Temple Ration: reduction of daily relief ration from 2500
     calories to 1627 calories (both on hard manual labour)

## 4. Prescribing Famine Relief: Ottoman + Qing Empires

- Famine relief responded to famines in terms of remedying 'a lack of civilisation'
- **Protestant missionaries (and expatriates) distributed** relief, due to Britain's lack of jurisdiction
  - Could not set up famine relief works
  - Relied on cash/grain doles + social services
  - Criticism of Ottoman + Qing state famine relief



### **Conclusions**

- **☑** Our subjective understandings of famine's causes directly influence our responses to it
- ☑ Famine relief, no matter how well-intended, always occurs in a historical context of **unequal power relations**
- ☑ Food insecurity cannot be confined within disciplinary boundaries
  - ☑ Complex problems require similarly complex and interdisciplinary responses

# THANK YOU!

Questions welcome