

FORTY-FIRST ISSUE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

Agricultural Statistics of India

1924=25

Volume I

Area, Classification of Area, Area under Irrigation,
Area under Crops, Live-Stock, Land Revenue
Assessment and Harvest Prices in British India.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



ALOUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1927

PRICE Re. 1 Annas 5 or 25. 3d.

Publications of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India.

[Publications noted below are obtainable from the Manager, Government of India Central Publication Branch, Imperial Secretariat Building, 3, Government Place, West, Calcutta, and all agents for the sale of Government publications. Remittances should be made by postal or money order and should include forwarding charges, as indicated in brackets after each price.]

WEEKLY.

1. **Indian Trade Journal**:—Annual subscription (including postage): Indian R13, and Foreign R18. Single copies (excluding postage):—Current issue As. 4; Back numbers over three months old R1 each.
[Orders may be placed, with prepayment, for particular issues of the Journal, e.g., issues containing Crop Forecasts or those having special supplements.]

MONTHLY.

2. Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. R1-4. (4a.) Yearly subscription R18 *post free*.
3. Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills. As. 2. (1a.) Yearly subscription R2-4 *post free*.
4. Indian Customs Revenue. One anna. (6p.) Yearly subscription R1-2 *post free*.
5. Joint-Stock Companies registered in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Travancore and Hyderabad. As. 2. (1a.) Yearly subscription R2-4 *post free*. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
6. Trade at Stations adjacent to Land Frontier routes. One anna. (6p.) (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)

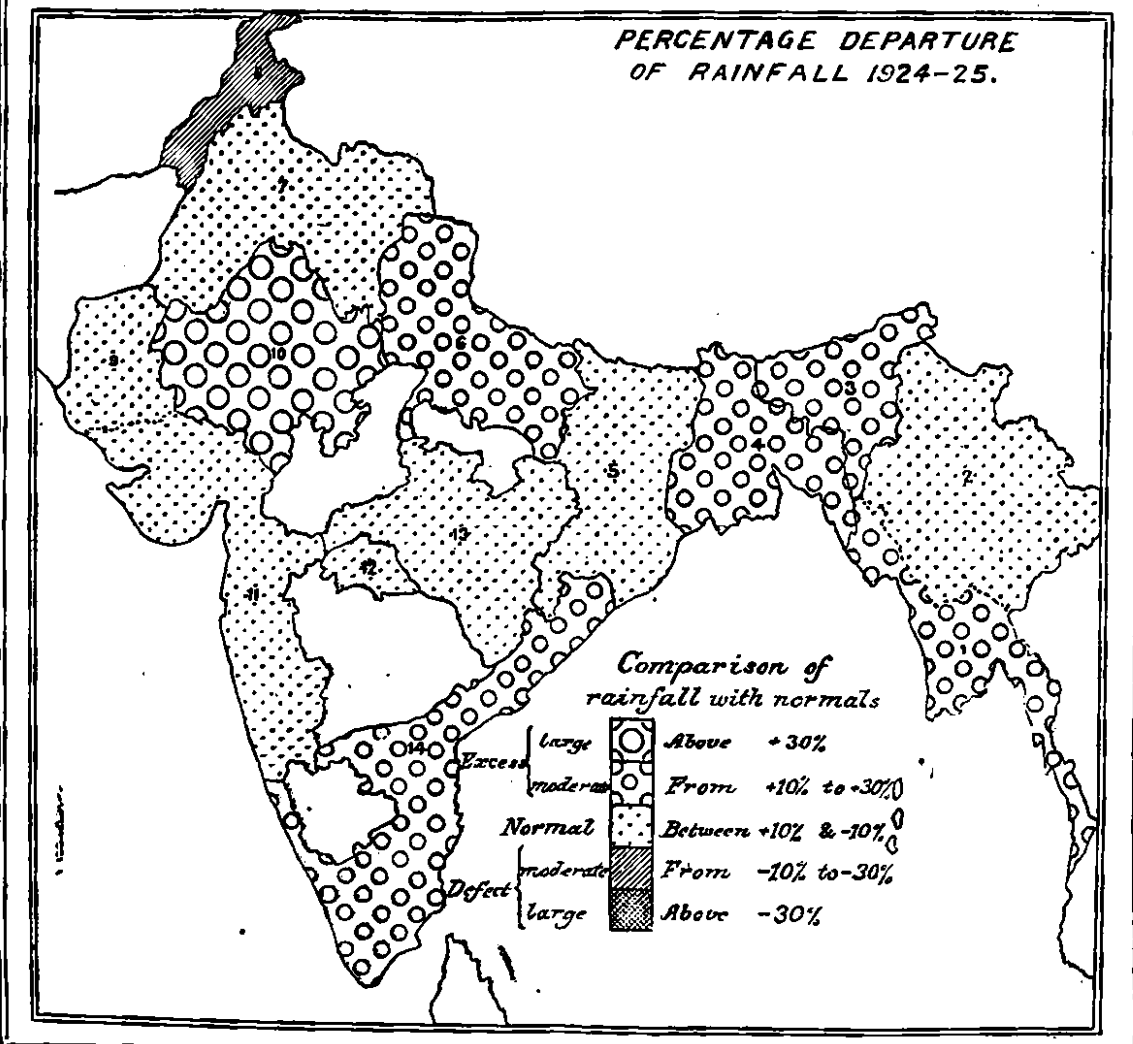
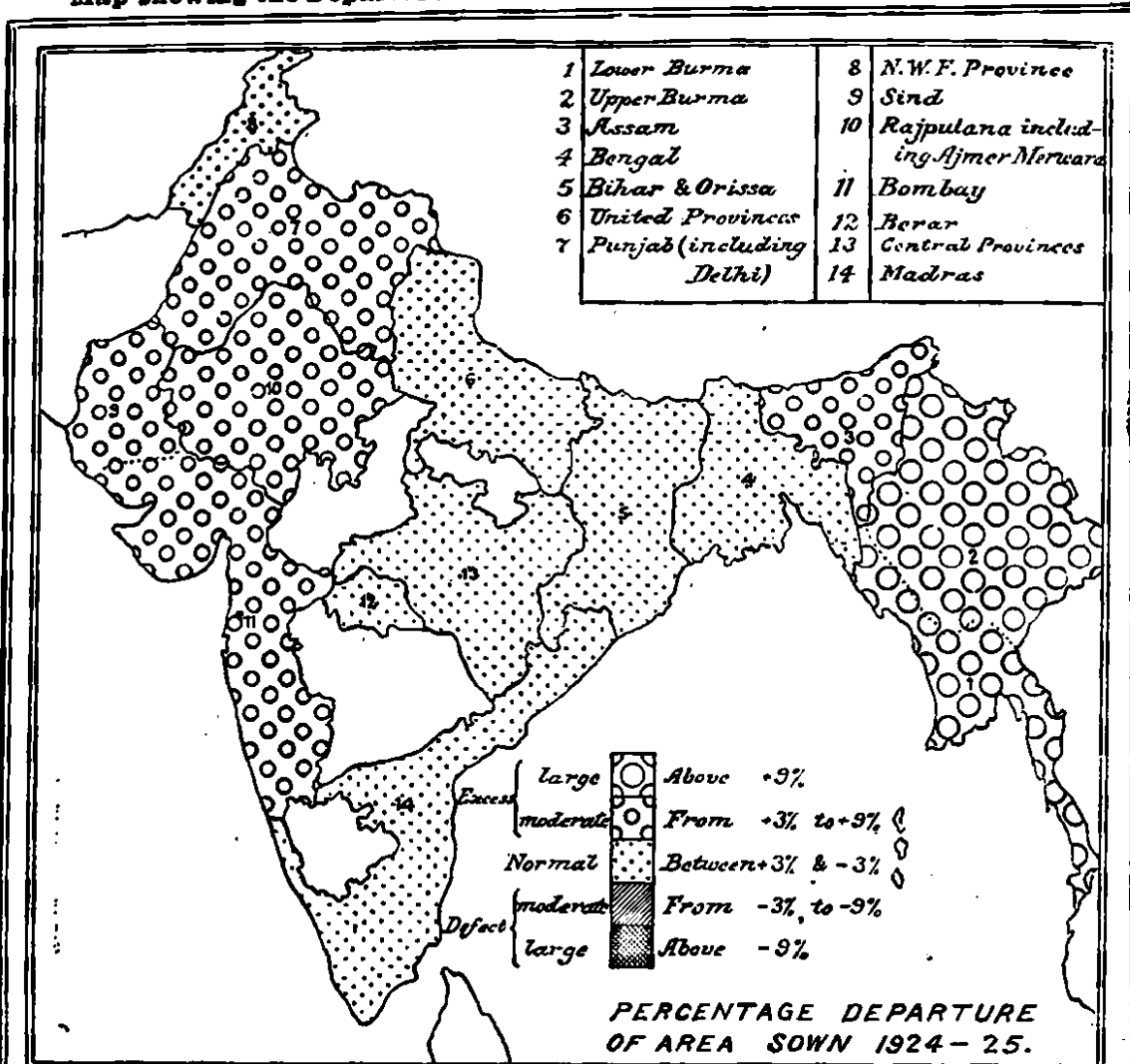
ANNUAL.

7. Review of the Trade of India for 1925-26. R2-2. (4a.)
8. Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India for the Calendar year 1925. R2-2. (2a.)
9. Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India:—
Vol. I.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports for 1924-25. R11-6. (R1-6).
Vol. II.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each port, and tables relating to the trade of Aden and of the French Possessions in India, for the fiscal year ending 31st March 1925. R8-4. (R1-9.)
10. Prices and Wages in India, 1922. R2. (3a.)
11. Statistical Abstract for British India from 1914-15 to 1923-24. R1-6. (10a.)
12. Agricultural Statistics of India for 1923-24—
Vol. I.—British India. R1. (4a.)
Vol. II.—Indian States, 1923-24. R1. (3a.)
13. Summary Tables of the Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1924-25. Anna 1. (1a.) (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*, 22nd April 1926.)
14. Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1924-25. As. 12. (3a.)
15. Indian Tea Statistics, 1924. As. 2. (3a.) (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*, 21st January 1926.)
16. Indian Coal Statistics, 1924. As. 1. (2a.) (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*, 23rd December 1926.)
17. Indian Rubber Statistics, 1925. Anna one. (1a.) (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*, 23rd September 1926.)
18. Indian Coffee Statistics, 1924-25. Anna 1. (1a.) (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*, 27th May 1926.)
19. Joint-Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore and Travancore, 1923-24. R2-8. (4a.)
20. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India, 1924. As. 10. (3a.)
21. Statements showing Progress of the Co-operative Movement in India, during the year 1924-25. As. 12. (2a.)
22. Tariff Schedules—Reprint of Schedules II and III of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894 (as subsequently amended), showing the rates of Customs duties levied on goods imported into, and exported from, British India. For 3 months, January to March 1927. A. 1. (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861—1918 with addenda for 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924. As. 13. (3a.)
24. Crop Forecasts. (Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.) Per copy As. 4. (1a.)
Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (April), 4th (May), Final (August).
Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February), Supplementary (April).
Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jinjili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
Castor—(February).
Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
25. Large Industrial Establishments in India, 1923. R4-4. (4a.)
26. Registration and Publication of Statistics relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. R3-2. (10a.)
27. A Manual on the Preparation of Crop Forecasts in India. As. 8. (2a.)
28. Cotton Map of India, No. 1—Showing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts and States in India. R1. (1a.)
[All communications relating to the supply on payment should be addressed to the Officer-in-charge, Map Record and Issue Office, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.]
29. Crop Atlas of India. R3-4. (6a.)
30. Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per Acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22. As. 8. (2a.)
31. Report on the First Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1919 and April 1920. As. 4. (2a.)
32. Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for 1924-25. R2. (2a.)
33. Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India for 1916—20. (Supplement to Vol. II of the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India.) As. 12. (2a.)
34. Alphabetical Index of the Commodities that enter into the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India, R7-8. (6a.)
35. Commercial Library Catalogue (corrected up to 30th April 1925). R2-9. (4a.)
36. Commercial Library Supplementary Catalogue (corrected up to May 1926). As. 14. (2a.)

Map showing the Departure of sown area and that of Rainfall in 1924-25.



NOTE.—For the actual figures of rainfall, reference may be made to the publication entitled "Rainfall of India" issued by the Meteorological Department.

FORTY-FIRST ISSUE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

Agricultural Statistics of India

1924-25

Volume I

Area, Classification of Area, Area under Irrigation,
Area under Crops, Live-Stock, Land Revenue
Assessment and Harvest Prices in British India.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1927

CONTENTS

	PAGES.
INTRODUCTORY NOTE	i—ix
(1) Map of India showing the departure of area sown and that of rainfall in 1924-25 from the average of the preceding ten years	<i>Frontispiece</i>
CHARTS illustrating—	
(2) Total area sown, area under food crops, current fallows (reversed), and variations in rainfall as compared with normal	} xi
(3) Total wheat area, unirrigated wheat area, and rainfall in wheat-growing tracts (June to February)	
(4) Total cultivable area, total uncultivable area, net area sown, culturable waste other than fallow, and current fallows	
(5) Total area sown, total area under food crops, total irrigated area sown, and total area under non-food crops	
(6) Area under rice, wheat, millets, oilseeds, cotton, jute, and other crops	
(7) Total area sown and area under different crops	
(8) Total live-stock divided between bovine, ovine, and others	
(9) Shares of provinces in the total area under principal crops	
(10) Harvest prices of principal crops	

SUMMARY TABLES

No.		
1.	General summary, 1905-06 to 1924-25	2—3
2.	Area cultivated and uncultivated in 1924-25	4
3.	Area under irrigation in 1924-25	5
4.	Area under different crops cultivated in 1924-25	6—7
5.	Number of live-stock, ploughs, and carts	8—9
6.	Area assessed and incidence of the land revenue assessment on area and population	10—11
7.	Harvest prices of principal crops in 1924-25	12
8.	Comparative statement showing acreage under certain crops in various countries of the World in 1925	13

GENERAL TABLES

I.—	Area in each province during 1920-21 to 1924-25	14—15
II.—	Classification of Area in each province during 1920-21 to 1924-25	16—17
III.—	Area under Irrigation in each province during 1920-21 to 1924-25	18—21
IV.—	Area under crops and specification of crops in each province during 1920-21 to 1924-25	22—29
V.—	Live-stock, ploughs, and carts	30—33
VI.—	Incidence of the land revenue assessment on area and population	34—41
VII.—	Harvest prices of principal crops during 1920-21 to 1924-25	42—43

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—Average yield of principal crops—		
	Introductory note	47—49
	Table	50—53
„	B—Explanatory notes for different tables for provinces	54—64
„	C—Glossary of Vernacular terms used in the Volume	65—68
„	D—Alphabetical List of Crops cultivated in India with their classification in Table IV	69—75
	Index	77—81

Total area and
population of India

The total area of India is 1,818,000* square miles, or 1,163,604,000 acres, with a population of 319 millions according to the census of 1921. This may be divided as follows :—

	Acres	Population
(1) British Provinces (including Indian States within the political jurisdiction of Local Governments and Administrations)	743,764,000	259,352,000
(2) Indian States having direct political relations with the Government of India	368,841,000	56,400,000
(3) Certain specially administered territories in the North-West Frontier Province (Tribal areas, etc.) not included under (1)	16,293,000	2,686,000
(4) British Baluchistan (including administered areas)	34,706,000	421,000
Total	1,163,604,000	318,859,000

No returns of agricultural statistics are prepared either for item (3) certain specially administered territories in the North-West Frontier Province, or for item (4) British Baluchistan.

Table I
Total area.

The total area of the British Provinces (item 1 above) shown in this volume—743,764,000 acres or 1,162,000 square miles—includes 76,118,000 acres, with a population of some 16 millions, belonging to Indian States, which are within the political jurisdiction of Local Governments and Administrations. These States comprise Manipur and the Khasi and Jaintia Hill States in Assam; Cooch Bihar and Tripura in Bengal; the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur in Bihar and Orissa; Rampur, Tehri, and Benares in the United Provinces; the Ambala Division States and the Simla Hill States in the Punjab; the Phulera and Upper Tanawal States in the North-West Frontier Province; the Khairpur State, the Gujarat States (excluding Baroda), the Konkan States, the Deccan States, the Satara Jagirs, and the Southern Mahratta States in Bombay; and the Chhatísgharh States in the Central Provinces. Of these States, agricultural statistics are prepared for most of the States in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and a few States in Bombay; but they are dealt with in Volume II along with the States having direct political relations with the Government of India (item 2).

Thus, by deducting 76,118,000 acres belonging to Indian States from the total area of 743,764,000 acres included in British Provinces, the remainder, 667,646,000 acres, is shown in Table I, and this represents the area of British territory according to professional survey. The professional survey is that carried out by the Survey of India in Northern India, and by the corresponding departments in the Southern Presidencies. The agricultural statistics are, however, prepared in a number of provinces or parts of provinces from "village papers," *i.e.*, papers prepared by the village accountants for the purpose of assessment and collection of land revenue. The area given in the village papers of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Madras, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province differs to some extent from the area ascertained by professional survey. The causes of this difference are: (a) while the surveyed area of a district or province is calculated in block, the area by village papers represents the added total of field and village areas, and (b) the system followed as regards the inclusion or exclusion of areas covered by water, buildings, roads, and rail roads is not uniform in the two sets of returns. Substituting the area by village papers for the area by survey in respect of provinces and tracts where the two sets of returns differ, the actual area of British territory for which statistics are given in this volume is 664,538,000 acres, as against 667,646,000 acres according to the professional survey.

* The difference between this area and that shown in the Census report of 1921 is due mainly to the exclusion of certain tracts of Burma, especially Putao, from the Census return. A considerable part of Putao amounting to over 6 million acres is excluded from the Census report.

This area is, for the purpose of Agricultural Statistics, classified as Table II
Classification of
area shown in the margin. Of the total area, 86,514,000 acres, or 13 per cent, are occupied by forests; and the area not available for cultivation, i.e., land absolutely barren or unculturable or covered by buildings, water, and roads, or otherwise appropriated to uses other than agriculture, amounts to 150,971,000 acres or 23 per cent. The balance, 427,053,000 acres or 64 per cent, represents the area available for cultivation. Of this, 152,894,000 acres, or 23 per cent of the total area, represent culturable waste other than fallow, i.e., land available for cultivation but not taken up, and 47,179,000 acres, or 7 per cent, were kept fallow in the year of report. The net area actually sown with crops during 1924-25 was therefore 226,980,000 acres, or 34 per cent of the total area, as against 222,485,000 acres in the preceding year, or an increase of 2 per cent. If, however, areas sown more than once are taken as separate areas for each crop, the gross sown area in the year of report amounts to 259,784,000 acres, as against 253,662,000 acres in the preceding year. The proportion of the net sown to total area and the number of population per 100 acres of sown area in each province are stated in the margin. The proportion of sown to total area in the year under review was highest in Delhi and lowest in Burma.

	Acres (1,000)	Per cent
Forests	86,514	13.0
Not available for cultivation	150,971	22.7
Culturable waste other than fallow	152,894	23.0
Current fallows	47,179	7.1
Net area sown	226,980	34.2
Total	664,538	100

ings, water, and roads, or otherwise appropriated to uses other than agriculture, amounts to 150,971,000 acres or 23 per cent. The balance, 427,053,000 acres or 64 per cent, represents the area available for cultivation. Of this, 152,894,000 acres, or 23 per cent of the total area, represent culturable waste other than fallow, i.e., land available for cultivation but not taken up, and 47,179,000 acres, or 7 per cent, were kept fallow in the year of report. The net area actually sown with crops during 1924-25 was therefore 226,980,000 acres, or 34 per cent of the total area, as against 222,485,000 acres in the preceding year, or an increase of 2 per cent. If, however, areas sown more than once are taken as separate areas for each crop, the gross sown area in the year of report amounts to 259,784,000 acres, as against 253,662,000 acres in the preceding year. The proportion of the net sown to total area and the number of population per 100 acres of sown area in each province are stated in the margin. The proportion of sown to total area in the year under review was highest in Delhi and lowest in Burma.

	Proportion of sown to total area	Population per 100 acres of sown area
Delhi	59 per cent	224
United Provinces	52 "	129
Bihar and Orissa	48 "	135
Bengal	48 "	195
Punjab	45 "	77
Bombay	40 "	57
Central Provinces and Berar	39 "	56
Madras	37 "	127
North-West Frontier Province	26 "	102
Ajmer-Merwara and Manipur	20 "	140
Assam	18 "	125
Coorg	13 "	120
Burma	11 "	78
British India	34 "	108

in each province are stated in the margin. The proportion of sown to total area in the year under review was highest in Delhi and lowest in Burma.

The term "forests" in the returns of Agricultural Statistics means Forests "any land classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests." Any cultivated area existing within such forests may, however, be excluded from that head and entered in the column "net area sown." The forest areas returned in the Agricultural Statistics do not agree in most cases with those stated in the Reports on the Administration of the Forest Department for various reasons,* the chief amongst which are (1) the forest administration reports and the returns of agricultural statistics relate in many cases to different periods, (2) the administration reports relate exclusively to forests worked by the Forest Department, while the tables of agricultural statistics include, in addition, forest areas administered by district officers, and (3) certain village and other lands not covered by forests but worked by the Forest Department and returned as forest lands by that Department, are not treated as forests in the returns of Agricultural Statistics but are included under the proper heads of cultivated or uncultivated lands as the case may be. Of the total forest area (86,514,000 acres in 1924-25), 23 per cent lies in Burma, 19 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, 15 per cent in the Madras Presidency, 11 per cent each in the United Provinces and Bombay, and the remaining 21 per cent in the other provinces.

Most of the barren and unculturable lands lies naturally in the hilly Area not available
for cultivation tracts of Burma and of Southern India and in the dry and desert regions of north-western India. Burma contains 36 per cent of the total area of the head "not available for cultivation" (150,971,000 acres in 1924-25), the Madras Presidency 14 per cent, Bombay 13 per cent, and the Punjab 8 per cent.

The head "culturable waste other than fallow" shows lands available for Culturable waste
other than fallow cultivation but not yet taken up. It includes areas such as groves not classed in the area sown and also areas under bamboos and thatching grass when not

*For detailed information in respect of provinces, see notes in Appendix B (Table II).

forming parts of forest areas.* Of the total culturable waste land (152,894,000 acres in 1924-25), 39 per cent was in Burma, 11 per cent in Assam, 10 per cent each in the Central Provinces and Berar and the Punjab, 8 per cent in the Madras Presidency, and the remaining 22 per cent in the other provinces.

Current fallows

The maximum period for which land left uncultivated is reckoned as fallow varies according to local laws and customs in the different provinces, from two years in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province to ten years in the Bombay Presidency. After this period the land, if still left uncultivated, is treated as abandoned and included under the head "culturable waste." Owing to this diversity of practice, the classification of area as "culturable waste" and "current fallows" is of doubtful statistical accuracy; a plot of land, for instance, left uncultivated for, say, six years, would be treated as fallow in the Bombay Presidency, but as culturable waste in the Punjab. The total area returned as "current fallow" in 1924-25 was 47,179,000 acres, as against 49,620,000 acres in the preceding year, or a decrease of 5 per cent.

Table III
Irrigation

	Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	
Punjab	49 per cent	where the rainfall is ordinarily heavy, the crops hardly need the help of irrigation, unless there is an unusual scarcity of rain. Of the total area irrigated in 1924-25, the Punjab accounted for 29 per cent, the Madras Presidency 20 per cent, the United Provinces 19 per cent, Bihar and Orissa 12 per cent, Bombay 9 per cent, and the other provinces the remaining 11 per cent. The proportion of irrigated to total area sown in each province is stated in the margin.
North-West Frontier Province	39 "	
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur	31 "	
Madras	27 "	
United Provinces	24 "	
Bihar and Orissa	21 "	
Delhi	13 "	
Bombay	13 "	
Burma	9 "	
Assam	7 "	
Bengal	5 "	
Central Provinces and Berar	4 "	
Coorg	3 "	

The figures of irrigated areas do not take into account areas sown more than once during the year with the help of irrigation, but indicate the extent of land actually irrigated. Counting areas sown more than once as separate areas for each crop, the gross area of irrigated crops was 48,429,000 acres in 1924-25. Of this area 83 per cent was under food crops and the remainder under non-food crops. Of the former 17,067,000 acres were under rice, 8,790,000 acres under wheat, 2,163,000 acres under barley, 1,368,000 acres under jowar, 1,113,000 acres under bajra, 768,000 acres under maize, 1,570,000 acres under sugarcane, and the remaining 7,594,000 acres under other food crops. Of the irrigated non-food crop area, 3,142,000 acres were occupied by cotton. These statistics of irrigated crops are in some cases defective as explained in the notes in Appendix B (page 58) and at the foot of Table III (pages 18-21).

Table IV
Area under crops

The areas cultivated with the different crops represent the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, except in cases where fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops, and in these cases the area first sown is omitted. In cases where two or more crops are grown together on the same field, an estimate is made of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned under the respective crop headings. The estimate is made by the village accountant, or is subsequently determined on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities. In certain tracts, where the village staff does not exist, estimates are framed on the best available information. An exception to the above rule is, however, made in the United Provinces, where the area sown with unimportant mixed crops, for which no separate heading is provided in the provincial crop statements,

* For detailed information in respect of provinces, see notes in Appendix B (Table II).

is assigned to the principal crops by the village accountant. In the same province this procedure is also followed in the case of oilseeds thinly sown in combination with food-grains, and in this case the whole area of the mixed field is assigned to food-grains.

The gross area cultivated with crops covered, as stated before, nearly 260 million acres in 1924-25. The different classes of crops and the area occupied by each class are stated in the margin. Of the total sown area, food-crops occupied

	Acres (1,000)	Per cent of total
Food-grains	200,215	77.2
Condiments and spices	1,432	0.6
Sugar	2,655	1.0
Fruits and vegetables	5,210	2.0
Miscellaneous food-crops	1,142	0.4
Total food-crops (a)	210,654	81.2
Oilseeds	15,014	5.8
Fibres	20,982	8.1
Dyes and Tanning materials	721	0.3
Drugs and narcotics	2,252	0.8
Fodder crops	8,836	3.4
Miscellaneous non-food crops	982	0.4
Total non-food crops (a)	48,787	18.8

about 210,654,000 acres or 81 per cent and non-food crops about 48,787,000 acres or 19 per cent. Of the food-crops, food-grains (cereals and pulses) covered as much as 200,215,000 acres,† or 77 per cent of the total area sown, and other food-crops (condiments and spices, sugar, fruits and vegetables, and miscellaneous food-crops* together) some 10,439,000 acres or only

4 per cent of the total. Of non-food crops, fibres such as cotton, jute, hemp, etc., occupied 20,982,000 acres or 8 per cent of the total area sown, and oilseeds 15,014,000 acres‡ or 6 per cent. The other non-food crops*—dyes and tanning materials, drugs and narcotics (tobacco, tea, coffee, opium, etc.), fodder crops, and miscellaneous non-food crops together—occupied about 12,791,000 acres or 5 per cent of the total.

The area under food-grains (200,215,000 acres) showed an increase of 3,215,000 acres or 2 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The actual

	1924-25 Acres (1,000)	1923-24 Acres (1,000)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Acres (1,000)
Rice	79,306	77,201	+2,105
Wheat	24,848	24,234	+554
Barley	6,970	7,181	-211
Jowar	22,470	21,138	+1,332
Bajra	11,966	13,675	-1,709
Ragi	3,980	4,220	-240
Maize	5,348	5,842	-494
Gram	16,552	14,438	+2,114
Other grains and pulses	28,775	29,011	-236

increase or decrease under each kind of food-grains is stated in the marginal table. It will be seen that rice, wheat, jowar and gram showed increases while others showed decreases. Of the total area shown in the table under food-grains, 19 per cent was in the United Provinces,† 14 per cent in the Madras Presidency, 13 per cent in Bihar

and Orissa, 12 per cent in the Punjab, 11 per cent each in Bombay and Bengal, 9 per cent in the Central Provinces, and the remaining 11 per cent in the other provinces.

The area under oilseeds (15,014,000 acres) showed an increase of 759,000 acres, or 5 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The actual increase

	1924-25 Acres (1,000)	1923-24 Acres (1,000)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Acres (1,000)
Linseed	2,560	2,645	-85
Sesamum	3,525	3,235	+290
Rape and mustard	3,920	3,652	+268
Other oilseeds	5,009	4,723	+286

or decrease under each kind of oilseeds is stated in the margin. Of the total area under oilseeds shown in this table, 25 per cent was in the Madras Presidency, 15 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, 14 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 10 per cent each in Burma and the Punjab, 9 per cent in Bombay, 7 per cent in Bengal, 6 per cent in the United Provinces,‡ and the remaining 4 per cent in other territories.

(a) The total of food crops and non-food crops does not agree with the gross cultivated area stated above for the reasons explained in footnote (b) on page 7.

*For a list of these crops, *vide* Appendix D.

†In the United Provinces, the whole of the area sown with food-grains mixed with oilseeds is shown under food-grains. The area included under food-grains, which was really sown with oilseeds (as a mixed crop), is roughly estimated to have been 4 million acres in the whole province in 1924-25. Excluding this area of 4 million acres under oilseeds, the total area under food-grains in British India in 1924-25 would come to 196 million acres instead of 200 million acres.

‡The figures shown under the several heads of oilseeds in Table IV against the United Provinces represent areas under "pure" oilseeds, i.e., oilseeds sown unmixd with any other crop, excluding the oilseeds which are thinly sown in combination with wheat, barley, gram, and other food crops. If the areas occupied by the scattered oilseeds plants were added up, it is estimated very roughly that they would amount in 1924-25 for the whole of the United Provinces to 4 million acres. Including this area, the total area under oilseeds in British India in 1924-25 would come to 19 million acres.

**Condiments and
spices**

The total area under condiments and spices in 1924-25 was 1,432,000 acres, as against 1,526,000 acres in the preceding year. Spices are grown mostly in the southern parts of India, the Madras Presidency alone accounting for about 46 per cent of the total area under condiments and spices in 1924-25.

Sugar

The total area occupied by sugar-yielding plants in 1924-25 was 2,655,000 acres, as against 3,045,000 acres in the preceding year, or a decrease of 390,000 acres or 13 per cent. Of this area, 2,487,000 acres were under sugarcane, as against 2,880,000 acres in the preceding year. Of the sugarcane area, 52 per cent was in the United Provinces, 16 per cent in the Punjab, 12 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 8 per cent in Bengal, and 4 per cent in the Madras Presidency. The other sugar-yielding plants, namely, date palm and palmyra palm, occupied a total area of 168,000 acres as against 165,000 acres in the preceding year. Of this area the Madras Presidency accounted for 52 per cent and Bengal 33 per cent.

Fibres

Fibre crops occupied 20,982,000 acres in 1924-25, as against 18,414,000 acres in the preceding year, or an increase of 2,568,000 acres or 14 per cent. The actual increase or decrease under the several kinds of fibres is shown in the

	1924-25 Acres (1,000)	1923-24 Acres (1,000)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Acres (1,000)
Cotton	17,414	15,882	+ 2,032
Jute	2,738	2,329	+ 409
Other fibres	830	703	+ 127

marginal table. The area under cotton showed an increase of 13 per cent. Of the total cotton area, 31 per cent was in Bombay, 30 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar, 16 per cent in the Madras Presi-

dency, 13 per cent in the Punjab, and 6 per cent in the United Provinces. The area under jute showed an increase of 18 per cent. Of the total jute area 86 per cent was in Bengal and the remaining 14 per cent in the adjoining provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Assam. Other fibres together also showed an increase of 18 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

**Dyes and Tanning
materials**

The total area under dyes and tanning materials was 721,000 acres in 1924-25. Of this, the area under indigo was 107,000 acres, showing a decrease of 68,000 acres or 39 per cent. Of the total indigo area, 65 per cent was in the Madras Presidency, 15 per cent in Bihar and Orissa, 12 per cent in the United Provinces and 6 per cent in the Punjab. Other dyes and tanning materials covered an aggregate area of 614,000 acres.

Drugs and narcotics

Drugs and narcotics occupied 2,252,000 acres in 1924-25, as against 2,218,000 acres in the preceding year, an increase of 34,000 acres. The actual increase or decrease under each kind of drugs and narcotics is stated in the marginal table.

	1924-25 Acres (1,000)	1923-24 Acres (1,000)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Acres (1,000)
Opium	127	142	-15
Coffee	94	96	-2
Tea	716	713	+3
Tobacco	1,066	1,026	+40
Other drugs and narcotics	249	241	+8

Fodder crops

The head "fodder crops" shows only those crops which are used exclusively as fodder in normal times. These are oats, field vetch, guinea grass, lucerne, fodder jowar, and carob or locust tree. The total area under fodder crops in 1924-25 was 8,836,000 acres, as against 8,764,000 acres in the preceding year.

**Fruits and vegetables
including root crops**

The total area under fruits and vegetable crops in 1924-25 was 5,210,000 acres, the same as in the preceding year. [For the names of the fruits and vegetable crops cultivated in India, see page 27 and Appendix D.]

Miscellaneous crops

The total area occupied by miscellaneous crops, that is, crops not classified under any of the heads specified above, was 2,124,000 acres. Of this, about 1,142,000 acres were occupied by miscellaneous food-crops and about 982,000 acres by miscellaneous non-food crops. [For the names of the crops included under these heads, see footnotes on page 27 and Appendix D.]

**Area sown more than
once**

The total extent of land on which more than one crop was cultivated during the year was 32,804,000 acres, as against 31,176,000 acres in the preceding year.

The statistics recorded in Table V are based on cattle censuses. The census is taken annually in certain provinces and quinquennially in others.* The first general quinquennial census was taken in 1919-20 and the second in 1924-25. Live-stock in cities and cantonments are included wherever it is possible to secure their enumeration. The animals are divided into three classes, namely, (1) bovine, comprising oxen and buffaloes, (2) ovine, comprising sheep and goats, and (3) others, comprising horses and ponies, mules, donkeys, and camels. The total number of live-stock of each of these three classes in each province,

Table V
Live-stock, ploughs
and carts

	Number in thousands				
	Bovine	Ovine	Others	Ploughs	Carts
Madras	22,111	19,269	164	4,472	1,099
Bombay	10,806	6,525	580	1,458	741
Bengal	25,491	6,718	128	4,689	855
United Provinces	31,046	9,627	801	5,042	963
Punjab	15,237	8,738	1,298	2,324	314
Burma	6,257	349	115	783	717
Bihar and Orissa	20,728	7,003	207	3,327	549
Central Provinces and Berar	11,371	1,688	155	1,479	963
Assam	5,785	924	22	1,030	60
North-West Frontier Province	1,090	1,062	201	195	7
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur	458	530	13	45	16
Coorg	133	4	1	29	1
Delhi	155	34	12	18	8
Total	150,978	62,471	3,697	24,891	6,293

together with the numbers of ploughs and carts, is stated in the margin. Of the total number of live-stock of the bovine class (151 millions), which is cattle proper, the United Provinces accounted for 20 per cent, Bengal 17, Madras 15, Bihar and Orissa 14, the Punjab 10, the Central Provinces and Berar 8, Bombay 7, and the remaining provinces 9 per cent. In the case of stock of the ovine class (sheep and goats), however, Madras accounted for 31 per

cent of the total, followed by the United Provinces (15 per cent), the Punjab (14 per cent), Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Bombay (11 per cent each). The table below shows the number of live-stock of the bovine class (cattle proper) per 100 acres of sown area and per 100 of the population in each province :—

	Number of cattle			Number of cattle	
	Per 100 acres of sown area	Per 100 of population		Per 100 acres of sown area	Per 100 of population
Madras	66	52	Central Provinces and Berar	47	84
Bombay	34	60	Assam	97	77
Bengal	108	56	North-West Frontier Province	49	48
United Provinces	88	68	Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur	128	91
Punjab	57	74	Coorg	98	81
Burma	37	47	Delhi	71	32
Bihar and Orissa	82	61			

It will be seen that the number of cattle per 100 acres of sown area ranges between 34 in Bombay and 128 in Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur, while the number per 100 of population varies from 32 in Delhi to 91 in Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur. The average for British India, as a whole, is 67 per 100 acres of sown area and 62 per 100 of the population.

The varieties of land tenure in the different provinces are included in Table VI and are given, as far as possible, under one or other of the following three heads, namely, (1) raiyatwari, (2) zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled), and (3) zamindari (permanently settled). When the revenue is assessed by the State, permanently or temporarily, on an individual or community owning an estate, and occupying a position identical with or analogous to that of a landlord, the tenure is known as *zamindari* or village community; and when the revenue is assessed on individuals who are the actual occupants, or are accepted as representing the occupants, of smaller holdings, the tenure is known as *raiayatwari*. Under either system there may be rent-paying sub-tenants. Zamindari tenure may be either *permanently settled, i.e.*, where the land revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, or *temporarily settled, i.e.*, where the land revenue is fixed for a limited number of years only. Village

Table VI
Land Revenue
Assessment

* In Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Manpur Pargana the census is taken annually; in all other provinces it is taken quinquennially.

communities and *raiyatwari* tenures are, as a rule, temporarily settled, and the land revenue assessed on them is liable to change from time to time.

The following table shows the position in the surveyed areas of the various provinces, as regards the forms of land tenure, according to the latest statistics available, the figures roughly indicating the extent to which the different systems prevail :—

	Raiyatwari	Zamindari (individual proprietors or village communities) settled		Total Acres (1,000)
		Permanently Acres (1,000)	Temporarily Acres (1,000)	
Madras	62,091	29,629	...	91,720
Bombay	74,946	...	3,912	78,858
Bengal . . . . .	...	37,865	11,311	49,176
United Provinces . . . . .	...	7,432	60,391	67,823
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	56,320	56,320
Burma	155,653	...	...	155,653
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	41,889	11,223	53,112
Central Provinces and Berar	23,672*	...	40,429	64,101
Assam	27,547	3,931	1,690	33,168
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	3,383	3,383
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	...	974	797	1,771
Manpur	31	...	...	31
Coorg	1,012	...	...	1,012
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	368	368
Total	344,952	121,720	194,824	661,496

It will thus be seen that 52 per cent of the total area is held by *raiyatwari* proprietors, while 18 per cent is held by permanently settled and 30 per cent by temporarily settled *zamindari* proprietors.

The statistics for this table are collected annually in Burma, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Manpur, the Punjab, Delhi, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces and Berar, and quinquennially in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Bombay, Madras and Coorg. According to the latest statistics available, the total revenue from land

	Total revenue from land (R1,000)	Total popula- tion (1,000)	Revenue per head R a.
Madras	7,28,39	42,319	1 11
Bombay	4,38,38	18,116	2 7
Bengal	2,91,58	45,788	— 10
United Provinces	6,99,58	45,376	1 9
Punjab	5,17,07	20,662	2 8
Burma	5,73,13†	13,212	4 15†
Bihar and Orissa	1,56,60	34,002	— 7
Central Provinces and Berar	2,19,85	13,913	1 9
Assam	1,05,35	7,469	1 7
North-West Frontier Province	25,91	2,276	1 2
Ajmer-Merwara	3,46	495	— 11
Manpur	16	6	2 9
Coorg	3,90	184	2 6
Delhi	4,52	488	— 15
Total	37,67,88	244,286	1 9

(excluding cesses) for the whole of British India amounts to R38 crores. This represents the actual realisable demand † on account of the year, no account being taken either of the collection of arrears for past years, or of amounts remaining uncollected at the end of the year. The marginal table shows the total land revenue assessment, the total population, and the assessment per head of population in each province. For additional details, reference should be made to Table No. 14 on pages 34-41.

Table VII
Harvest prices

Table VII shows prices of staple crops at harvest-time. It will be seen from this table that the average prices of winter rice, rice (unhusked), wheat, barley,

* Including Government forests.

† Sums remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc., are wholly excluded from this total amount in the case of provinces where all remissions are granted within the year to which the return relates, but in provinces where remissions are not granted or are only partially granted within the year, no deduction is made on account of remissions.

‡ Excluding districts for which figures for revenue are not available.

cholum or jowar, bajra, maize, gram, sugar (raw), jute, linseed rape and mustard, and tobacco were higher than in the previous year, while those of cotton, sesamum, and groundnut were lower.

The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the average yield per acre of land of average quality, irrigated and unirrigated, of crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of the standards of normal or average yield, and, if necessary, to revise them, a system of crop-cutting experiments exists in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected, and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the district staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who revises the standards in the light of these returns, local enquiries and personal knowledge. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years, although crop-cutting experiments are usually carried out for the principal crops each year. The table in Appendix A shows the provincial averages as last revised with reference to the crop-cutting experiments and enquiries made up to 1921-22. The district figures are shown in the Blue Book styled "Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22."

Appendix B, as stated before, contains explanatory notes which are essential for the correct understanding of the different tables in the different provinces. Appendices C and D require little or no comment. Appendix C explains the vernacular terms used in this volume, and Appendix D the classification in Table IV of the various crops cultivated in India.

The map, charts, and diagrams exhibited in the volume illustrate—

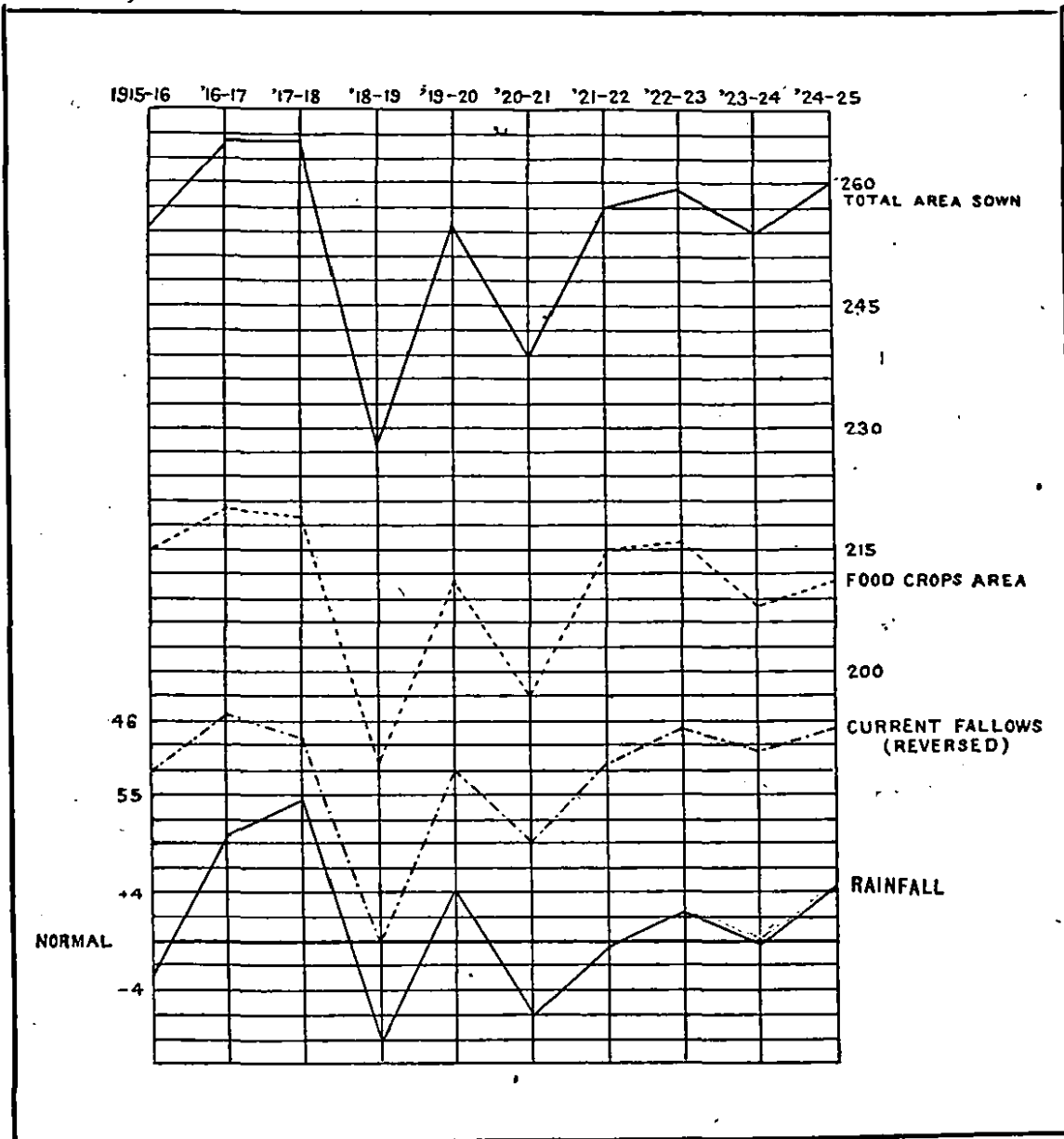
- (1) the departure of sown area and that of rainfall in 1924-25 from the average of the preceding ten years ;
 - (2) variations in rainfall as compared with the normal in relation to the total area sown, food-crops area, and current fallows (reversed) ;
 - (3) the rainfall in wheat-growing tracts (June to February) as compared with the total and unirrigated wheat areas ;
 - (4) total cultivable area, total uncultivable area, net area sown, culturable waste other than fallow, and current fallows ;
 - (5) total area sown, total area under food crops, total irrigated area sown, and total area under non-food crops ;
 - (6) area under rice, wheat, millets, oilseeds, cotton, jute, and other crops ;
 - (7) total area sown and area under different crops ;
 - (8) total live-stock divided between bovine, ovine, and others ;
 - (9) shares of provinces in the total area under principal crops,
- and (10) harvest prices of certain principal crops.

P. M. JOSEPH,

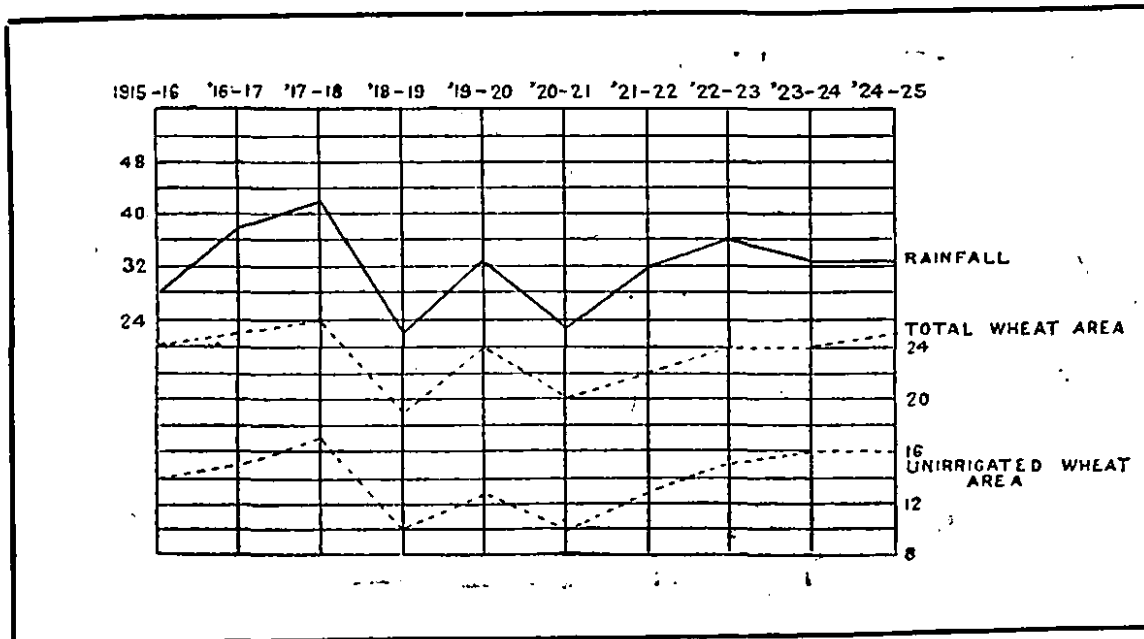
for Director-General.

Calcutta, September 30, 1926.

2. Total area sown, area under food crops, current fallows (reversed) and variations in rainfall, as compared with normal.

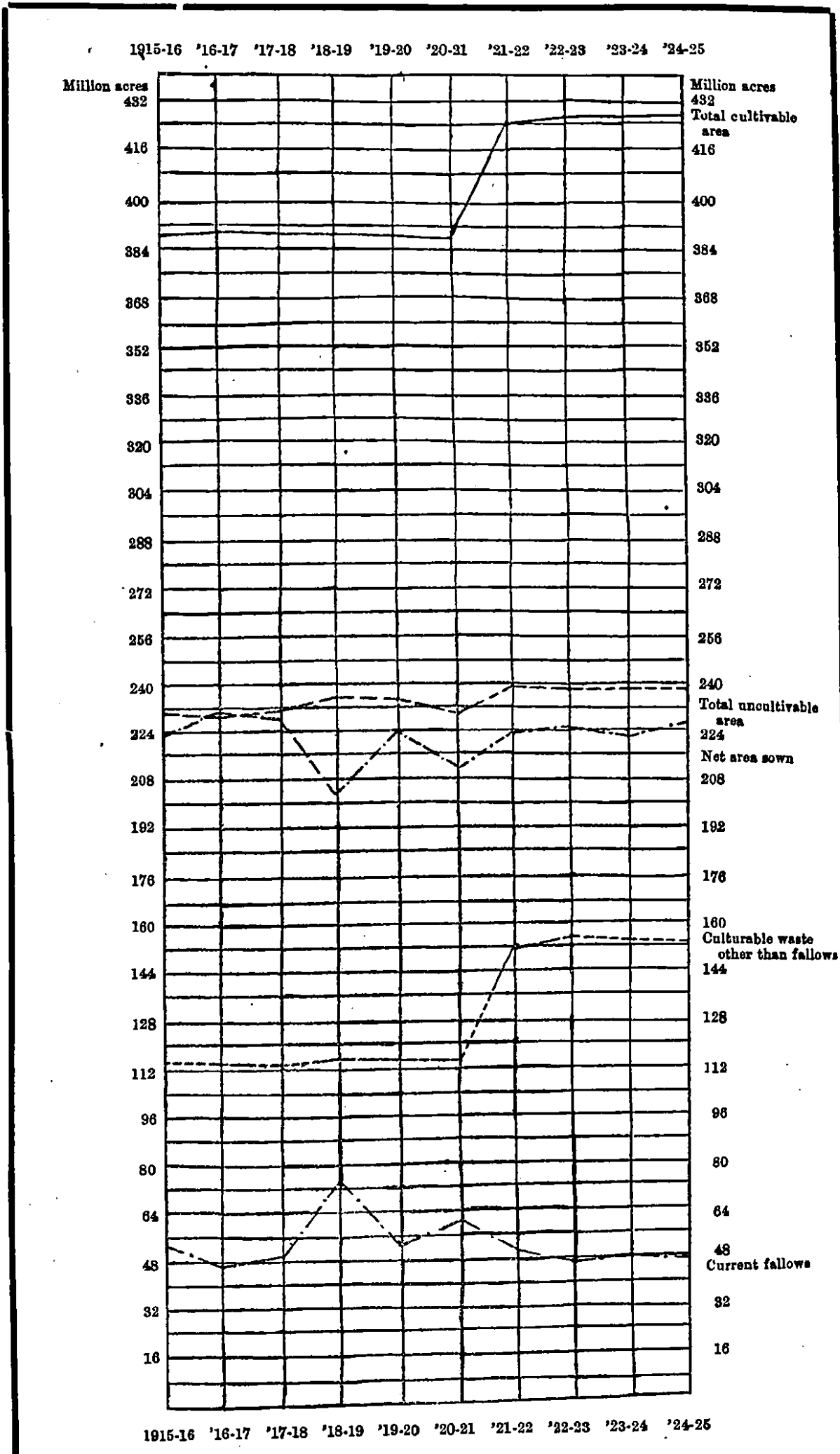


3. Total wheat area, unirrigated wheat area and rainfall in wheat-growing tracts (June to February).



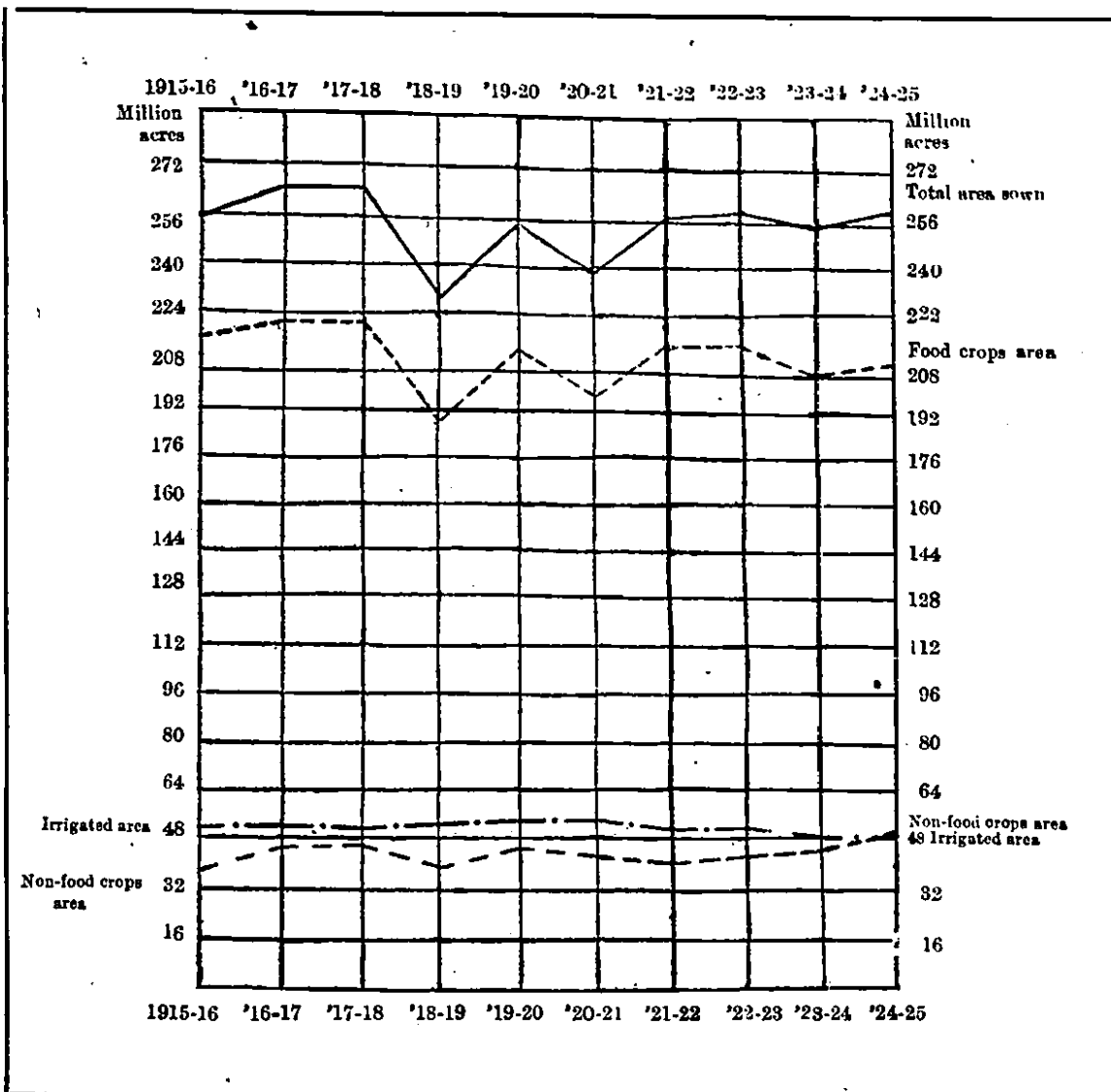
NOTE.—(1) In the above charts figures of area represent million acres, while those for rainfall inches.
 (2) The scale of the curves in Chart No. 3 for "total wheat area" and "unirrigated wheat area" has, in order to effect a better comparison, been made much larger than that used for the curve showing "rainfall."

4. Total cultivable area, total uncultivable area, net area sown, culturable waste other than fallow and current fallows.

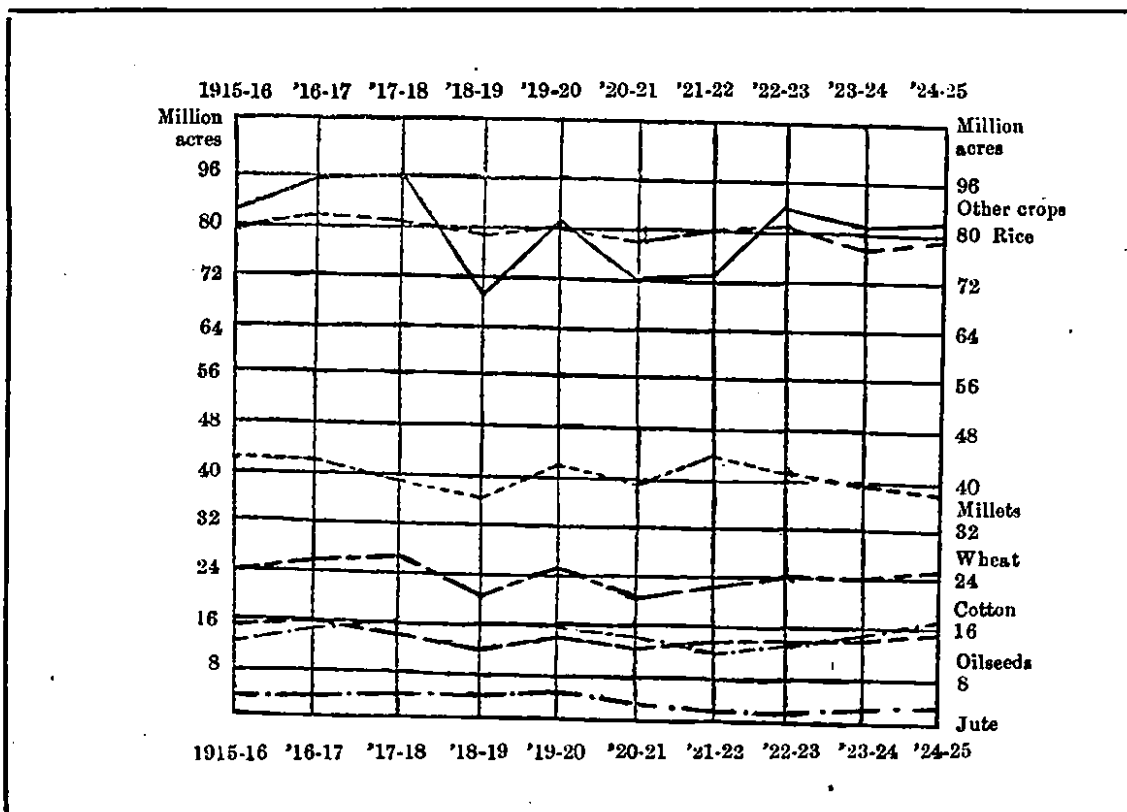


NOTE.— 1. "Total cultivable area" represents the sum of net area sown, culturable waste, and current fallows.
 2. "Uncultivable area" includes the area under forest.
 3. The sudden rise in the total cultivable and uncultivable area from 1921-22 is chiefly due to the addition of certain tracts in Burma from that year.

5. Total area sown, total area under food crops, total irrigated area sown, and total area under non-food crops.



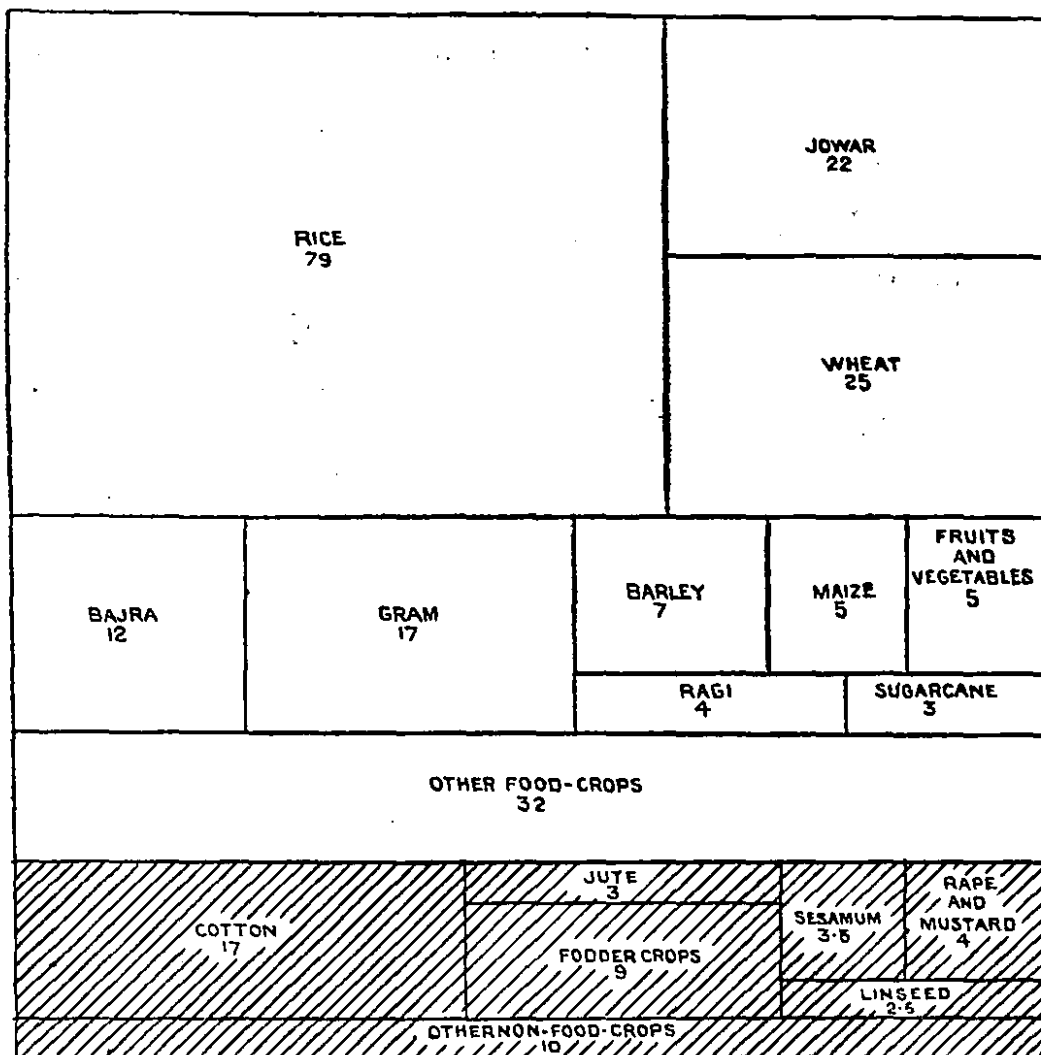
6. Area under rice, wheat, millets, oilseeds, cotton, jute, and other crops.



NOTE.—Millets represent jowar, bajra, and ragi.

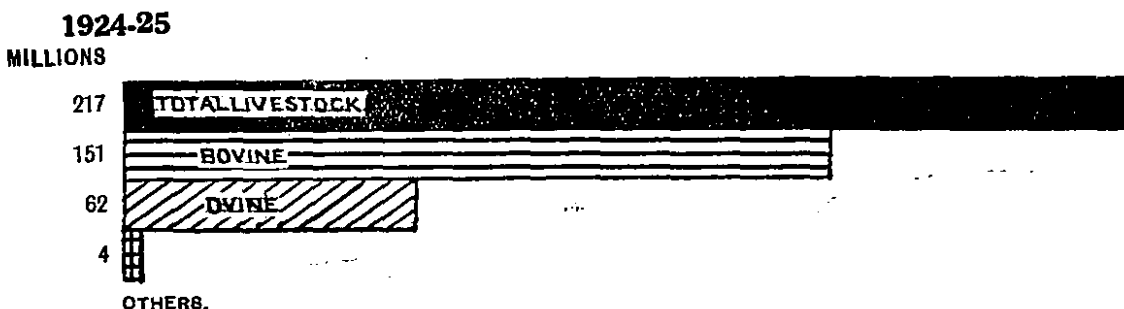
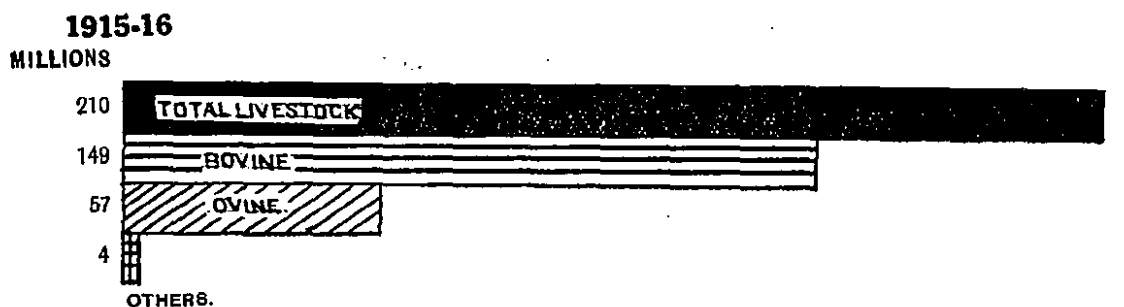
7. Total area sown in 1924-25.

Total area sown	260 million acres
Area under food crops (unshaded)	211 " "
Area under non-food crops (shaded)	49 " "



NOTE.—“Other food crops” are minor food-grains, condiments and spices and miscellaneous food crops.
 “Other non-food crops” are oilseeds other than sesamum, linseed, rape and mustard; fibres other than cotton and jute; dyes; drugs and narcotics; and miscellaneous non-food crops.

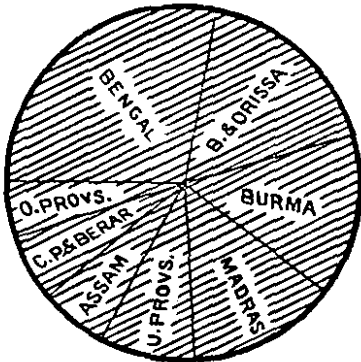
8. Total livestock divided between bovine, ovine, and others in 1924-25, as compared with the year 1915-16.



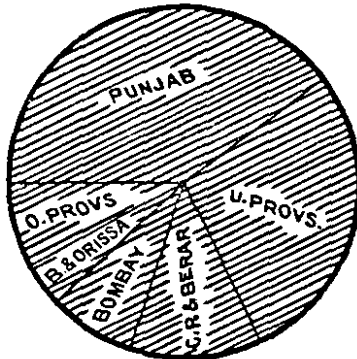
NOTE.—“Bovine” includes bulls and bullocks, buffaloes, calves and buffalo calves.
 “Ovine” includes sheep and goats.
 “Others” include horses and ponies, mules, donkeys, and camels.

9. Shares of provinces in the total area (in acres) under principal crops in 1924-25.

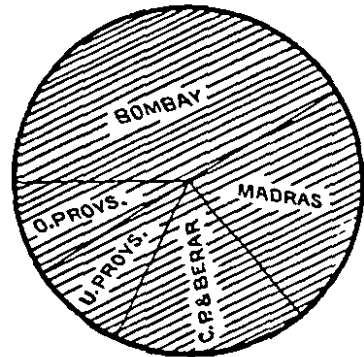
RICE
79 MILLIONS



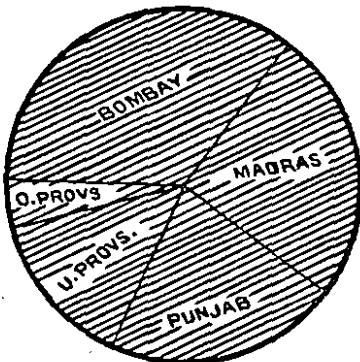
WHEAT
25 MILLIONS



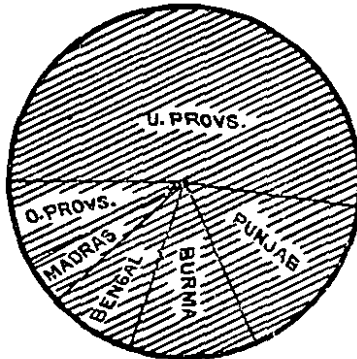
JOWAR
22 MILLIONS



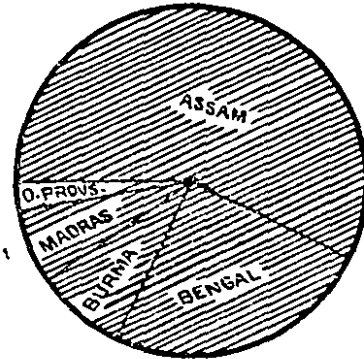
BAJRA
12 MILLIONS



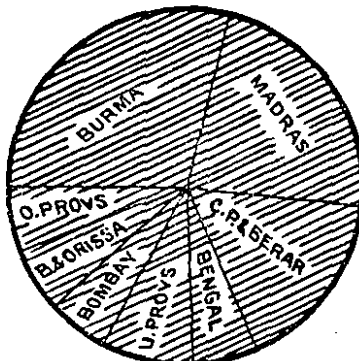
SUGARCANE
2.5 MILLIONS



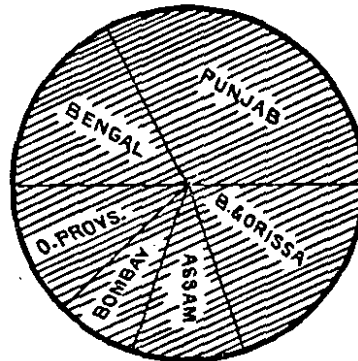
TEA
716,000 ACRES



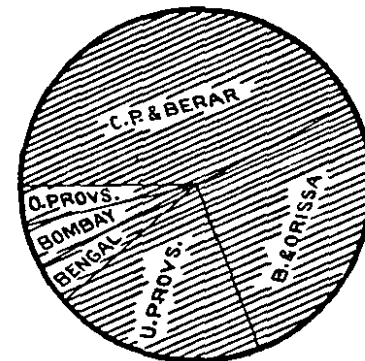
SESAMUM
3.5 MILLIONS



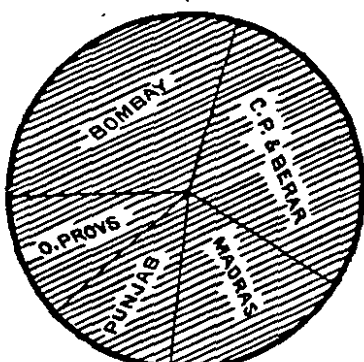
RAPE AND MUSTARD
4 MILLIONS



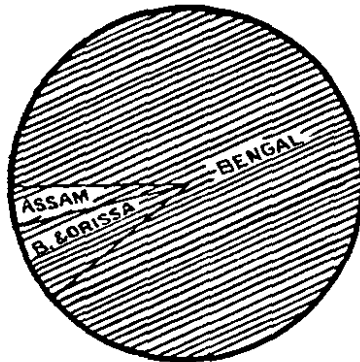
LINSEED
2.6 MILLIONS



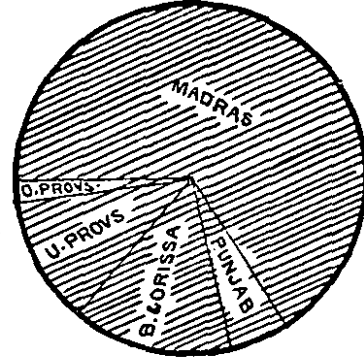
COTTON
17 MILLIONS



JUTE
2.7 MILLIONS

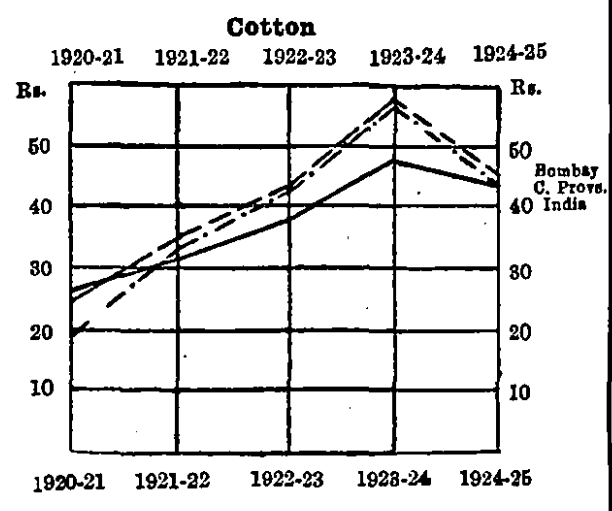
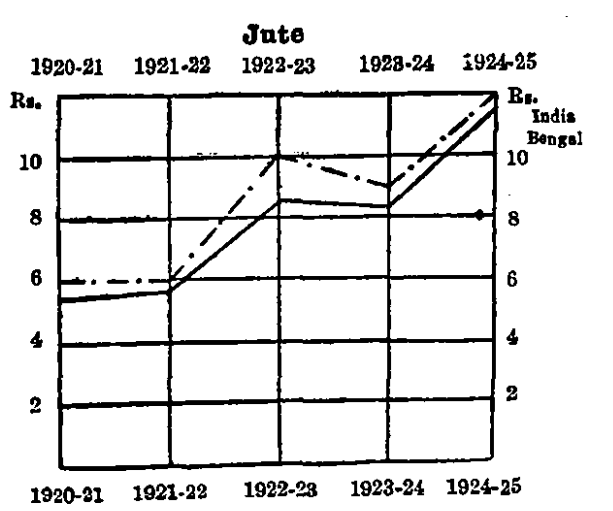
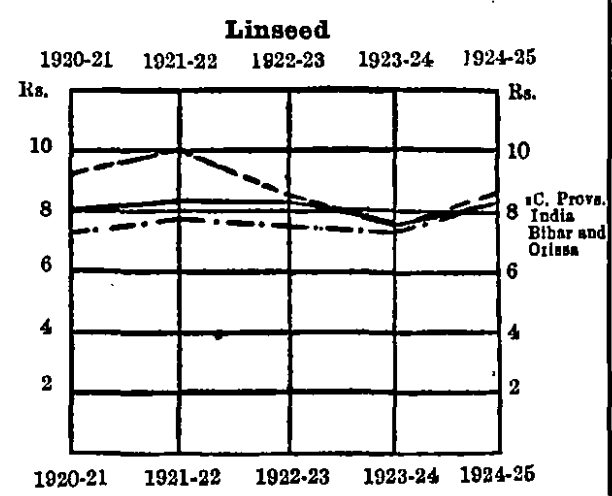
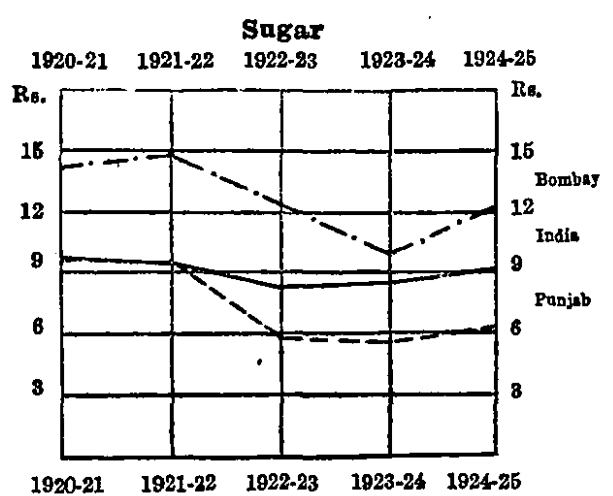
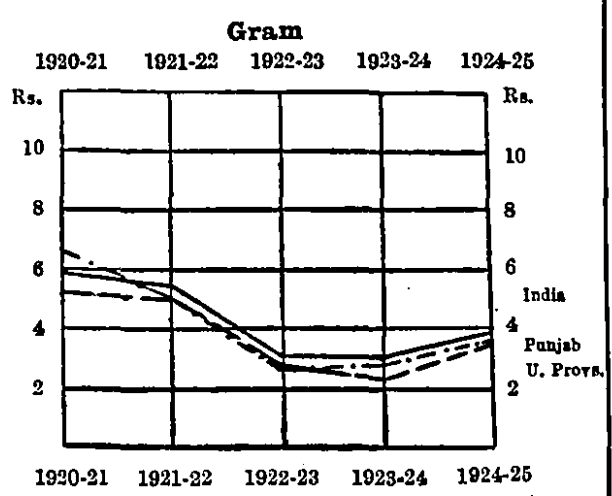
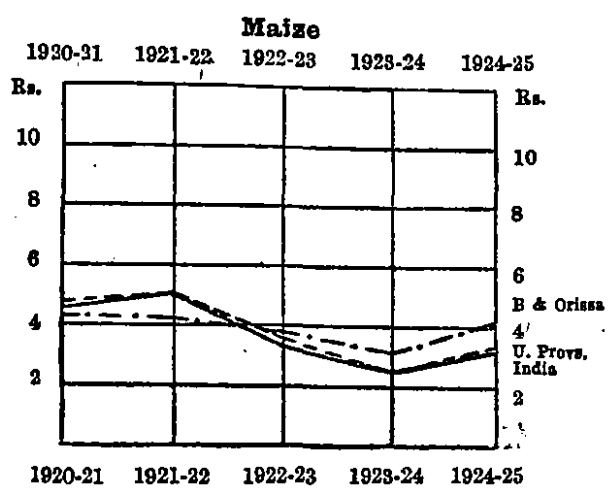
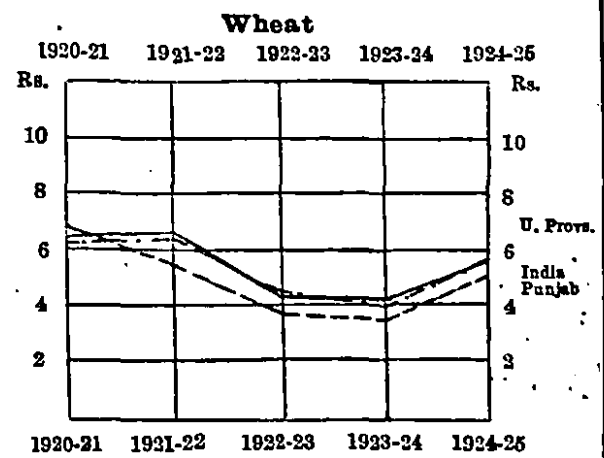
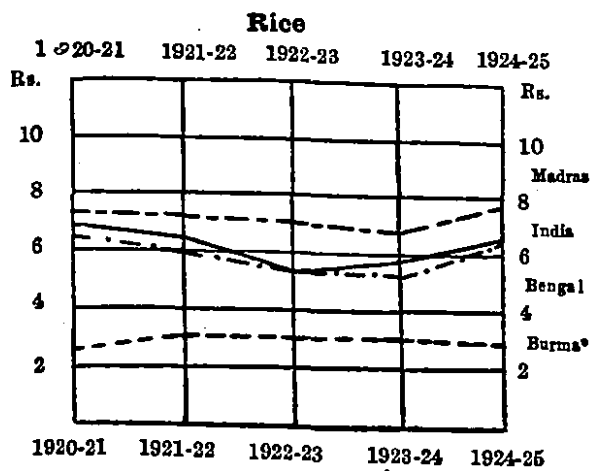


INDIG
107,000 ACRES



NOTE.—In this diagram, the circles for the different crops have no relation to each other ; they simply show the relative importance of each province in respect of each crop.

10. Harvest Prices (Rs. per maund) of Certain Principal Crops in India.



*Relates to rice-unhusked (Paddy)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

The Average Yield per Acre of Principal Crops in India.

A provisional return of the yield per acre of principal crops cultivated in India was first compiled in 1892 from various statistical publications available at the time, such as agricultural and settlement reports, crop forecasts, gazetteers, replies to the enquiries of the Famine Commission, etc. To provide for the periodical revision of the estimates, a system of experimental crop cuttings was prescribed in 1893 by the Government of India, the results of which are reported by Local Governments and Administrations at the close of each quinquennium. The returns for the last quinquennium ending 1921-22 have been received and scrutinised, and tabulated in the appended tables.* These outturns per acre are of extreme importance since these will generally be used during the present quinquennium (ending 1926-27) in estimating the production of crops for which forecasts are prepared.

2. The estimate given is the average outturn on average soil in a year of average character, as deduced from the information obtained from experiments made up to the period under review. When, therefore, this average is multiplied by the average area sown, it should give as near an approximation as possible to the outturn of the crop in an average year. The Departments of Agriculture or Land Records of each province maintain standard estimates of the average yield of land of average quality (usually under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for several crops in each district. The object of the experiments or investigations annually made is to test the accuracy of these estimates and to enable the head of the Department in each province to revise his provincial estimates, when necessary. Should it happen that the period has been one of exceptionally favourable or unfavourable conditions which have affected the experiments reported, this would not necessarily involve a change in the standard estimates for the district or for the province, unless there were other reasons for believing that, as estimates of average yield in an average year, they have been pitched too high or too low.

3. On an examination of the returns for the quinquennium ending 1911-12, it was recognised that the results of the experiments as conducted by the district revenue staff were generally unreliable. A change in the system was therefore considered necessary; and in 1915 the Government of India, with a view to improve the returns, issued instructions to employ as far as possible the expert officers of the provincial Agricultural Department for carrying out experiments on a well-ordered plan in each agricultural tract and for the investigation of average crop outturns in the various provinces. The new system was introduced in the quinquennium ending 1916-17 in some of the provinces mainly as an experimental measure, as explained in the previous report. It appears from the present reports that during the quinquennium under review the new system was not fully carried into effect in most of the provinces. In Bengal, for instance, only cuttings of jute were made by trained officers of the Agricultural Department under expert supervision. In Madras the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department are too few to admit of the results being accepted as representative. In Bombay the new system of experiments conducted by officers of the Agricultural Department continued, but in certain districts, where the kind and value of the land varies widely from field to field, the old method had to be adopted. In Bihar and Orissa crop tests were carried out by the Agricultural Department on a small scale in thirteen districts. In the Central Provinces and Berar the experiments made are stated to be still of doubtful value. In the Punjab officers of the Agricultural Department were only consulted in revising the standards. In Burma, according to the revised instructions, the work was entrusted to the Agricultural Department from the beginning of the quinquennium under review; but as a result of the recommendations of a conference held in 1920 (which were accepted by the Local Government) the work was transferred to the Settlement Officers, on the ground that the cuttings made by them supply sufficiently reliable data for ascertaining the actual average outturns of crops. In the North-West Frontier Province, the work was entrusted to the Agricultural Department

* For district figures, reference should be made to the separate Blue Book styled "Quinquennial report on the Average Yield per acre of principal crops in India for the period ending 1921-22."

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

in the quinquennium under review; but the system, it is stated, has not proved satisfactory on account of inadequate staff. In Mysore results of crop experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department were utilised for checking and revising those of the Revenue Department.

4. As a result of the experiments conducted or investigations made during the quinquennium under review, considerable changes have been made in the averages previously adopted, except in the United Provinces, Bombay, and the Central Provinces and Berar. In Bengal, the yield of autumn rice has been raised from 871 to 888 lbs, of jute from 1,300 to 1,330 lbs, and of sugarcane from 2,963 to 3,004 lbs. In Madras, the average outturn of sugarcane has been raised from 5,040 to 6,420 lbs, of rice from 1,047 to 1,065 lbs, and of cotton from 66 to 78 lbs. In Sind rice has been raised from 1,316 to 1,341 lbs and cotton from 170 to 190 lbs. In the Punjab, the yield of wheat has been raised from 791 to 856 lbs, of gram from 615 to 671 lbs, and of sugarcane from 1,933 to 2,191 lbs. In Assam, the yield of jute has been increased from 1,320 to 1,400 lbs and of sugarcane from 2,016 to 2,128 lbs. In the North-West Frontier Province, the yield of sugarcane has been raised from 2,660 to 2,721 lbs. On the other hand, the standards have been lowered in certain cases. The yield of winter rice has been decreased from 1,036 to 1,029 lbs in Bengal, from 1,234 to 987 lbs in Bihar and Orissa, and from 952 to 896 lbs in Assam. Autumn rice in Bihar and Orissa has been lowered from 800 to 741 lbs. In Madras jowar has been reduced from 696 to 569 lbs, bajra from 624 to 488 lbs, and ragi from 1,092 to 927 lbs. In the Punjab maize has been lowered from 1,040 to 962 lbs and jowar from 470 to 434 lbs. Wheat, barley and bajra in the North-West Frontier Province have been put at lower figures, *viz.* 614 lbs, 880 lbs, and 436 lbs, as against 676 lbs, 907 lbs, and 552 lbs, respectively, in the preceding quinquennium.

5. The statement below compares the average outturns of the major crops in the different provinces. The relative importance of each province in respect of each crop has also been shown by percentages representing the proportion of the total area under each crop in British India cultivated in each province. Tea has been included in this statement, although this crop is not dealt with in the quinquennial returns, the average outturns having been calculated from the special tea returns for the five calendar years ending 1921.

Province	RICE		WHEAT		BARLEY		JOWAR.		BAJRA.	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
Madras . . .	14.2	lbs 1,065	...	lbs ...	...	lbs ...	23.7	lbs 569	23.8	lbs 488
Bombay . . .	2.4	1,230	6.1	575	...	...	35.7	{(d)1,550}	27.7	400
Sind . . .	1.4	1,341	2.1	{(d)1,032 (e) 711}	0.3	{(d) 842 (e)1,069}	2.3	{(e) 816 (e) 892}	6.7	{(d) 591 (e) 319}
Bengal . . .	26.8	{(a)1,029 (b)1,156 (c)888}	0.5	668	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	8.7	900	29.6	1,050	60.2	1,150	10.0	600	19.5	550
Punjab . . .	1.1	777	38.5	856	14.6	825	4.2	434	18.9	425
Burma . . .	13.5	970	0.2	549	...	...	3.0	430	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	19.4	{(a) 987 (b) 800 (c) 741}	5.0	{(f) 984 (g) 451}	18.3	881	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	6.5	624	13.4	600	...	...	20.1	664	...	...
Assam . . .	5.8	{(a) 896 (b)1,008 (c) 706}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	0.1	862	4.2	614	3.5	880	0.3	500	1.1	436
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	...	...	...	...	0.9	1,396	0.2	252	...	...
Delhi . . .	...	...	0.2	792	0.3	830	0.1	585	0.5	529
Coorg . . .	0.1	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter

(b) Spring

(c) Autumn

(d) Irrigated

(e) Unirrigated

(f) Bihar

(g) Chota Nagpur

APPENDIX A—contd.

Province	RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		LINSSEED		SESAMUM	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre.
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Madras . . .	59.2	927	1.6	636	0.9	400 ^(h) 160 ^(g)	...	...	17.8	300
Bombay . . .	14.3	{ (d)1,400 (e)1,060	...	...	4.1	1,200 ^(d) 410 ^(e)	4.9	360	3.7	400
Sind . . .	...	...	...	...	1.0	784 ^(d) 491 ^(e)	...	...	0.7	320
Bengal . . .	...	...	...	...	1.3	826	5.4	467	4.8	503
United Provinces . . .	...	...	34.1	1,100	38.9	800	29.6	500	25.9	280
Punjab . . .	...	...	17.9	962	31.6	671	...	...	..	...
Burma . . .	...	...	8.0	700	...	...	...	...	26.2	160
Bihar and Orissa . . .	20.1	820	27.7	820	11.3	881	26.8	492	...	..
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	...	...	7.9	532	31.1	226	13.0	224
Assam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	336	...	..
North-West Frontier Province . . .	...	...	7.1	1,118	1.7	420	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	...	...	1.1	917	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . .	...	...	0.1	728	0.4	555	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Province	RAPE AND MUSTARD		SUGARCANE		COTTON		JUTE		TEA	
	Percentage area to total area.	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Madras . . .	...	...	4.3	6,420	16.8	78	...	...	6.2	279
Bombay . . .	0.1	625	2.6	6,950	26.7	102	...	...	...	...
Sind . . .	4.1	{ 348 ^(d) 375 ^(e)	...	...	1.8	190	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . .	17.5	485	8.2	3,064	0.4	155	88.2	1,330	26.8	479
United Provinces . . .	40.6	600	52.1	2,600	7.6	170	...	...	1.1	250
Punjab . . .	16.4	440	17.3	2,191	11.6	138	...	...	1.4	164
Burma . . .	...	...	...	...	2.5	90	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa . . .	13.2	492	10.6	2,460	0.5	155	7.2	1,200	0.3	149
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	0.9	2,569	31.4	86	...	...	...	...
Assam . . .	5.0	504	1.3	2,128	0.2	153	4.6	1,400	64.2	561
North-West Frontier Province . . .	1.7	322	1.3	2,721	0.2	92	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	...	...	...	...	0.3	136	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . .	0.1	317	0.3	2,391	...	100	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(d) Irrigated.
(e) Unirrigated(h) Bengal gram.
(g) Horse gram.

INDIA and in the MYSORE STATE

RAJRA (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)			RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)			MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			FRAS AND BEANS			Quinquennium ending	PROVINCE
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both		
..	820	820	881	1901-02	Bengal
..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	820	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
766	545	..	1,298	798	1901-02	Madras
1,020	611	..	1,405	955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
1,020	659	..	1,419	1,075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
860	440	624	1,341	639	1,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	488	..	..	927	..	..	636	..	..	..	1921-22
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	1901-02	Bombay
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	400	..	1,400	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
763	1901-02	Sind
776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
591	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	500	950	..	(2)1,150	(2) 600	(2)1,000	1901-02	United Provinces
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	..	(2)1,150	(2) 600	(2)1,000	1906-07
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	(2)1,150	(2) 600	(2)1,000	1911-12
..	550	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	(2)1,150	(2) 600	(2)1,000	1916-17
..	559	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	(2)1,150	(2) 600	(2)1,000	1921-22
..	820	820	1911-12	Bihar and Orissa
..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	820	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	820	..	..	820	..	..	..	1921-22
635	378	407	1,133	841	943	1901-02	Punjab
595	445	492	..	..	..	1,170	850	1,001	..	..	..	1906-07
521	365	379	..	..	..	1,112	763	908	..	..	..	1911-12
568	416	429	..	..	..	1,324	822	1,040	..	..	..	1916-17
558	409	425	..	..	..	1,281	745	962	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Upper Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	824	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(m) 478 (n) 855	1911-12
..	(m) 732 (n) 745	1916-17	Lower Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1901-02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	700	(m) 570 (n) 750 (o) 710	1921-22	Burma
..	1901-02	Central Provinces and Berar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Assam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,128	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,128	..	..	..	..	1921-22
762	331	402	1,665	583	1,159	1901-02	North-West Frontier Province
693	482	497	..	..	..	1,841	745	1,342	..	..	..	1906-07
704	489	502	..	..	..	1,356	735	1,202	..	..	..	1911-12
784	540	552	..	..	..	1,770	735	1,276	..	..	..	1916-17
571	427	438	..	..	..	1,449	740	1,118	..	..	..	1921-22
..	956	1,428	1,021	1901-02	Ajmer-Merwara
..	..	..	..	..	..	965	860	714	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	946	835	868	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	898	827	934	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,080	400	917	..	..	..	1921-22
600	360	529	840	1916-17	Delhi
..	528	..	..	..	..	912	648	728	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Coorg
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	..	461	950	968	838	1921-22	Average for British India
..	678	1901-02	Mysore
..	..	..	..	..	..	562	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	581	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	728	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	723	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22

(l) *Pisum sativum*,

(n) *Phaseolus lunatus* (red),

(m) *Dolichos lablab* (large white),

(o) *Phaseolus lunatus* (small white).

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

No. 1.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each PROVINCE of BRITISH

PROVINCE	Quinquennium ending	ARHAR (Cajanus indicus)			GRAM (Cicer Arietinum)			LINSEED (Linum usitatissimum)			TIL OR JINJILI (SESAMUM) (Sesamum indicum)		
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Bengal	1901-02(a)	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	402	..	..	..
	1906-07(b)	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	504
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	867	..	..	443	..	..	503
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	828	..	..	467	..	..	..
Madras	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	299	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444	270	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	238	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299
	1921-22	{(f)400 160*
Bombay	1901-02	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	..	360	..	..	400
	1906-07	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
	1911-12	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
	1916-17	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
	1921-22	..	..	..	1,200	410	..	..	360	..	..	..	400
Sind	1901-02	..	..	..	..	469	..	..	..	..	448	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	469	..	..	..	..	448	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	476	..	..	..	..	394	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	604	..	..	..	..	242	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	784	491	..	..	..	..	320	..	..
United Provinces	1901-02	..	750	..	950	800	800	..	500	..	..	280	..
	1906-07	..	750	..	950	800	800	..	500	..	..	280	..
	1911-12	..	750	..	950	800	800	..	500	..	..	280	..
	1916-17	..	800	..	950	800	800	..	500	..	..	280	..
	1921-22	..	800	..	950	800	800	..	500	..	..	280	..
Bihar and Orissa	1911-12	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	402	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	881	..	..	881	..	..	492	..	..	..
Punjab	1901-02(c)	..	..	..	835	634	659	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07 (c)	..	..	..	884	656	701	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12(c)	..	..	..	625	534	549	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	725	588	615	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	768	644	671	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Burma	1901-02	..	..	..	..	645	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	778	..	..	..	..	..	224	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	414	..	..	..	..	..	229	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{(g)225
Lower Burma	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma.	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Central Provinces and Berar	1901-02	..	..	..	..	(e) 662	..	(e) 456	..	..	(e) 389	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	525	..	205	..	..	230	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	532	..	226	..	..	224	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	532	..	226	..	..	224	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	532	..	228	..	..	224	..	..
Assam	1901-02	..	..	..	..	840	..	450	..	..	..	448	..
	1906-07(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	448	..	..	..	448	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	448	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	448	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	..	..	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province	1901-02	..	..	..	832	406	407	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	884	438	439	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	730	449	449	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	726	488	489	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	625	417	420	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	1916-17	..	..	..	..	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	720	552	555	..	..	..	..	..	317
Coorg	1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for British India	1921-22	..	..	840	..	..	733	..	..	402	..	..	259
Mysore	1901-02	..	..	..	..	212*	..	..	..	..	..	231	..
	1906-07	..	..	..	..	229*	..	..	..	..	..	215	..
	1911-12	..	..	..	..	257*	..	..	..	..	..	199	..
	1916-17	..	..	..	..	386*	..	..	..	..	..	252	..
	1921-22	..	..	..	..	389*	..	..	..	..	..	238	..

* Relates to horse gram.
(a) As constituted before 1906.
(b) As constituted before 1912.
(c) Includes Delhi.

(d) Relates to Eastern Bengal and Assam.
(e) Berar.
(f) Relates to Bengal gram.
(g) Average of both Upper and Lower Burma.

INDIA and in the MYSORE STATE—continued.

RAPE AND MUSTARD (<i>Brassica sp.</i>)			SUGARCANE (GUR) (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)			COTTON (CLEANED) (<i>Gossypium sp.</i>)			JUTE (<i>Corchorus sp.</i>)			Quinquen- nium ending	PROVINCE
Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both		
..	..	492	2,460	75	1901-02	Bengal
..	..	492	..	..	2,460	..	..	155	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	492	..	..	2,905	..	..	155	..	..	1,271	1911-12
..	..	490	..	..	2,963	..	..	155	..	..	1,300	1916-17
..	..	485	..	..	3,004	..	..	155	..	..	1,330	1921-22
..	5,127	45	1901-02	Madras
..	..	..	6,089	..	..	66	44	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	6,701	..	..	87	55	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	5,040	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	6,420	..	..	250	68	78	..	..	..	1921-22
..	625	..	6,950	100	1901-02	Bombay
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	625	..	6,950	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	1921-22
653	4,315	102	1901-02	Sind
590	..	..	4,233	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
602	..	..	4,233	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
393	379	..	8,142	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
348	375	..	(A)	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	600	..	2,500	190	130	150	1901-02	United Provinces
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	220	130	160	..	..	..	1906-07
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	220	130	160	..	..	..	1911-12
..	600	..	2,600	..	..	230	130	170	..	..	..	1916-17
..	600	..	2,900	..	..	230	130	170	..	..	..	1921-22
..	..	492	2,460	155	1,200	1911-12	Bihar and Orissa
..	..	492	..	..	2,460	..	..	155	..	..	1,200	1916-17
..	..	492	..	..	2,460	..	..	155	..	..	1,200	1921-22
380	380	331	1,727	1,300	1,655	109	80	103	1901-02	Punjab
404	205	254	1,807	1,288	1,534	78	64	74	..	..	..	1906-07
498	330	398	1,748	1,467	1,686	126	95	118	..	..	..	1911-12
540	339	429	2,038	1,520	1,933	143	104	135	..	..	..	1916-17
550	354	440	2,344	1,669	2,191	144	105	138	..	..	..	1921-22
..	80	1901-02	Upper Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	84	..	..	..	1911-12
..	1916-17	
..	1901-02	Lower Burma
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	90	1921-22	Burma
..	2,390	..	(e) 144	1901-02	Central Provinces and Berar
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	100	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	86	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	86	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	2,569	..	86	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	520	2,200	1901-02	Assam
..	448	..	..	2,688	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	504	..	..	1,904	..	..	154	..	..	1,200	..	1911-12
..	504	..	..	2,016	..	..	153	..	..	1,320	..	1916-17
..	504	..	..	2,128	..	..	153	..	..	1,400	..	1921-22
450	381	388	1,813	183	72	142	1901-02	North-West Frontier Province
516	398	407	2,673	..	..	169	73	142	..	..	..	1906-07
544	411	418	2,430	..	..	173	142	160	..	..	..	1911-12
622	435	450	2,660	..	..	101	115	164	..	..	..	1916-17
457	297	322	2,721	..	..	102	68	92	..	..	..	1921-22
..	192	1901-02	Ajmer-Merwara
..	..	..	..	..	..	169	30	110	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	180	127	170	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	324	93	291	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	176	18	136	..	..	..	1921-22
400	280	..	2,000	1,440	2,391	120	70	100	1916-17	Delhi
..	..	317	2,496	1,344	..	120	70	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	1901-02	Coorg
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-22
..	..	519	2,920	104	1,320	1921-22	Average for British India
..	3,399	52	1901-02	Mysore
..	..	..	3,279	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	1906-07
..	..	..	3,138	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	1911-12
..	..	..	2,559	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	1916-17
..	..	..	2,621	..	..	..	147	..	..	..	..	1921-22

(A) The figures of yield of sugarcane crop have not been shown in the present return as no figures had been reported by district officers owing to the fact, that it is not a staple crop in Sind.

APPENDIX B.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Table I.—Area.

Madras
(Page 14)

Column 2 states the area as ascertained by the provincial Survey Department, supplemented, for tracts which have not come under the operations of that Department, by areas obtained with the computing scale from the Survey of India Atlas sheets of the localities concerned.

Columns 5 and 6.—The statistics for the major portion of the zamindari estates and certain raiyatwari and whole inam villages are based on estimates, owing to the absence of adequate agency for the collection of statistics in these tracts. Of the total area (90,504,463 acres) entered in column 6 for 1924-25 (page 14), 68,115,585 acres are based on actual returns and 22,388,878 acres on estimates.

The total area in column 5 includes the unaccounted-for difference in the Ramnad district between the Atlas sheet scale and traverse area on the one hand, and the estimated areas in the village accounts of unsurveyed areas on the other. The difference was about 952,000 acres in 1923-24 and about 802,000 acres in 1924-25. The difference can be accounted for only if the Survey of Ramnad and Sivaganga zamindari is completed.

Bombay
(Page 14)

Column 2 states the area as returned by the provincial Revenue Survey and Settlement Department, supplemented in the case of Indian States by the return of the Topographical Survey. In Sind, the revenue survey being incomplete the exact area is not known: the column states the area of surveyed tracts *plus* the estimated area of unsurveyed tracts.

Columns 5 and 6.—The figures of column 5 are repeated in column 6, because the areas in village papers are derived from the Revenue Survey records. The figures for all unsurveyed villages are based on estimates. Of the total area (78,858,873 acres) entered in columns 5 and 6 for 1924-25 (page 14), 74,819,322 acres are based on actual returns and 4,039,551 acres on estimates.

Bengal
(Page 14)

The area cadastrally surveyed up to 1924-25 comprises 32,485,569 acres or about 70.86 per cent of the total area of the province (exclusive of Indian States and the Chittagong Hill Tracts).

United Provinces
(Page 14)

Columns 5 and 6.—For tracts which possess no agency for collecting statistics, the figures are based on estimates. Of the total area (68,083,068 acres) entered in column 6 for 1924-25 for the provinces, 60,692,068 acres are based on actual returns and 7,391,000 acres on estimates.

Punjab
(Page 14)

Column 6.—Figures for area in river beds in Gurgaon not accounted for in the revenue papers and for high mountainous tracts in Simla and Kangra are based more or less on estimates. (See also notes to column 3 in Table II, page 56.)

Burma
(Page 14)

Columns 2, 5 and 6.—In districts where there has been no professional survey, estimates framed in the best manner possible are accepted subject to revision from time to time as survey extends.

Approximate figures for the Chin Hills and for the Kachin Hills (in the Bhamo, Myitkyina and Katha districts) have been included from 1906-07 and for the Pakokku Hill Tracts from 1907-08. Feudatory States in Upper Chindwin and Yamethin and the Northern Shan States, which were formerly included in columns 2 and 3 and excluded from columns 5 and 6, are shown, from 1921-22, in columns 2, 5 and 6 and excluded from column 3. Putao, the Southern Shan States and Karenni have been included from 1921-22.

APPENDIX B—continued.

EXPLANATORY NOTES—continued.

Table I.—Area—continued.

Of the total area (155,652,667 acres) for the whole province, 32,079,202 acres are based on actual survey and the balance (123,573,465 acres) on estimates. Burma—contd.
(Page 14)

The area cadastrally surveyed is 50,095,597* acres, which is 94.37 per cent of the total area of the province (exclusive of Indian States). The figures for the remaining area of the province are based more or less on estimates. Bihar and Orissa
(Page 15)

Columns 2, 5 and 6.—For the unsurveyed areas of zamindari estates and waste land grants for which accurate statistics are not available, the figures are based on estimates. In the Central Provinces the zamindars are chiefs of minor importance (or their successors) who, while holding large and compact estates on privileged tenure, have been restricted to the rank of ordinary subjects. For Berar *column 2* states the area as ascertained by the local Survey and Settlement Department. Central Provinces
and Berar
(Page 15)

The figures have been very carefully extracted from the most recent existing maps by the Director of Survey, Assam, and may be taken as approximately accurate to within something under 5 per cent, except the Sadiya and Balipara Frontier Tracts for which the figures have been taken from the Census Report of Assam, 1921. Assam
(Page 15)

Column 2 states the area as given in the settlement records. The area for the Manpur Pargana excludes *jagir* and *inam* villages. Ajmer-Merwara
and Manpur
(Page 15)

Table II.—Classification of Area.

Column 2 includes the area cultivated within forests. The area cultivated with coffee, tea and rubber within forests is, however, excluded from this column and is shown under *column 6*, since the year 1918-19. Madras
(Page 16)

Column 4 includes areas occupied by *babul* and casuarina trees when they do not form parts of forest areas.

Column 5 includes all occupied waste, that is to say, waste portions of land for which revenue is paid.

Column 6.—Of the total net sown area for 1924-25 (33,338,764 acres) stated in this column, 28,118,719 acres are based on actual returns and 5,220,045 acres on estimates.

Figures for unsurveyed villages are based on estimates.

Column 2, so far as Bombay proper is concerned, includes land administered by the Forest Department whether formally declared forest under an Act or not, and differs from the area stated in the forest reports, because in certain localities, where the settlement is incomplete, the original areas are still returned by the Forest Department, while revised areas are returned in this table; also because the revenue records do not always state the most recent revisions. The figures in Sind also do not agree with those in the Forest Administration Report, because the revenue records do not state the most recent alterations of area due to erosion by the Indus which the forest report does, and because, on the other hand, the forest report does not always exhibit the most recent alteration of area effected by the revision of survey, which the revenue records do. Bombay
(Page 16)

Column 3 includes all land recorded at the Survey and Settlement as unculturable, although at times a very small quantity of this land is cultivated.

*Revised provisionally.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table II.—Classification of Area—*continued.*Bombay—*contd.*
(Page 16)

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land thrown out of cultivation is reckoned as fallow is ten years.

Column 6.—Of the total net sown area (27,491,572 acres) in Bombay proper entered in this column for 1924-25, 26,289,222 acres are based on actual returns and 1,202,350 acres on estimates.

Bengal
(Page 16)

Column 2.—The figures represent Government forests and estimates of other forest areas furnished by district officers.

United Provinces
(Page 16)

Column 2 includes forest areas administered by the district officers of some districts. Hence the figures do not agree with those in the Forest Administration Report which excludes these areas. This column also includes the Siwalik Range in the Dehra Dun district.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land left untilled is reckoned as fallow is three years.

Column 6.—Of the total net sown area (35,121,181 acres) entered in this column for 1924-25 for the provinces, 34,517,181 acres are based on actual returns and 604,000 acres on estimates.

Punjab
(Page 16)

Column 2 includes all lands specially allotted to forest growth under the control of Government or any Local Board or Municipality.

Column 3.—This column includes 23,680 acres of river beds in Gurgaon, 15,360 acres of mountain tracts in Simla, and 3,896,930 acres of mountain tracts in Kangra. These areas are not accounted for in the village papers, and the figures are based more or less on estimates.

Column 4 includes large areas of Government waste not allotted for cultivation.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land is reckoned as fallow is two years ; but as a change in classification is not generally made until the year for quadrennial statements comes round, the old classification may be retained from one to three years longer than the prescribed period. In certain districts in the south-west of the province, however, the classification is amended annually.

Burma
(Page 16)

For tracts outside the surveyed area the figures are based on estimates.

Column 2.—The area classed as forests comprises only those areas which are administered by the Forest Department as reserved forests or fuel reserves.

Column 3.—Land not available for cultivation includes all land absolutely barren and all lands covered by buildings, roads, water or otherwise appropriated to uses other than agriculture. In settled tracts the unculturable area is taken from settlement registers, but in the unsettled tracts it is obtained from the best source available.

Column 4 includes land thrown out of cultivation and abandoned and any land under palms and bamboos and thatching grass which is not shown in column 2, 3, 5 or 6.

Column 5 includes all land occupied for agricultural purposes which is left uncultivated. In Lower Burma (excluding the Thayetmyo district) such lands are assessed at privileged rates, but in Upper Burma and in Thayetmyo no assessment is levied on land left uncultivated.

Column 6.—Of the total net area sown (17,046,450 acres) entered in this column for 1924-25 for the whole province, 14,860,274 acres are based on actual returns and 2,186,176 acres on estimates.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table II.—Classification of Area—*continued.*

Column 2.—The figures represent Government forests and estimates of other forest areas furnished by district officers. Bihar and Orissa (Page 17)

Column 2 shows the areas administered by the Forest Department; but the figures differ from those in the Forest Administration Report, because the actual area of the forest is not known owing to incomplete survey, also because excisions made have not yet been taken note of in the forest registers, and because in many cases raiyatwari villages settled, thikadari villages surveyed, clearance leased villages earned in proprietary rights, and villages purchased under the waste-land sale rules, have not as yet been finally disforested and struck off the forest registers. In the case of the Chanda, Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur districts, this column also includes all areas in the zamindars' estates which fall outside the surveyed villages of those estates. These areas are almost wholly under forest and include only a negligible proportion of sparse and shifting cultivation. In Berar, the forest area includes those administered by the Forest Department, but excludes a large area of cultivated land in the Melghat taluk in Amraoti shown as forest in the forest report. Central Provinces and Berar (Page 17)

Column 3 states areas covered with water, hill or rock, and land occupied by buildings and roads. For Berar, it includes village sites, tanks, and land taken up for public purposes or devoted to uses other than agriculture; it also includes unculturable portions of culturable fields.

Column 4 states (1) the waste area within holdings (including fallows of more than three years), (2) land under tree forest which is not administered under any Act dealing with forests, (3) land under scrub jungle or grass, and (4) groves not included in holdings. For Berar, it includes land available for cultivation but not given out.

Column 5.—Land which has been fallow for not more than three years is reckoned as current fallow. For Berar, it includes occupied culturable land left fallow for private reasons such as grazing, rotation, etc.

Column 2.—The figures represent reserved forests, but exclude the areas of forest villages within the reserves which are entered under the appropriate heads of this table. Assam (Page 17)

Columns 3 and 4.—The figures for unsurveyed tracts in Cachar and for permanently settled tracts in Sylhet are based on estimates. In the Assam Valley unsurveyed waste is divided into culturable and unculturable on the assumption that their proportion in the surveyed area holds good.

Column 5 includes generally all lands which are thrown out of cultivation or not cultivated for three years, but which remain in the occupation of leaseholders. Figures for the hill districts (except the plains portion of the Garo Hills) and Sadiya Frontier Tract, are rough estimates.

Column 6.—The figures are obtained from the abstract crop statement for districts which have been cadastrally surveyed. The figures for the permanently settled estates of Sylhet and Goalpara and for the hill districts and the Sadiya Frontier Tract are based on estimates. The figure for the Balipara Frontier Tract represents the area under tea only.

Column 2 includes all lands specially allotted to forest growth under the control of Government or any Local Board or Municipality, and protected village waste administered by the district officer and other waste lands in Peshawar. North-West Frontier Province (Page 17)

Column 4 includes large areas of Government waste not allotted for cultivation.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land is reckoned as fallow is two years; but, as a change in classification is not generally made until the year for quadrennial statements comes round, the old classification may be retained from one to three years longer than the prescribed period. In Dera Ismail Khan classification is arranged according to area of each class of soil actually cultivated each year.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table II.—Classification of Area—*concluded.*Ajmer-Merwara and
Manpur Pargana
(Page 17)

Column 2.—The forest area in Ajmer-Merwara relates to khalsa, jagir and minor istamrar villages, but excludes village lands managed by the Forest Department, which do not technically constitute Government forests.

Table III.—Area irrigated and Crops irrigated.

Madras
(Pages 18-19)

Column 4.—The term "tanks" refers to a particular kind of dammed reservoirs. These reservoirs are formed by enclosing depressions or throwing dams across the valleys of small rivulets and streams to intercept water during the rains.

Column 7.—Of the total area (9,112,514 acres) irrigated in 1924-25, 7,556,724 acres are based on actual returns and 1,555,790 acres on estimates.

Bengal
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 2 to 19.—Areas irrigated from all sources are only estimates, except in the case of areas irrigated from Government canals.

United Provinces
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 2 to 6.—Government canals include private canals except in Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Budaun, and Basti for which districts separate figures for private canals are obtained. There are very few private canals in the United Provinces.

Column 7.—Of the total area (8,495,261 acres) irrigated in 1924-25, 8,459,861 acres are based on actual returns and 35,900 acres on estimates.

Punjab
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 8 to 19 state the gross area irrigated, that is, land irrigated in both seasons is counted twice.

Burma
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 8 to 19 include only crops actually irrigated; for instance, where an unirrigated crop of sesamum is taken off land which is afterwards irrigated and planted with paddy, the area grown with sesamum is not included in this column.

Bihar and Orissa
(Pages 18-19)

Columns 2 to 19.—The figures are only estimates, except in the case of areas irrigated from Government canals.

Assam
(Pages 20-21)

Columns 2 to 19.—Estimates of areas irrigated are available for Sylhet, Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Naga Hills, the Garo Hills, the Lushai Hills and the Sadiya Frontier Tract. In the case of the last five districts; however, the estimates are somewhat incomplete.

North-West Frontier
Provinces
(Pages 20-21)

Columns 8 to 19 state the gross area irrigated, that is, land irrigated in both seasons is counted twice, but areas irrigated more than once in a single harvest are included only once in columns 2—7.

Table IV.—Area under Crops.

Madras
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

Column 39 (fodder crops) states the areas sown with grass and crops solely for fodder. Lands left waste for grazing and on which grass grows spontaneously are not included in this column. It shows crops that in normal times are used only as fodder.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table IV.—Area under Crops—*continued.*

Figures for unsurveyed villages are based on estimates.

Bombay
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

Statistics are not prepared by village or circle officers. The figures entered in this table are estimates. Statistics for jute only are collected through the agency of *panchayats* (village unions). Bengal
(Pages 22-23, 26-27).

The area sown with unimportant mixed crops, for which no separate heading is provided in the provincial crop statements, is assigned to the principal crop by the village accountants. The areas of important mixed crops, namely, wheat and barley, wheat and gram, barley and gram, jowar and arabar, bajra and arabar, and cotton and arabar, for which separate headings are provided in the crop statements, are distributed in accordance with prescribed formulæ and entered under the crops of which they are composed. United Provinces
(Pages 22-23, 26-27).

Columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10.—The whole of the area of the land planted with food grains, wheat, barley, etc., mixed with oilseeds, is shown under food-grains in this table. The area sown under food-grains which was really planted with oilseeds (as a mixed crop) is roughly estimated to have been 4,009,000 acres in the whole of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1924-25.

Columns 12, 13 and 14.—The figures shown in these columns represent areas under "pure" oilseeds, *i.e.*, oilseeds sown unmixed with any other crop. Besides these, the oilseeds are thinly sown in combination with wheat, barley, gram, and other crops. If the areas occupied by the scattered plants were added up, it is estimated very roughly that they would amount in 1924-25 for the whole of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to 672,000 acres of linseed, 820,000 acres of sesamum, and 2,517,000 acres of rapeseed.

There is no agency for the collection of statistics in Almora, Garhwal, and the hill tracts of Naini Tal. Estimates have, however, been made for Garhwal and included in the table.

For tracts outside the surveyed area the figures are based on estimates framed in the best manner possible. Burma
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

No statistics are at present prepared by village or circle officers, except in the Sambalpur district. The figures for all other districts entered in this table are estimates framed by the District Officers. They are, however, based on the figures collected during the cadastral survey. Bihar and Orissa
(Pages 22-23, 26-27)

The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records Staff for the temporarily settled plains districts and plains portion of Garo Hills, and those for the Hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of Jute are reported by the village Chaukidari Panchayats. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily settled parts of the district, and in Goalpara they are obtained from Zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea-garden Managers and Proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from Patwaris for the plains subdivisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao-tax*, in the Garo Hills from hill Mauzadars, in Nowgong from the Supervisor Kanungo of hill Sub-Circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from Mandals or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from Dolois and Sirdars, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. Assam
(Pages 24-25, 28-29)

Column 40.—The area under fruits and vegetables includes village sites.

APPENDIX B—continued.

EXPLANATORY NOTES—continued.

Table V.—Live-stock.

Madras
(Pages 30-31)

The last quinquennial census was taken in October, 1924, throughout the Presidency with the exception of certain villages of Malabar, where owing to damage by floods, the census was taken a month later *i.e.* in November 1924. The census was taken in all villages, Government, Inam, and Zamindari. Stock in cities, cantonments, and that employed in Government Departments and Municipalities were included. Oxen, buffaloes, horses and ponies not old enough for work or breeding were treated as young stock.

Bombay
(Pages 30-31)

The figures are collected once in five years. The last quinquennial census was taken in 1924-25.

Bengal
(Pages 30-31)

Figures for 1912-13 are based on a cattle census taken in 1912; the figures for most of the districts in columns 2 to 4 have, however, subsequently been revised. The census did not take into account the animals named in columns 9 to 16, nor ploughs and carts (columns 17 and 18). Figures for 1919-20 under all the heads are based on a cattle census taken in 1920 in connexion with the First All-India cattle census. The second census, which was due in 1924-25, was actually held in February 1926. The figures for 1924-25 are based on the results of the second census.

United Provinces
(Pages 30-31)

The table is prepared quinquennially on a census in each district taken every five years. The census which was due in 1913-14 but could not be taken in that year, owing to famine in some of the districts, was taken in 1914-15 in all the districts except Almora, Garhwal, and the hill tracts of Naini Tal. In these latter districts the census was taken in 1912. The last census was taken in 1925, except in Almora, Garhwal, and the hill tracts of Naini Tal.

Punjab
(Pages 30-31)

A census for the whole province is taken every fifth year in the first week of February. The last census was taken in 1923. All cattle in cantonments and Municipalities as also those belonging to Government are included.

Burma
(Pages 30-31)

Annual returns of agricultural stock are prepared by village headmen, revenue surveyors, and *taikthuggis*, the enumeration taking place from end of February to middle of March in each year. The figures include all animals in towns and also those employed in each district by Government departments, such as transport, military, police, and by municipalities.

Bihar and Orissa
(Pages 30-31)

The figures for 1919-20 were for the most part ascertained by a census held in January 1920. In Manbhum the available settlement figures were supplemented by a census. In Hazaribagh and Ranchi, the previous settlement figures were brought up to date by a census in one per cent of the villages. In Palamau the settlement figures were accepted. The 1919-20 figures were finally corrected in 1922 when a review of the census was published. The figures for 1924-25 were obtained by a census held in January, 1925, in all the districts except in Manbhum, the Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Hazaribagh. For Manbhum the recent settlement figures were accepted, but a census was taken in towns, municipalities and coal field areas, figures for which were not available in the settlement returns. For the Santal Parganas the settlement figures recently compiled were also utilised and separate census was taken for the equine stock. In Ranchi and Hazaribagh for want of a suitable enumerating agency a census was taken in groups of 12 villages in each of the four representative localities of the district and the previous figures were revised in light of the results of the fractional census taken.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Pages 32-33)

The figures are collected annually, between the 1st January and the 15th March, by the patwaris in each village for the areas in their respective charges. The total figure is recorded

APPENDIX B—continued.

EXPLANATORY NOTES—continued.

Table V.—Live-stock—continued.

in the tahsil by the kanungo in a village register. The patwari takes into account all animals including those temporarily sent elsewhere (e.g., for grazing), which belong to residents of the village, and excludes animals which are temporarily in the village for grazing or other purposes, but do not belong to residents. Stock in cities, large towns, cantonments, and in forest villages are included. In Berar, a census is made annually by the village officers. All cattle belonging to one owner are entered against his name even though the animals are temporarily absent from the village. When an owner cultivates land in more than one village, the actual number in each particular village on the night of enumeration is entered in the statement for that village. Cattle belonging to other villages, but temporarily in the village for grazing, are not entered in the statement for that village.

The statistics for 1924-25 are based on a cattle census held in February, 1925.

Assam
(Pages 32-33)

For Kamrup and Sibsagar districts the figures are those obtained at a census held in 1920. The census in 1925 could not be held in these two districts on account of settlement operations. No information is available for the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Naga Hills, Lushai Hills, and the hill portions of the Garo Hills district.

A census for the whole province is taken every fifth year in the first week of February. The last census was taken in 1925. All cattle belonging to Government are included.

North-West Frontier
Province
(Pages 32-33)

Table VI.—Land Revenue.

The table is prepared quinquennially. The figures were last collected in 1923-24.

Madras
(Pages 34-35)

Column 3 (a).—In the case of raiyatwari tracts this column states the areas of unoccupied assessed lands, of all unassessed porambokes, of minor inam lands in Government villages held rent-free or subject to quit-rent, and of forest lands, excluding portions of the first mentioned two classes occupied under "miscellaneous"; and in the case of zamindari tracts the areas of hills, porambokes, and minor inams are entered. The entire area of whole inam villages is deducted from this column.

Column 3 (b).—Raiyatwari includes the area of certain Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari, and also the difference between the area by professional survey and the area according to village papers.

Column 4 (a).—The figures for the raiyatwari tenures in this column represent the total occupied area stated in village papers which differ in some cases from the resultant of preceding columns.

Column 4 (b).—For certain districts areas actually cultivated and for certain other estimates, or actuals supplemented by estimates, are shown in this column.

Column 5 includes all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts.

Column 8 shows only the "ordinary revenue", as defined in the Civil Accounts, on area fully assessed.

Column 10.—The cultivated area is, in the case of raiyatwari and zamindari lands, the net cropped area out of the area given in column 4 (a).

Column 11 states the entire population of raiyatwari and zamindari villages, respectively.

This return is prepared quinquennially.

Column 1.—Lands held under special tenures, such as talukdari, melwasi, udhad-jama-bandi, narvadari, and bhagdari in Gujarat and khoti and izafat in the Konkan, are classed as "zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)".

Bombay
(Pages 34-35)

Column 3 (a) includes alienated area and the area held free of revenue or the revenue which has been reduced by special agreement, and also the fully assessed unoccupied area. For Sind, it includes fallows and fully assessed unoccupied area.

Column 3 (b) includes alienated cultivated and zamindari cultivated (estimated) land.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table VI.—Land Revenue—*continued.*Bombay—*contd.*
(Pages 34-35)

Column 4 includes land under temporary cultivation, also pot inams paying full assessment. For Sind it excludes fallows and fully assessed unoccupied area [see note to column 3].

Column 5 states ordinary and miscellaneous land revenue appearing in the Civil Accounts. On the average of the last five years about 2.5 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column for Bombay Presidency was remitted on account of assessed unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.; in Sind 6.3 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of assessed unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated from the occupied area, which, in the Presidency proper, is treated as the cultivated area for the purposes of this table, and the assessment on that area. In Sind the incidence is calculated from the cultivated area (excluding fallows) and the assessment on that area.

Column 11 includes population of pot inams and the like scattered areas for the Bombay Presidency, which cannot be distinguished from the population of the fully assessed area.

Bengal
(Pages 34-35)

The table is prepared quinquennially, and the figures were last collected in 1922-23.

Column 1.—The following classification of estates has been adopted:—

- (1) *Zamindari (permanently settled)* including estates managed for proprietors by Government.
- (2) *Zamindari (temporarily settled)* comprising (a) all temporarily settled estates, namely, those settled for periods with proprietors and estates leased to farmers for periods; and (b) all estates owned by Government as proprietor.

Column 4 (b) includes in certain cases fully assessed current fallows.

Column 5 includes all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts.

United Provinces
(Pages 36-37)

The table is prepared quinquennially, and the figures were last collected in 1921-22.

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) exclude small revenue-free plots, for which details are not forthcoming.

Column 5 states (1) "ordinary revenue," comprising (a) fixed collections (including land revenue on account of resumed *Gorait Jagirs*), (b) fluctuating collection, (c) surplus collections, (d) collections from Government estates (including collections from Dudhi, Tarai, and Bhabar estates, and receipts from forest estates); (2) sale of Government estates; (3) sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax; (4) miscellaneous, comprising (a) receipt from quarries and mineral products in forest and land not under the management of the Forest Department, (b) water mills rent, (c) malikanas or allowance to excluded proprietors, (d) fines and forfeitures of revenue courts, (e) recoveries in India of law charges in England on account of appeals from India, (f) miscellaneous receipts, namely (i) patwari miscellaneous receipts (revenue record room), (ii) mutation fees, (iii) mutation fines, (iv) sale of waste paper, and (v) partition fees, (g) rents of railway class "C" land and rents of buildings situated on such land. On the average of the last five years about 2.13 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.

Column 6.—The total population of the province includes the population of the Benares State.

Column 11 includes population of revenue-free lands when the area of such lands is less than an entire village. The inclusion does not materially affect the incidence entered in column 12.

Columns 13 and 14.—The figures are taken from the Census Reports of 1921.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*EXPLANATORY NOTES—*continued.*Table VI.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

Column 2 states the total area by last settlement survey.

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) include villages receiving frontier remissions, tracts which are Punjab entirely unassessed (such as the Kulu Mountains) and istamrari tenures. (Pages 36-37)

Column 5 shows all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts, including assigned revenue.

Column 10.—The cultivated area taken for calculating the incidence is exclusive of current fallows.

Column 2 includes tracts outside the surveyed area for which the figures are mostly Burma based on estimates. (Pages 36-37)

Column 3 (a).—No deduction is made for areas held revenue-free or at privileged rates as they are ordinarily less than an entire village and as it is difficult to estimate the corresponding deductions to be made in the population (column 11).

Column 3 (b) includes the whole area except that occupied for cultivation.

Column 4 (a) includes the area occupied for cultivation including land wholly or partly exempted or remitted from assessment on account of fallow or short crops.

Column 4 (b) represents the area actually sown whether assessed or exempted or remitted from assessment.

Column 5 comprises ordinary land revenue (including water rate), capitation tax *thathameda* tax, fishery revenue and miscellaneous revenue (petroleum, rubies, other minerals, etc.). Sums remitted on account of uncultivated land or short crops, etc., are excluded.

Column 6 represents the population at the last census with no allowance for subsequent increase.

Column 8 represents the ordinary land revenue (including water rate) actually collected or due for collection within the year excluding remissions and exemptions.

The table is prepared quinquennially.

Column 1.—The following classification of estates has been adopted:—

Bihar and Orissa
(Pages 36-37)

- (1) *Zamindari (permanently settled)* including estates managed for proprietors by Government;
- (2) *Zamindari (temporarily settled)* comprising (a) all temporarily settled estates, namely, those settled for periods with proprietors, and estates leased to farmers for periods and (b) all estates owned by Government as proprietor.

Column 5 includes all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts. On the average of the last five years about 0.3 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.

Column 1.—*Zamindari (temporarily settled)* includes *malguzari* and *thekadari*.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Pages 36-37, 38-39)

Column 2 states the area by village papers (column 6 of table I, No. 9).

Column 3 (a).—*Zamindari* estates properly so-called (that is, excluding *malguzari*) are classed as not fully assessed in the Central Provinces. In Berar, this column states *jagir*, *izara*, and *palampat* villages, all unassessed lands, forest areas, village sites, roads, rivers, etc.

APPENDIX B—concluded.

EXPLANATORY NOTES—concluded.

Table VI.—Land Revenue—concluded.

Central Provinces
and Berar—contd.
(Pages 36—37,
38—39)

Column 4 (a).—In Berar *Pot Kharab* lands are excluded from this column, which includes only occupied lands available for cultivation.

Column 4 (b) excludes fallows in the Central Provinces. In Berar, it states the cultivated area in khalsa villages only.

Column 5.—The figures for the Central Provinces represent different items of land revenue for different districts, no uniform practice having been followed throughout the province. In Berar, the figures include the revenue derived from jagir, palampat, and izara villages. As regards the items of land revenue included, the practice has not been uniform, different districts having entered different items.

Column 8 for Berar shows assessment on occupied lands only, as stated in column 4(a).

Column 10.—The cultivated area included for the Central Provinces in this column is the fully assessed portion of the net sown area. In Berar, the incidence is calculated on the area entered in column 4 (b), that is, the cultivated area in khalsa villages only.

Column 11 excludes population of jagir and izara villages of Berar.

Assam
(Pages 38-39)

Column 1.—*Raiyatwari* includes, besides raiyatwari tenures, all unsettled Government waste and forest lands and areas in which house-tax or poll-tax is levied; it also includes certain temporarily settled estates in Sylhet which were formerly (before 1902-08) included under Zamindari (temporarily settled). *Zamindari (temporarily settled)* includes, besides temporarily settled Zamindari estates, fee-simple grants, wholly or partially revenue-free tenures, and grants under progressive assessment.

Column 5 includes all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts. On the average of the last five years about 1.164 per cent of the total revenue entered in this column was remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc.

Column 10.—The incidence has been calculated on the cultivated portion of the fully assessed area.

Column 11.—The figures of population of fully assessed areas are estimates based upon village census registers.

North-West Frontier
Province
(Pages 38-39)

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) include villages receiving frontier remissions and istamrari tenures.

Column 4 (b) includes fully assessed current fallows which bore any crop in the preceding year.

Column 5 shows all the items falling under the head "Land Revenue" in the Civil Accounts, including assigned revenue.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated on the cultivated area excluding current fallows.

The table is prepared annually.

Column 1.—The khalsa area has been classed as "Zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)" and the jagir and istamrari areas as "Zamindari (permanently settled)."

Column 4 includes in the case of the khalsa villages the assessed cultivated area including assessed fallows.

Column 5 states ordinary and miscellaneous land revenue appearing in the Civil Accounts.

Column 10.—The cultivated area is in the case of "Zamindari (temporarily settled)," the crop portion of the fully assessed area.

Column 11 excludes population of jagir villages.

Ajmer-Merwara
(Pages 40-41)

APPENDIX C.

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA.

- Agasi, agati, or avati* (*Sesbania grandiflora*)—A vegetable crop.
- Ajmod* (*Carum Roxburghianum*)—A kind of spice.
- Ajwan* (*Carum copticum*)—A kind of spice, "Bishop's weed."
- Akurkura or jevandi* (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*)—A non-food crop.
- Amada or mamidi allam* (*Curcuma amada*)—A condiment.
- Ampazham* (*spondius magnifera*)—The hog plum.
- Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*)—The pigeon pea.
- Arunelli* (*Phyllanthus distichus*)—Country star gooseberry.
- Bajra* (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)—The spiked millet.
- Bané* (Coorg)—Forest land granted for the service of the holding of rice-fields to which it is allotted, to be held free of revenue for grazing, leaf manure, firewood, and for timber required for the farm.
- Barbati* (*Vigna catjang*)—Asparagus, a food grain.
- Barti* (see Wudalu).
- Bel* (*Ægle Marmelos*)—A fruit.
- Bhagdari* (see Narvadari).
- Bilimbi* (*Averrhoa Bilimbi*)—A fruit.
- Bimb* (*Cephalandra indica*)—A fruit.
- Chaplash* (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*)—A tree grown mainly for timber.
- Chayroot* (*Oldenlandia umbellata*)—A dye.
- Cheena* (*Panicum miliaceum*)—The common millet.
- Cheik* (*Coix lachryma-jobi*)—A food grain, "Job's Tear."
- Chikkudukayalu* (*Dolichos lablab*)—The Indian or popat bean.
- Cholam* (see Jowar).
- Cholanathu* (*Andropogon sorghum*)—Fodder jowar.
- Chowli* (see Barbati).
- Cumbu* (see Bajra).
- Dani* (*Nipa fruticans*)—A soboliferous palm, the leaves of which are used for thatching purposes, also for matting.
- Dao-tax*—(Assam)—A tax levied in Sylhet upon male Tepperas who cultivate by jhamming.
- Dhaincha* (*Sesbania aculeata*)—A plant cultivated mainly for green manure.
- Dhutura* (*Datura alba*)—A drug.
- Dividivi* (*Casalpinia coriara*)—A tanning material.
- Dolois*—(Assam)—The Headman of a group of villages in the Jowai Subdivision of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district.
- Gajar*—Carrot.
- Garmal* (*Coleus barbatus*)—A fruit.
- Gondli* (see Kutki).
- Gorait* (United Provinces)—Village watchman.
- Henna* (*Lawsonia alba*)—A dye.
- Inám* (Madras)—Alienated villages or lands granted rent-free. *Whole inám* villages are entire villages held on such tenure; *minor ináms* are portions of villages, generally a number of fields, held on *inám* tenure.
- (Coorg)—A grant of land by Government as a reward for services rendered or for religious or charitable purposes.
- Isfagul* (*Plantago ovata*)—A drug.
- Istamrari* (Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara)—A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned is charged with a permanently fixed quit-rent.
- Izáfat* (Bombay)—A form of service tenure.
- Izára* (Berar)—Land leased under the waste-land rules on stipulated terms.
- Jagir* (Berar)—Alienated villages or lands granted as rewards for service either rent-free or on payment of a quit-rent; such lands are hereditary.
- (Ajmer-Merwara)—Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.
- (Bombay)—Estates held hereditarily or for one or more generations on political considerations, no condition of service being attached to them.
- (Coorg)—Lands granted rent-free (1) to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors, and (2) to some religious institutions.
- Jambo or naval*—Black plum.

APPENDIX C—continued.

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—continued.

- Jamma* (Coorg)—A tenure under which lands are held on half the ordinary assessment on condition that the holders should perform certain services to Government if required, such as escorting Government treasure and rendering assistance to revenue officers on tour. These lands are inalienable without special sanction.
- Jenugulu*—Asparagus.
- Jinjili* (*Sesamum indicum*)—An oilseed.
- Jira*—Caraway.
- Jodi* (Madras)—Portion of the assessment reserved or left unalienated when lands were originally granted on favourable assessment. It is distinguished from quit-rent, which represents an additional charge (generally a certain proportion—*one-eighth*, *one-fourth*, *one-half*, or *five-eighths*—of the full assessment, *minus* the *jodi*) imposed when the tenures were enfranchised or converted into free-holds.
- Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*)—The great millet.
- Kalpayaru*—Kidney bean.
- Kangni* (*Panicum Italicum*)—Italian millet.
- Kamranga* (*Averrhoa Carambola*)—A fruit.
- Kanda* (*Dracontium*)—A vegetable crop.
- Kankrol* (*Momordica cochinchinensis*)—A vegetable crop.
- Karola* (*Momordica Charantia*)—A vegetable crop.
- Karuvapilai* (*Murraya Koenigii*)—A condiment.
- Kavali* (*Sterculia urens*)—The Indian katura, a fruit.
- Kavathu* (*Dioscorea alata*)—A tuber used as a food stuff.
- Khdlsa* (Bombay)—Government occupancy or raiyatwari tenure.
- (Central Provinces)—Areas settled on malguzari or thekadari tenure, in contradistinction to zamindari.
- (Berar, Ajmer-Merwara)—Land paying full revenue to Government.
- Khatedar* (Berar)—A registered occupant whose name is entered by authority in the Government records as holding unalienated land.
- Khiraj* (Assam)—Land assessed to full revenue.
- Khoti* (Bombay)—A form of tenure, found chiefly in the Konkan, the holder of which is, in return for certain semi-proprietary rights, held responsible for payment of assessment on the area held.
- Kirni* (*Mimusops hexandra*)—A large tree cultivated chiefly in north-western India. It produces an olive-shaped yellow berry which is eaten chiefly during times of scarcity, and in the hot weather.
- Kodo* or *Kutki* (*Paspalum Scrobiculatum*)—A kind of millet.
- Kolinji* (*Tephrosia purpurea*)—A drug.
- Koorka* (*Strobilanthes*)—A vegetable crop.
- Korat*—The Indian matting sedge.
- Kuhudi* (*Panicum trypheron*)—A food grain.
- Kulthi* (*Dolichos biflorus*)—Horse gram.
- Kutki* (see Kodo).
- Kwin* (Burma)—An area averaging about one square mile selected as a survey unit on account of some natural features or administrative boundaries.
- Lakhiraj* (Assam)—Revenue-free land.
- Lobia* (see Barbati).
- Madder* (*Rubia tinctorum* and *R. cordifolia*)—A dye.
- Mahalkari* (Bombay)—A revenue and police officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
- Makhan sim*—The sword bean.
- Malguzari* (Central Provinces)—A form of tenure, the holder of which is responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed on a village.
- Mamlatdar* (Bombay)—The chief revenue and police officer (native) in charge of a taluk.
- Mankachu* (*Alocasia indica*)—A root crop.
- Marua* (*Elusine coracana*)—A kind of millet.
- Marukkobundu* (*Artemisia vulgaris*)—The Indian worm wood.
- Mehwasi* (Bombay)—A proprietary tenure assessable to revenue at a lump sum.
- Muafi* (Manpur)—Any kind of land held revenue-free either for a fixed period or in perpetuity, but the term does not ordinarily apply to jagirs.
- Mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*)—Green gram.

APPENDIX C—continued

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—continued

- Munsarim* (Berar)—A head native revenue officer.
- Narvadari, Bhagdari* (Bombay)—Forms of proprietary tenure involving joint responsibility for the assessment: the revenue in the former case being fixed in the lump and in the latter distributed by rates over fields.
- Neem or Margosa* (*Melia azadirachta*)—A non-food crop.
- Neerali* (*Gynocordia odorata*)—An oilseed.
- Nela mulaka* (*Solanum xanthocarpum*)—The bogoda brinjal, a drug.
- Nisfkhiraj* (Assam)—Land liable to pay half the revenue which is ordinarily payable for the term of settlement.
- Odamula* (*Ochalandra Rheedii*)—A reed.
- Ol or zaminkand*—The elephant foot, a root crop.
- Palampat* (Berar)—Land held on payment of a quit-rent, but not necessarily hereditary.
- Panchayat* (Bengal)—A committee of five respectable persons nominated or appointed by local officers of Government in a village or group of villages for the settlement of petty disputes among the people and for dealing with other small local matters, such as caste, occupation, sanitation, etc.
- Papay* (*Carica papaya*)—A fruit.
- Parpatigar* (Coorg)—A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk.
- Parvar* (see Patol).
- Patel* (Coorg)—Village headman appointed by Government.
- Patol* (*Trichosanthes dioica*)—A vegetable crop.
- Peshkash* (Madras)—The fixed land revenue payable to Government on all permanently settled estates.
- Pimakottai or pouna*—The mast wood.
- Ponnagantikura* (*Alternanthera sessilis*)—A vegetable crop.
- Poramboke* (Madras)—Lands reserved for public or village communal purposes.
- Pot ináms* (Bombay)—Plots of alienated land in Khalsa villages.
- Pot kharab* (Berar)—The unculturable area included in a survey number.
- Puliyavara* (*Oxalis corniculata*)—A vegetable crop.
- Ragi* (see Marua).
- Randhuni* (see Ajmud).
- Rayatwari*—State lands leased to cultivators for a fixed term. A form of tenure in which the settlement of revenue is made by Government with each individual occupant or cultivator of the land for a given term, without the intervention of a third party.
- Sabai grass* (*Ischæmum Augustifolium*)—A fibre plant.
- Sank-alu* (*Pachyrhizus angulatus*)—A root crop.
- Sapodilla* (*Achras Sapota*)—A fruit.
- Sebestan* (*Cordia Myza*)—A fruit.
- Shanbóg* (Coorg)—A village accountant appointed by Government.
- Shrotriem* (Madras)—Village held on grant (originally to Brahmins), wholly or partially revenue-free.
- Siris tree or vagai* (*Albizzia Lebbek*)—A non-food crop.
- Sorrell* (*Rumex vesicarius*)—A vegetable crop.
- Sother*.—Radish.
- Swank* (*Panicum frumentaceum*)—A food grain.
- Taikthugys*.—The headman of a group of villages.
- Talukdari* (Bombay)—A form of proprietary right in force in the northern districts of Bombay.
- Tejpat* (*Cinnamomum Tamala* and *C. obtusifolium*)—A spice.
- Thathameda* (Upper Burma)—Household tax.
- Thattan payara* (see Barbatl).
- Thekadar* (Central Provinces)—A farmer, a leaseholder, a middleman; one who receives the rents from the cultivators and pays a stipulated sum to the proprietor.
- Thetke grass* (*Imperata arundinacea*)—A small perennial grass used chiefly for thatching purposes.

APPENDIX C—concluded.

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA—concluded

- Thuggi* (Burma).—A village headman.
- Til* (*Sesamum indicum*).—An oilseed.
- Uchhe* (*Momordica muricata*).—A vegetable crop.
- Udai* (*Acacia eburnea*).—A thorny tree used as fuel or for fencing purposes.
- Udhad-jamabandi* (Bombay).—A proprietary tenure subject to fixed assessment.
- Umbli* (Coorg).—Lands granted on reduced rates to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors.
- Unda* (*Pongamia glabra*).—An oilseed.
- Urad* (*Phaseolus radiatus*).—Black gram.
- Wudalu or barti* (*Panicum flavidum*).—A food grain.
- Zamindar*.—The holder of an estate on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by Government.
- (Central Provinces).—A chief of minor importance who, while usually holding a large and compact estate on privileged tenure, has been restricted to the rank of an ordinary subject.
- Zamindari*.—An estate held on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by Government.
- (United Provinces).—An undivided estate held in joint tenure.

APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS CULTIVATED IN INDIA AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION
IN TABLE IV

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Agasi, agati or avati	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Agave	<i>Agave</i> spp.	25. Fibres—others.
Ajmud or Randhuni	<i>Carum Roxburghianum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Ajwan or Bishop's weed	<i>Carum Copticum</i>	20. " " "
Akurkura (<i>see</i> <i>Chrysanthemum</i>)	.....	.....
Al (<i>see</i> <i>Morinda</i>)	.....	.....
Aloes	<i>Aloe vera</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Alya (<i>see</i> <i>Cress</i>)	.....	.....
Amada or Mamidi allam	<i>Curcuma Amada</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Amaranths	<i>Amarantus</i>	41. Misc. food crops.
Ampazham (<i>see</i> <i>Plum</i>)	.....	.....
Anise seed	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Apple, wood	<i>Feronia elephantum</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Rose	<i>Eugenia Jambos</i>	40. " " "
" Custard	<i>Anona squamosa</i> and <i>A. reticulata</i> .	40. " " "
Areca nut or Betel nut	<i>Areca Catechu</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Arhar or pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Arnatto or Arnotto	<i>Bixa Orellana</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Arrowroot, West Indian	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>	41. Misc. food crops.
" Wild or East Indian	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i>	41. " " "
Artichoke	<i>Cynara Scolymus</i> or <i>Centaureia Cardunculus</i> .	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Arum (edible), Kachu or Kachalu	<i>Colocasia Antiquorum</i>	40. " " "
Arunelli (<i>see</i> <i>Gooseberry</i> , country star)	.....	.....
Bajra (<i>see</i> <i>Millet</i>)	.....	.....
Barbati, Lobia, Jenugulu, Thattan-payara or Chowli (<i>Asparagus</i>)	<i>Vigna Catjang</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	4. Barley.
Barti (<i>see</i> <i>Wudalu</i>)	.....	.....
Basil, sweet	<i>Ocimum Basilicum</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Beans	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" <i>Asparagus</i> (<i>see</i> <i>Barbati</i>)	.....	.....
" Sword or Makhan Sim	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> , <i>C. gladiata</i> .	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	40. " " "
" Goa	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	40. " " "
" Indian, Chikkudukayalu, or Popat	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	40. Food grains—other food grains, etc.
" Kidney, Moth, or Kalpayaru	<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>	40. " " "
" Soy	<i>Glycine hispida</i>	40. Fruits and vegetables including root crops.
Beetroot	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	40. " " "
Bel	<i>Ægle Marmelos</i>	40. " " "
Betel vine	<i>Piper Betle</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
" nut (<i>see</i> <i>Arecanut</i>)	.....	.....
Bhindi (<i>see</i> <i>Hibiscus</i> , edible)	.....	.....
Bilimbi	<i>Averrhoa Bilimbi</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Bimb	<i>Cephalandra indica</i>	40. " " "
Bishop's weed (<i>see</i> <i>Ajwan</i>)	.....	.....
Borage, country	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Brinjal	<i>Solanum Melongena</i> , <i>S. longum</i> .	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.

APPENDIX D—continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Head ^s of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Brinjal bogoda or nela mulaka	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Buck wheat (<i>see</i> Wheat) . . . . .	.....	.....
Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Caraway or Jira	<i>Carum Carui</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
„ Black or Shahjira	<i>Carum Bulbocastanum</i>	20. „ „ „
Cardamom Aromatic	<i>Amomum aromaticum</i>	20. „ „ „
„ greater	„ <i>subulatum</i>	20. „ „ „
„ lesser	<i>Elettaria Cardamomum</i>	20. „ „ „
Carob or Locust tree	<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	39. Fodder crops.
Carrot or Gajar	<i>Daucus Carota</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cashew nut	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	40. „ „ „
Cassava	<i>Manihot utilisissima</i> and <i>M.</i> <i>palmata.</i>	40. „ „ „
Castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	17. Castor.
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	40. „ „ „
Chaplash (<i>see</i> Sam tree) . . . . .	.....	.....
Chayroot	<i>Oldenlandia umbellata</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Cheena (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Cheik (<i>see</i> Job's Tear) . . . . .	.....	.....
Chicory	<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Chickling Vetch (<i>see</i> Vetch) . . . . .	.....	.....
Chillies	<i>Capsicum sp.</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Chikkudukayalu (<i>see</i> Beans, Indian) . . . . .	.....	.....
Cholum (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Cholanathu (fodder Cholum)	<i>Andropogon Sorghum</i>	39. Fodder crops.
Chowli (<i>see</i> Barbati) . . . . .	.....	.....
Chrysanthemum, Akurkura, or Jevandi	<i>Chrysanthemum corona-</i> <i>rium.</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Cinchona	<i>Cinchona sp.</i>	35. Cinchona.
Cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Citron or lime or lemon	<i>Citrus medica</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cloves	<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> or <i>Caryophyllus aromaticus.</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	16. Coconut.
Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	32. Coffee.
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Cotton	<i>Gossypium sp.</i>	23. Cotton.
Cress	<i>Lepidium sativum</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	40. „ „ „
Cumbu (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Cumin	<i>Cuminum Cyminum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Custard Apple (<i>see</i> Apple) . . . . .	.....	.....
Dani	<i>Nipa fruticans</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Date palm (<i>see</i> Palm) . . . . .	.....	.....
Dhaincha	<i>Sesbania aculeata</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Dhatura	<i>Datura alba</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Dill or Sowa	<i>Peucedanum graveolens</i>	18. Oilseeds—others.
Dividivi	<i>Cæsalpinia coriara</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Drumsticks or Horse-radish	<i>Moringa pterygosprema</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Elephant foot, Zaminkand or Ol	<i>Amorphophallus campanu-</i> <i>latus.</i>	40. „ „ „

APPENDIX D—continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP.		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular.	Botanical.	
Elephant yam	Tryphonium trilobatum	40. Fruits and Vegetables including rootcrops.
Fennel	Fœniculum vulgare	20. Condiments and spices.
Fenugreek	Trigonella fœnum grœcum	20. Condiments and spices.
Field Vetch (<i>see</i> Vetch)	.....	.....
Fig	Ficus Carica	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Flea-bane, purple	Vernonia anthelmintica	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Flowers . . . . .	.....	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Gajar (<i>see</i> Carrot) . . . . .	.....	.....
Garlic	Allium sativum	20. Condiments and spices.
Garmal	Coleus barbatus	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Gawar (<i>see</i> Vetch) . . . . .	.....	.....
Ginger	Zingiber officinale	20. Condiments and spices.
Goa bean (<i>see</i> Bean) . . . . .	.....	.....
Gondi (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Gooseberry, Cape—or tepari	Physalis peruviana	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
„ Country star or Arunelli	Phyllanthus distichus	40. „ „ „
Goose foot	Chenopodium album	40. „ „ „
Gourd, Snake	Trichosanthes anguina	40. „ „ „
„ Bottle	Lagenaria vulgaris	40. „ „ „
„ Towel	Luffa acutangula	40. „ „ „
„ Red or melon pumpkin	Cucurbita maxima	40. „ „ „
„ Melon, white	Benincasa cerifera	40. „ „ „
Gram	Cicer arietinum	9. Gram.
„ Field	Phaseolus trilobus	10. Other food grains, etc.
„ Green or Mung	Phaseolus Mungo	10. „ „ „
„ Horse or Kulthi	Dolichos biflorus	10. „ „ „
„ Black or Urad (Matikalai)	Phaseolus radiatus	10. „ „ „
Grape	Vitis vinifera	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Groundnut	Arachis hypogœa	15. Groundnut.
Guava	Psidium Guajava	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Guinea grass	Panicum maximum	39. Fodder crops.
Gumbery	Cordia Rothii	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Hemp, Indian, or Ganja	Cannabis sativa	36. Indian Hemp.
„ Sunn	Crotalaria juncea	25. Fibres—others.
„ Deccan	Hibiscus cannabinus	25. „ „
„ Sisal	Agave sisalana	25. „ „
Henna	Lawsonia alba	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Hibiscus, edible or bhindi	Hibiscus esculentus	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Horse-radish (<i>see</i> Drumsticks) . . . . .	.....	.....
Indian Hemp (<i>see</i> Hemp) . . . . .	.....	.....
Indian worm wood (<i>see</i> Marukkolundu)	.....	.....
Indigo	Indigofera sumatrana and I. arrecta.	29. Indigo.
Isafgul	Plantago ovata	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Jack fruit	Artocarpus integrifolia	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Jambotree (<i>see</i> Plum, black) . . . . .	.....	.....
Jenugulu (<i>see</i> Barbati) . . . . .	.....	.....
Jevandi (<i>see</i> Chrysanthemum) . . . . .	.....	.....
Jinjili (<i>see</i> Sesamum) . . . . .	.....	.....
Jira (<i>see</i> Caraway) . . . . .	.....	.....
Job's Tear or Cheik	Coix lachryma-jobi	10. Other food grains, etc.
Jowar (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....

APPENDIX D—continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Jujube	Zizyphus Jujuba	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Jute	Corchorus sp.	24. Jute.
Kachu or Kachalu (<i>see</i> Arum)	.....	.....
Kakri (<i>see</i> Melon)	.....	.....
Kalpayaru (<i>see</i> Beans, Kidney)	.....	.....
Kamranga	Averrhoa Carambola	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kanda	Dracontium	40. " " "
Kangni (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Kankrol	Momordica cochinchinensis	40. Fruits and Vegetable including root crops.
Kaon (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Kapok	Eriodendron anfractuosum .	25. Fibres—others.
Karola	Momordica Charantia	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops
Karuvapilai	Murraya Koenigii	20. Condiments and spices.
Kavali or Indian Katura	Sterculia urens	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kavathu, pannikkavathu, pallakavathu, kolkavathu	Dioscorea alata	40. " " "
Kharbuja (<i>see</i> Melon)	.....	.....
Khesari (<i>see</i> Vetch)	.....	.....
Khurfa (<i>see</i> Purslane)	.....	.....
Kidney bean (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Kirni	Mimusops hexandra	41. Miscellaneous food crops.
Kodo (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Korai (<i>see</i> Matting sedge, Indian)	.....	.....
Kokam (<i>see</i> Mangosteen)	.....	.....
Kolinji or vempali	Tephrosia purpurea	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Koorka	Strobilanthes	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Kuhudi	Panicum trypheron	10. Other food grains, etc.
Kulthi (<i>see</i> Gram)	.....	.....
Kutki (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Lemon (<i>see</i> Citron)	.....	.....
Lentils	Lens esculenta or Ervam lens	10. Other food grains, etc.
Lettuce	Lactuca Scariola	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Lime (<i>see</i> Citron)	.....	.....
Linseed	Linum usitatissimum	12. Linseed.
Lobia (<i>see</i> Barbati)	.....	.....
Locust tree (<i>see</i> Carob)	.....	.....
Lucerne	Medicago sativa	39. Fodder crops.
Madder	Rubia tinctorum and R. cordifolia.	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Mahua	Bassia latifolia and B. lon- gifolia.	41. Miscellaneous food crops.
Maize	Zea Mays	8. Maize.
Makham Sim (<i>see</i> Beans, Sword)	.....	.....
Mango	Mangifera indica	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Mangosteen or Kokam	Garcinia indica	40. " " "
Mankachu	Alocasia indica	40. " " "
Margosa or Neem tree	Melia azadirachta	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Marians	Bouea burmanica	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Marjoram	Origanum vulgare	20. Condiments and spices.
Marua (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Marukkolundu or Indian wormwood	Artemisia vulgaris	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.

APPENDIX D—continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP.		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English; or Vernacular.	Botanical.	
Mast wood	<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	18. Oilseeds—others.
Mati kalai (<i>see</i> Black gram)	.....	.....
Matting sedge, Indian or Korai	<i>Cyperus corymbosus</i> , C. <i>tegetum</i> .	25. Fibres—others.
Medlar, Indian	<i>Vangueria edulis</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Melon, Kharbuja	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	40. " " "
" Kakri	<i>Cucumis Melo</i> var. <i>momor- dica</i> .	40. " " "
" Musk	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	40. " " "
" Water	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	40. " " "
" White Gourd (<i>see</i> Gourd)	.....	.....
Matha (Fenugreek)	<i>Trigonella foenum-gracum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Millet, Bulrush, Bajra or Cumbu	<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>	6. Cumbu or Bajra.
" (Sorghum) or jowar or cholum	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	5. Cholum or Jowar.
" Italian, Kangni, or Kaon	<i>Panicum Italicum</i> or <i>Setaria italica</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
" Kodo or Varagu	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	10. " "
" Little, Kutki or Gondli	<i>Panicum miliare</i>	10. " "
" Marua or Ragi	<i>Elusine Coracana</i>	7. Ragi or marua.
" Common or Cheena	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Mint or Pudina	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Morinda or Al	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Moth (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Mulberry	<i>Morus indica</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Mung (<i>see</i> Gram)	.....	.....
Mustard	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	14. Rape and Mustard.
Naval (<i>see</i> Plum, black)	.....	.....
Neem tree (<i>see</i> Margosa)	.....	.....
Neerali	<i>Gynocordia odorata</i>	18. Oilseeds—others.
Niger Seed or Sorguja	<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	18. Oilseeds—others.
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	39. Fodder crops.
Odamura (reeds)	<i>Ochalandra Rheedii</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Ol (<i>see</i> Elephant foot)	.....	.....
Onion	<i>Allium Cepa</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Opium	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	31. Opium.
Orache, garden (<i>see</i> spinach)	.....	.....
Oranges	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Palm, Date	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	22. Sugar—others.
" Palmyra	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	22. " "
Papay	<i>Carica papaya</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Parvar or Patol	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	40. " " "
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	40. " " "
Peas	<i>Pisum sativum</i> or <i>Pisum arvense</i> .	10. Other food grains, etc.
Peanut (<i>see</i> Groundnut)	.....	.....
Pepper	<i>Piper</i> or <i>Capsicum</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
" Black	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	20. " " "
" Long	<i>Piper longum</i>	20. " " "
Pgeon or bottle grass	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	10. Other food grains, etc.
Pgeon pea (<i>see</i> Arhar)	.....	.....
Pigmakottai, Pouna (<i>see</i> Mastwood)	.....	.....
Pine apple	<i>Ananas sativa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Plantain	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	40. " " "
Plum, black, Jambo tree or Naval	<i>Eugenia Jambolana</i>	40. " " "
" Hog, or Ampazham	<i>Spondias mangifera</i>	40. " " "
Poi (<i>see</i> Spinach)	.....	.....

APPENDIX D—continued.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—contd.

NAME OF CROP.		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular.	Botanical.	
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Pomelo	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	40. " " "
Ponnagantikura	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	40. " " "
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	40. " " "
" Sweet	<i>Ipomœa Batatas, Batatas edulis.</i>	40. " " "
Pudina (<i>see</i> Mint) . . . . .	.....	.....
Puliyavara	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	40. " " "
Pumpkin Melon (<i>see</i> Gourd red)	.....	.....
Radish or Sother	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Ragi (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Randhuni (<i>see</i> Ajmud) . . . . .	.....	.....
Rapeseed	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	14. Rape and Mustard.
Raspberry	<i>Rubus lasiocarpus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Rhea	<i>Bœhmeria nivea</i>	25. Fibres—others.
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	2. Rice.
Rose apple (<i>see</i> Apple) . . . . .	.....	.....
Roselle	<i>Hibiscus subdariffa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Rubber (India)	<i>Hevea brasiliensis, manihot Glaziovii.</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sabai grass	<i>Ischœmum augustifolium</i>	25. Fibres—others.
Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	30. " "
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Sam tree or Chaplash	<i>Artocarpus Chaplasha</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sank-alu	<i>Pachyrhizus angulatus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Sapodilla	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	40. " " "
Sawan (<i>see</i> Swank) . . . . .	.....	.....
Sebestan	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Senna	<i>Cassia angustifolia and C. ovata.</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sesamum, til or jinjili	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	13. Sesamum.
Shahjira (<i>see</i> Caraway, black)	.....	.....
Shama (<i>see</i> Swank) . . . . .	.....	.....
Singhara or water caltrop	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Siris tree or vagai	<i>Albizzia Lebbek</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sisal hemp (<i>see</i> Hemp) . . . . .	.....	.....
Soapnut or Kumkudu-Kaya	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sorguja (<i>see</i> Niger seed) . . . . .	.....	.....
Sorrell	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Sowa (<i>see</i> Dill) . . . . .	.....	.....
Sother (<i>see</i> Radish) . . . . .	.....	.....
Soy bean (<i>see</i> Bean) . . . . .	.....	.....
Spelt wheat (<i>see</i> Wheat) . . . . .	.....	.....
Spinach	<i>Spinacea oleracea</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Indian or poi	<i>Basella alba</i>	40. " " "
" Mountain, or Garden Orache	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	40. " " "
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	40. " " "
Sugarcane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	21. Sugarcane.

APPENDIX D—concluded.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—concl'd.

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV.
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Sunflower	Helianthus Annuus	18. Oilseeds—others.
Swallow-wort	Calotropis sp.	25. Fibres—others.
Swank, Sawan, or Shama	Panicum frumentaceum	10. Other food grains, etc.
Sweet flag	Acorus Calamus	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sweet potato (<i>see</i> Potato) . . . . .	.....	.....
Tamarind	Tamarindus indica	20. Condiments and spices.
„ Manila	Pithecolobium dulce	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Taramira	Eruca sativa	14. Rape and Mustard.
Tea	Camelia Thea	33. Tea.
Tejpat	Cinnamomum Tamala and C. obtusifolium.	20. Condiments and spices.
Tepari (<i>see</i> Gooseberry) . . . . .	.....	.....
Thattan-payara (<i>see</i> Barbati) . . . . .	.....	.....
Thetkè (grass)	Imperata arundinacea	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Til (<i>see</i> Sesamum) . . . . .	.....	.....
Tobacco	Nicotiana Tabacum and N. Rustica.	34. Tobacco.
Tomato	Lycopersicum esculentum	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Tori, Toria	Brassica Napus	14. Rape and Mustard.
Turmeric	Curcuma longa	20. Condiments and spices.
Turnip	Brassica Rapa	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Uchhe	Momordica muricata	40. „ „ „
Udai	Acacia eburnea	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Unda	Pongamia glabra	18. Oilseeds—others.
Urad (<i>see</i> Gram) . . . . .	.....	.....
Varagu (<i>see</i> Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vagai (<i>see</i> Siris tree) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vempali (<i>see</i> Kolinji) . . . . .	.....	.....
Vetch, Field or gawar	Cyamopsis psoralioides	39. Fodder crops.
„ Chickling or khesari	Lathyrus sativus	10. Other food grains, etc.
Water caltrop (<i>see</i> Singhara) . . . . .	.....	.....
„ melon (<i>see</i> Melon) . . . . .	.....	.....
Wheat	Triticum sativum	3. Wheat.
„ Buck	Fagopyrum esculentum	10. Other food grains, etc.
„ Spelt	Triticum sativum var Spelta.	3. Wheat.
Wood apple (<i>see</i> Apple) . . . . .	.....	.....
Wudalu or barti	Panicum flavidum	10. Other food grains, etc.
Yams	Dioscorea sp.	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Zaminkand (<i>see</i> Elephant foot) . . . . .	.....	.....

INDEX

A	Introductory Note	Tables and Appendices	A—contd.	Introductory Note	Tables and Appendices
	Page	Page		Page	Page
Agasi, Agati . . . . .	...	27, 65, 69	Area and population of India	ii	...
Agave . . . . .	...	23, 69	Arecanut . . . . .	...	26, 69
Ajmer-Merwara and Manpur—			Argentina, area under wheat and		
Area . . . . .	...	4, 15	barley in— . . . . .	...	13
Area under crops . . . . .	...	6-7, 24-25,	Arhar . . . . .	...	22, 52, 65, 69
		28-29	Arnatto . . . . .	...	26, 69
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...	5, 20-21	Arrowroot . . . . .	...	27, 69
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...	43-53	Artichoke . . . . .	...	ib.
Classification of area . . . . .	...	4, 17	Arum . . . . .	...	ib.
Land revenue . . . . .	...	10-11, 40-41,	Arunelli . . . . .	...	65, 69
		64	Asparagus . . . . .	...	22
Live stock . . . . .	...	8-9, 32-33	Assam—		
Proportion of sown to total	iii	...	Area . . . . .	...	4, 15
area			Area under crops . . . . .	...	6-7, 24-25,
Proportion of irrigated to total	iv	...			28-29
sown area			Area under irrigation . . . . .	...	5, 20-21
Ajmud or Randhuni . . . . .	...	23, 65, 69	Average yield of crops . . . . .	...	43-53
Ajwan . . . . .	...	23, 65, 69	Classification of area . . . . .	...	4, 17
Akurkura . . . . .	...	69	Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 42-43
Al . . . . .	...	69	Land revenue . . . . .	...	10-11, 38-39
Algeria, area under wheat and			Live stock . . . . .	...	8-9, 32-33
barley in— . . . . .	...	13	Proportion of sown to total		
Aloes . . . . .	...	26, 69	area	iii	...
Alya . . . . .	...	69	Proportion of irrigated to total	iv	...
Amada . . . . .	...	23, 65, 69	sown area		
Amaranths . . . . .	...	27, 69	Assessment, land revenue	vii-viii	2, 3, 10-11,
Ampazham . . . . .	...	65, 69			34-41
Aniseed . . . . .	...	23, 69	Australia, area under wheat and		
Apple, wood, custard, rose .	...	27, 69	maize in— . . . . .	...	13
Area—			Avati . . . . .	...	See Agali
Bajra or cumbu	v	2, 3, 5, 6, 22-24	Average yield per acre of crops	ix	47-53
Barley	v	2, 3, 5, 6, 22-24			
Castor . . . . .	...	2, 3, 6, 23-25			
Cinchona . . . . .	...	7, 26-28			
Coconut . . . . .	...	2, 3, 6, 23-25			
Coffee	vi	2, 3, 7, 26-28			
Condiments and spices	v, vi	6, 23-25			
Cotton	vi	2, 3, 7, 23-25			
Cultivated . . . . .	...	4			
Culturable waste	iii	2, 3, 4, 16-17			
Drugs and narcotics	v, vi	7, 26-28			
Dyes and Tanning Materials	v, vi	ib			
Fallows	iii	2, 3, 4, 16-17			
Fibres	v, vi	2, 3, 7, 23-25			
Fodder crops	v, vi	2, 3, 7, 27-29			
Food grains and pulses	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24			
Food crops	v	2, 3, 5, 7, 27-29			
Forest	iii	2, 3, 4, 16-17			
Fruits and vegetables	v, vi	7, 27-29			
Fully assessed to land revenue . . . . .	...	10-11, 34-41			
Gram	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24			
Groundnut . . . . .	...	2, 3, 6, 23-25			
Indigo	vi	2, 3, 7, 26-28			
Irrigated	iv	2, 3, 5, 18-21			
Indian hemp . . . . .	...	7, 26-28			
Jowar or cholam	v	2, 3, 5, 6, 23-24			
Jute	vi	2, 3, 7, 23-25			
Linseed	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24			
Maize	v	2, 3, 5, 6, 22-24			
Non-food crops	v	2, 3, 5, 7, 27-29			
Not available for cultivation	iii	2-4, 16-17			
Not fully assessed to land revenue . . . . .	...	10, 34-40			
Oilseeds	v	2, 3, 6, 22-25			
Opium	vi	2, 3, 7, 26-28			
Professional survey	ii	2-4, 14-15			
Ragi or marua	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24			
Rape and mustard	v	2, 3, 6, 23-25			
Rice	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24			
Sesamum	v	2, 3, 6, 22-25			
Sown	iii, iv, v	2-4, 7, 16-17,			
		27-29			
Sown more than once	iii, iv, vi	7, 27-29			
Sugar	v, vi	2, 3, 6, 23-25			
Sugarcane	vi	2, 3, 5, 6, 23-25			
Tea	vi	2, 3, 7, 26-28			
Tobacco	vi	2, 3, 7, 26-28			
Uncultivated . . . . .	...	4			
Village papers	ii	2, 3, 4, 14-15			
Wheat	v	2, 3, 5, 6, 22-24			

INDEX.

B—contd.		Intro- ductory Note	Tables and Appendices	C—contd.	
	Page		Page	Intro- ductory Note	Tables and Appendices
Bilimbi . . . . .	...		27, 65, 69		
Bimb . . . . .	...		ib.		
Bogoda brinjal . . . . .	...		26, 69		
Bombay—					
Area . . . . .	...		4, 14		5, 20—21
Area under crops . . . . .	...		6—7, 22—23,		48—53
			26—27		4, 17
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...		5, 18—19		12, 42—43
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...		48—53		10—11, 36—39
Classification of area . . . . .	...		4, 16		8—9, 32—33
Harvest prices . . . . .	...		12, 42—43		
Land revenue . . . . .	...		10—11, 34—35		
Live stock . . . . .	...		8—9, 30—31		
Proportion of sown to total area	iii				
Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv				
Borage, country . . . . .	...		26, 69		
Brinjal . . . . .	...		27, 69		
British India—					
Area . . . . .	...		4, 15		
Area under crops . . . . .	...		6—7, 24—25,		
			28—29		
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...		5, 20—21		
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...		50—53		
Classification of area . . . . .	...		4, 17		
Harvest prices . . . . .	...		12, 42—43		
Land revenue . . . . .	...		2—3, 10—11,		
			34—41		
Live stock . . . . .	...		32—33		
Proportion of sown to total area	iii				
Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv				
Buck wheat . . . . .	...		69, 75		
Buffaloes	vii		2—3, 8, 30—32		
Bulls and bullocks	vii		ib		
Burma—					
Area . . . . .	...		4, 14		
Area under crops . . . . .	...		6—7, 22—23,		
			26—27		
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...		5, 18—19		
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...		48—53		
Classification of area . . . . .	...		4, 16		
Harvest prices . . . . .	...		12, 42—43		
Land revenue . . . . .	...		10—11, 36—37		
Live stock . . . . .	...		8—9, 30—31		
Proportion of sown to total area	iii				
Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv				
Cabbage . . . . .	...		27, 70		
Caltrop, water . . . . .	...		27, 75		
Calves	vii		2, 3, 8, 30, 32		
Camels	vii		9, 31, 33		
Canals, area irrigated by	...		5, 18—20		
Canada, area under wheat, barley and maize in—	...		13		
Caraway . . . . .	...		23, 70		
Cardamom . . . . .	...		ib		
Carob . . . . .	...		27, 70		
Carrot . . . . .	...		ib		
Carts	vii		9, 31, 33		
Cashew nut . . . . .	...		27, 70		
Cassava . . . . .	...		ib		
Castors . . . . .	...		2, 3, 6, 23—25		
Cattle census	vii		...		
Cattle per 100 acres of cropped area each province	vii		...		
Cattle per 100 of population in each province	vii		...		
Cauliflower . . . . .	...		27, 70		
Celery . . . . .	...		ib		
Census, cattle	vii		...		
Central Provinces and Berar—					
Area . . . . .	...		4, 15		
Area under crops . . . . .	...		6—7, 22—23,		
			26—27		
Central Provinces and Berar— contd.					
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...				5, 20—21
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...				48—53
Classification of area . . . . .	...				4, 17
Harvest prices . . . . .	...				12, 42—43
Land revenue . . . . .	...				10—11, 36—39
Live stock . . . . .	...				8—9, 32—33
Proportion of sown to total area	iii				
Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv				
Chaplash . . . . .	...				27, 65, 70
Charts, illustrating—					
Area sown and area under food crops	xi				
Area under non-food crops and irrigated area sown	xi				
Areas under selected crops	xi				
Culturable waste and current fallows	xi				
Total area sown with shares of food and non-food crops	xi				
Live stock	xi				
Shares of provinces in the areas under certain principal crops	xi				
Uncultivable area and net area sown	xi				
Total cultivable area	xi				
Harvest prices of principal crops	xi				26, 65, 70
Chayroot . . . . .	...				22, 65, 70
Cheik . . . . .	...				ib
Cheena . . . . .	...				27, 70
Chicory . . . . .	...				22, 70
Chickling vetch . . . . .	...				65, 70
Chikkudukayalu . . . . .	...			
Chile, area under wheat and barley in—	...				13
Chillies . . . . .	...				23, 70
Cholam (see jowar) . . . . .	...			
Cholanathu . . . . .	...				65, 70
Chrysanthemum . . . . .	...				ib
Cinchona . . . . .	...				26—28
Cinnamon . . . . .	...				23, 70
Citron . . . . .	...				27, 70
Classification of area	iii				2—3, 4, 16—17
Cloves . . . . .	...				23, 70
Coconut . . . . .	...				2—3, 6, 23—25
Coffee	vi				2, 3, 7, 26—28
Condiments and spices	v, vi				6, 23—25
Coriander . . . . .	...				23, 70
Cotton—					
Area	vi				2, 3, 7, 23—25
Harvest prices . . . . .	...				12, 43
Irrigated . . . . .	...				5, 19, 21
Yield per acre . . . . .	...				49, 53
Coorg—					
Area . . . . .	...				4, 15
Area under crops . . . . .	...				6—7, 24—25,
					28—29
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...				5, 20—21
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...				48—53
Classification of area . . . . .	...				4, 17
Land revenue . . . . .	...				10—11, 40—41
Live stock . . . . .	...				8—9, 32—33
Proportion of sown to total area	iii				
Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv				
Cress . . . . .	...				27, 70
Crop-cutting experiments	ix				47—53
Crops, irrigated . . . . .	...				5, 18—21
Crops, list of . . . . .	...				69—75
Crops, specification of . . . . .	...				22—29
Cucumber . . . . .	...				27, 70
Culturable waste	iii				2—3, 4, 16—17
Cumbu (see Bajra) . . . . .	...			
Cumin . . . . .	...				23, 70
Current fallows	iii, iv				2, 3, 4, 16—17

INDEX.

	Intro- ductory Note	Tables and Appendices		Intro- ductory Note	Tables and Appendices
	Page	Page		Page	Page
D			H		
Dani . . . . .	...	27, 65, 70	Harvest prices	viii-ix	13, 42-43
Date palm . . . . .	...	23, 70	Hemp, Indian . . . . .	...	26-28
Delhi—			Hemp, Sann, Deccan, and Sisal . . . . .	...	23, 71
Area . . . . .	...	4, 15	Henna . . . . .	...	26, 65, 71
Area under crops . . . . .	...	6-7, 24-25, 28-29	Hibiscus (edible) . . . . .	...	27, 71
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...	5, 20-21	Horses and ponies	vii	9, 31, 39
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...	48-53	Horse-radish . . . . .	...	27, 71
Classification of area . . . . .	...	4, 17	I		
Land revenue . . . . .	...	10-11, 40-41	India—		
Live stock . . . . .	...	8-9, 32-33	Acreage under rice, wheat, barley, maize, and cotton in—	...	13
Dhatura . . . . .	...	26, 65, 70	Area	ii	...
Dhainoba . . . . .	...	27, 65, 70	Population	ii	...
Dill or sowa . . . . .	...	23, 70	Indigo—		
Dividivi . . . . .	...	26, 65, 70	Area	vi	2, 3, 7, 26-28
Donkeys (see mules) . . . . .	...	...	Irrigated area, proportion of — to total cropped area	iv	...
Drugs and narcotics	v, vi	7, 26-28	Irrigated areas	iv	2-3, 5, 18-21
Drumsticks . . . . .	...	27, 70	Irrigation	iv	...
Dyes and Tanning Materials	v, vi	7, 26-28	Isafgul . . . . .	...	26, 65, 71
E			Italy, area under rice, wheat, barley and maize in — . . . . .	...	13
Elephant foot . . . . .	...	27, 70	J		
Elephant yam . . . . .	...	ib	Jack fruit . . . . .	...	27, 71
Egypt, area under rice, maize and cotton in— . . . . .	...	13	Jambo (see Plum) . . . . .	...	...
Experiments, crop cutting	ix	47-53	Japan, area under rice, wheat, maize, and cotton in — . . . . .	...	13
F			Jenugulu . . . . .	...	66, 71
Fallow	iii, iv	2-4, 16-17	Jevandi . . . . .	...	71
Fennel . . . . .	...	23, 70	Jinjili (see sesamum) . . . . .	...	...
Fenugreek . . . . .	...	23, 71	Jira . . . . .	...	66, 71
Fendatory and tributary States	ii	4, 14-15	Job's Tear . . . . .	...	22, 71
Fibres	v, vi	2, 3, 7, 23-25	Jowar or Cholam—		
Fig . . . . .	...	27, 71	Area	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24
Flea-bane . . . . .	...	26, 71	Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 43
Flowers . . . . .	...	27, 71	Irrigated . . . . .	...	5, 19-21
Fodder crops	v, vi	2, 3, 7, 27-29	Yield per acre . . . . .	...	48, 50
Food crops	v	2, 3, 7, 27-29	Jujube . . . . .	...	27, 72
Food grains	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24	Jute—		
Foreign countries, area under certain crops in— . . . . .	...	13	Area	v	2, 3, 7, 23-25
Forest	iii	2-4, 16-19	Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 43
France, area under wheat, barley, and maize in— . . . . .	...	13	Yield per acre . . . . .	...	49, 53
Fruits and vegetables including root crops	v, vi	7, 27-29	K		
Fully assessed area . . . . .	...	10, 34-40	Kalpayaru . . . . .	...	66, 72
G			Kamranga . . . . .	...	27, 66, 72
Gajar . . . . .	...	65, 71	Kanda . . . . .	...	22, 66, 72
Garlic . . . . .	...	23, 71	Kangni . . . . .	...	27, 66, 72
Garmal . . . . .	...	27, 65, 71	Kankrol . . . . .	...	ib
Gawar (see vetch) . . . . .	...	...	Kapok . . . . .	...	23, 72
Ginger . . . . .	...	23, 71	Karola . . . . .	...	27, 66, 72
Goats	vii	9, 31-33	Karuvapilai . . . . .	...	23, 66, 72
Gooseberry (cape)	...	27, 71	Kavali . . . . .	...	27, 66, 72
(country star) . . . . .	...	ib	Kavathu . . . . .	...	ib
Goose foot . . . . .	...	ib	Kirni . . . . .	...	ib
Gourd . . . . .	...	ib	Kodo . . . . .	...	22, 66, 72
Gourd melon . . . . .	...	ib	Kolinji . . . . .	...	26, 66, 72
Gram—			Korai . . . . .	...	23, 66, 72
Area	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24	Koorka . . . . .	...	27, 66, 72
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 42	Kuhudi . . . . .	...	22, 66, 72
Yield per acre . . . . .	...	49, 52	Kulthi . . . . .	...	ib
Kinds of— . . . . .	...	71	Kutki . . . . .	...	ib
Grape . . . . .	...	27, 71	L		
Groundnut—			Lakhiraj . . . . .	...	66
Area . . . . .	...	2, 3, 6, 23-25	Land revenue assessment	vii-viii	2-3, 10-11, 34-41
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 43	Land revenue per head of popula- tion	viii	10-11, 34-41
Yield per acre . . . . .	...	27, 71	Lentils . . . . .	...	22, 72
Gunva . . . . .	...	27, 71	Lettuce . . . . .	...	27, 72
Guinea grass . . . . .	...	ib	Linseed—		
Gum berry . . . . .	...	ib	Area	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24
			Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 43
			Yield per acre . . . . .	...	49, 52

INDEX.

	Intro- ductory Note	Tables and Appendices		Intro- ductory Note	Tables and Appendices
	Page	Page	<i>N—contd.</i>	Page	Page
L—contd.					
List of crops . . . . .	...	69-75	Average yield of crops . . . . .	...	48-50-53
Live stock	vii	8-9, 30-33	Classification of area . . . . .	...	4, 17
Live stock per 100 acres of sown area in each province	vii	...	Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 42-43
Live stock per 100 of population in each province	vii	...	Land revenue . . . . .	...	10-11, 38-39
Locust tree . . . . .	...	27, 72	Live stock . . . . .	...	8-9, 32-33
Lucerne . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>	Proportion of sown to total area	iii	...
Luxemburg, area under wheat and barley in — . . . . .	...	13	Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv	...
			Nutmeg . . . . .	...	23, 73
M					
Madder . . . . .	...	26, 66, 72			
Madras—			O		
Area . . . . .	...	4, 14	Oats . . . . .	...	27, 73
Area under crops . . . . .	...	6-7-22-23, 26-27	Odumula . . . . .	...	67, 73
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...	5, 18-19	Oil (see Elephant foot) . . . . .	...	67, 73
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...	48-53	Oilseeds	v	2-3, 6, 22-25
Classification of area . . . . .	...	4, 16	Onion	vi	23, 73
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 42-43	Opium . . . . .	...	2-3, 7, 26-28
Land revenue . . . . .	...	10-11, 34-35	Oranges . . . . .	...	27, 73
Live stock . . . . .	...	8-9, 30-31			
Proportion of sown to total area	iii	...	P		
Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv	...	Palm, date and palmyra . . . . .	...	23, 73
Mahua . . . . .	...	27, 72	Papay . . . . .	...	27, 67, 73
Maize—			Parvar or patol . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>
Area	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24	Patel . . . . .	...	67
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	13, 42	Pench . . . . .	...	27, 73
Irrigated . . . . .	...	5, 19-21	Peas . . . . .	...	22, 73
Yield per acre . . . . .	...	49, 51	Pepper . . . . .	...	23, 73
Makhan Sim . . . . .	...	66, 72	Pigeon grass . . . . .	...	22, 73
Malguzari . . . . .	...	66	Pimakottai (see Mastwood) . . . . .	...	...
Mamlatdar . . . . .	...	66	Pine-apple . . . . .	...	27, 73
Mango . . . . .	...	27, 72	Plantain . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>
Mangosteen . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>	Ploughs	vii	9, 31-33
Mankachu . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>	Plum . . . . .	...	27, 73
Manpur Pargana—			Pomegranate . . . . .	...	27, 74
Land revenue . . . . .	...	10-11, 40-41	Pomelo . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>
Mare . . . . .	...	9, 31, 33	Ponnagantikura . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>
Margosa . . . . .	...	27, 72	Ponies (see Horses) . . . . .	...	...
Marians . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>	Population	ii	10, 11, 34-41
Marjoram . . . . .	...	23, 72	Potato . . . . .	...	27, 74
Marua (see Ragi) . . . . .	...	22, 66, 72	Pudina . . . . .	...	74
Marukholandu . . . . .	...	73	Professional survey	i	2-4, 14-15
Mastwood . . . . .	...	23, 73	Pulses (see food grains) . . . . .	...	...
Matikalai . . . . .	...	73	Puliyavara . . . . .	...	27, 67, 74
Matting sedge . . . . .	...	23, 73	Pumpkin . . . . .	...	27, 74
Medlar . . . . .	...	27, 73	Punjab—		
Melon . . . . .	...	<i>ib</i>	Area . . . . .	...	4, 14
Metha . . . . .	...	73	Area under crops . . . . .	...	6-7, 22-23, 26-27
Mehwasi . . . . .	...	66	Area under irrigation . . . . .	...	5, 18-19
Millet . . . . .	...	22-24, 73	Average yield of crops . . . . .	...	48-53
Mint . . . . .	...	23, 73	Classification of area . . . . .	...	4, 16
Mixed crops	iv	...	Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 42-43
Morinda . . . . .	...	26, 73	Land revenue . . . . .	...	10-11, 36-37
muafi . . . . .	...	68	Live stock . . . . .	...	8-9, 30-31
Mulberry . . . . .	...	27, 73	Proportion of sown to total area	iii	...
Mules and donkeys	vii	9, 31-33	Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv	...
Mung . . . . .	...	22, 66, 73			
Mustard (see Rape) . . . . .	...	...	R		
N			Radish . . . . .	...	27, 74
Narcotics (see Drugs) . . . . .	...	...	Raiyatwari	viii	10, 11, 34-41
Naval (see Plum, black) . . . . .	...	...	Ragi or marua—		
Nela Mulaka (see Brinjal) . . . . .	...	...	Area	v	2, 3, 6, 22-24
Neem (see Margosa) . . . . .	...	...	Yield per acre . . . . .	...	49, 51
Neerali . . . . .	...	23, 67, 73	Rape and mustard—		
Netherlands, area under wheat and barley in — . . . . .	...	13	Area	v	2, 3, 6, 23-25
New Zealand, area under wheat, barley and maize in — . . . . .	...	13	Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 43
Niger seed . . . . .	...	23, 73	Yield per acre . . . . .	...	49, 53
Non-food crops	v	2, 3, 7, 27-29	Raspberry . . . . .	...	27, 74
North-West Frontier Province—			Revenue, land	viii	2, 3, 10, 11, 34-41
Area . . . . .	...	4, 15			
Area under crops . . . . .	...	6-7, 24-25, 28-29			
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...	5, 20-21			

INDEX.

	Intro- ductory Note	Tables and Appendices		Intro- ductory Note	Tables and Appendices
	Page	Page		Page	Page
R—contd.					
Rhea . . . . .	...	23, 74			
Rice—					
Area	v	2, 3, 6, 22—24			
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 42			
Irrigated . . . . .	...	5, 18—20			
Yield per acre . . . . .	...	48, 60			
Roselle . . . . .	...	27, 74			
Root crops (see Fruits)	...	...	
Rubber (India) . . . . .	...	74			
S					
Sabai grass . . . . .	...	23, 67, 74			
Safflower . . . . .	...	26, 74			
Saffron . . . . .	...	ib			
Sage . . . . .	...	23, 74			
Sam tree . . . . .	...	74			
Sank-aiu . . . . .	...	27, 67, 74			
Sapodilla . . . . .	...	ib			
Sebastian . . . . .	...	ib			
Senna . . . . .	...	26, 74			
Sesamum—					
Area	v	2, 3, 6, 22—25			
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 43			
Yield per acre . . . . .	...	52			
Sheep	vii	8, 30, 32			
Siberia, area under rice, wheat, barley, and maize in—	...	13			
Siris tree . . . . .	...	67, 74			
Soap nut . . . . .	...	26, 74			
Sorrell . . . . .	...	27, 67, 74			
Sother . . . . .	...	67, 74			
Source and scope of the statistics	i	...			
Sown area	iii	2—4, 7, 16—17 27—29			
Sown area per 100 of population in each province	iii	...			
Sown area proportion of — to total area	iii	...			
Spain, area under rice, wheat, barley, and maize in —	...	13			
Spelt . . . . .	...	74			
Spices (see Condiments)	...	...	
Spinach . . . . .	...	27, 74			
Strawberry . . . . .	...	ib			
Sugar cane—					
Area	iv	2, 3, 5, 6, 23—25			
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 43			
Irrigated . . . . .	...	5, 19—21			
Yield per acre . . . . .	...	49, 53			
Sunflower . . . . .	...	23, 75			
Survey, professional	ii	2—4, 14—15			
Swallow-wort . . . . .	...	23, 75			
Swank . . . . .	...	22, 67, 75			
Sweet flag . . . . .	...	26, 75			
Switzerland, area under wheat, barley, and maize in —	...	13			
T					
Talkthugys . . . . .	...	67			
Talukdari . . . . .	...	67			
Tamarind . . . . .	...	23, 27, 75			
Tanks, area irrigated by . . . . .	...	5, 18—20			
Taramira . . . . .	...	75			
Tea	vi	2, 3, 7, 26—28			
Tejpat . . . . .	...	23, 67, 75			
Tenures of land, forms of —	vii—viii	...			
Tepara . . . . .	...	75			
Thattan-payara . . . . .	...	67, 75			
Thetke grass . . . . .	...	27, 67, 75			
Til (see Sesamum)	...	...	
Tobacco	vi	2, 3, 7, 26—28			
Tomato . . . . .	...	27, 75			
Towns, number and population of—	...	34—41			
Tunis, area under wheat, barley, and maize in —	...	13			
Turmeric . . . . .	...	23, 75			
Turaio . . . . .	...	27, 75			
U					
Uchhe . . . . .	...	27, 68, 75			
Udai . . . . .	...	68, 75			
Unda . . . . .	...	23, 68, 75			
United Kingdom, area under wheat, barley, and maize in the —	...	13			
United Provinces —					
Area . . . . .	...	4, 14			
Area under crops . . . . .	...	67, 22—23, 26—27			
Area under irrigation . . . . .	...	5, 18—19			
Average yield of crops . . . . .	...	48—53			
Classification of area . . . . .	...	4, 16			
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 42—43			
Land revenue . . . . .	...	10—11, 36—37			
Live stocks . . . . .	...	8—9, 30—31			
Proportion of sown to total area	iii	...			
Proportion of irrigated to total sown area	iv	...			
United States of America, area under rice, wheat, barley, maize, and cotton in the —	...	13			
Urdu . . . . .	...	22, 68, 75			
Uruguay, area under wheat, barley, and maize in—	...	13			
V					
Vagai (see Siris tree)	...	...	
Vegetables (see Fruits)	...	...	
Vempali (see Kolinji)	...	...	
Vernacular terms, meaning of —	...	65—68			
Vetch . . . . .	...	22, 27, 75			
Village communities	vii—viii	10, 11, 34—41			
Village papers, area by —	ii	2—3, 4, 14—16			
W					
Waste, culturable	iii	2—4, 16—17			
Wells, area irrigated by —	...	5, 18—20			
Whole inam villages . . . . .	...	10, 11, 34—41			
Wheat—					
Area	v	2, 3, 5, 6, 22—24			
Chart illustrating variations in area in last ten years	xi	...			
Harvest prices . . . . .	...	12, 42			
Irrigated	iv	5, 18—20			
Yield per acre . . . . .	...	48, 50			
World, areas under certain crops in various countries of the —	...	13			
Wormwood, Indian . . . . .	...	71			
Wudalu . . . . .	...	22, 68, 75			
Y					
Yams . . . . .	...	27, 75			
Yield per acre of crops	ix	47—53			
Young stock (calves)	vii	2, 3, 8, 30, 32			
Young stock (buffalo calves)	...	ib			
Young stock (colts and fillies)	...	9, 31, 33			
Z					
Zamindar . . . . .	...	68			
Zamindari	vii—viii	10, 11, 34—41,			
		68			
Zaminkand . . . . .	...	75			

Government of India Publications are obtainable from the Government of India Central Publication Branch, Imperial Secretariat Building, 3, Government Place, W., Calcutta, and from the following Agents :—

EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA,
42, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W. 1.

And at all Booksellers.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

Provincial Book Depôts :

MADRAS :—Office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
BOMBAY :—Superintendent, Government Book Depôt, Town Hall, Bombay.
SIND :—Library attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.
BENGAL :—Office of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Room No. 1, Ground Floor, Calcutta.
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH :—Office of the Superintendent of Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.
PUNJAB :—Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.
BURMA :—Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR :—Office of the Central Provinces Secretariat, Nagpur.
ASSAM :—Office of the Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press.
BIHAR AND ORISSA :—Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
COORG :—Office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore.
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE :—Office of the Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
W. Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur & Sons, 90-2A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 17, Park Street, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.
Association Press, Calcutta.
Chukerverthy, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square, Calcutta.
The Book Company, Calcutta.
James Murray & Co., 12, Government Place, Calcutta.
(For Meteorological Publications only.)
Roy Chaudhury & Co., 68/5, Russa Road, North, Calcutta.
Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Rochouse & Sons, Madras.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.
The Modern Stores, Salem, Madras.
Bright & Co., Trivandrum.
The Booklover's Resort, Taikad, Trivandrum, South India.
V. S. Swaminathan, Bookseller, West Tower Street, Madura.
E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Pudumandapam, Madura.
Vijapur & Co., Vizagapatam.
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind & Sons, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
N. M. Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
R. B. Umadikar & Co., The Bharat Book Depôt, Dharwar.
Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.
The Manager, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 15, Shukrawar, Poona City.
R. S. Gondhalekar's Book Depôt, Publisher and Bookseller, Budhwar Chawk, Poona City.
Managing Director, Co-operative Bookstall, Booksellers and Publishers, Poona City.
The Standard Bookstall, Karachi, Quetta, Delhi, Murree and Rawalpindi.
J. Ray & Sons, 43, K. & L., Edwardes Road, Rawalpindi.
The Standard Bookstall, Quetta.

The Standard Book Depôt, Lahore, Lucknow, Nainital, Mussoorie, Dalhousie and Ambala Cantonment.
Karsandas Narandas & Sons, Surat.
Mangaldas & Sons, Booksellers and Publishers, Bhaga Talao, Surat.
Mrs. Radhabhai Atmaram Sagoor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
The Karachi Book Depôt, Karachi.
N. B. Mathur, Supdt., Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
The North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18, Clive Road, Allahabad.
Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., 41, Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Munshi Seeta Ram, Managing Proprietor, Indian Army Book Depôt, Jubi, Cawnpore.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Puri Brothers, Booksellers and Publishers, Katoheri Road, Lahore.
The Tilak School Bookshop, Lahore.
The Standard Bookstall, Lahore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chowk Street, Delhi.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi.
Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Proprietor, Rangoon Times Press, Rangoon.
The Modern Publishing House, Ltd., 30, Phayre Street, Rangoon.
The International Buddhist Book Depôt, Post Box No. 971, Rangoon.
Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
Manager, the "Hitavada," Nagpur.
Bhisey Brothers, Booksellers and Stationers, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooh Behar.
Times of Ceylon Co., Ltd.
The Manager, Ceylon Observer, Colombo.
The Manager, The Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
B. C. Basak, Esq., Proprietor, Albert Library, Dacca.
The Srivilliputtur Co-operative Trading Union, Ltd., Srivilliputtur (Satur S. I. R.).
Banwari Lal, Esq., Pakariya Street, Pilibhit, United Provinces.
The Manager, Educational Book Depôt, Jubbulpore.
Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
Dandekar Brothers, Indore City.
The Hyderabad Book Depôt, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).

FORTY-FIRST ISSUE

CHECKED
2005-07

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

Agricultural Statistics of India

1924=25

Volume I

Area, Classification of Area, Area under Irrigation,
Area under Crops, Live-Stock, Land Revenue
Assessment and Harvest Prices in British India.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1927

[No. 2050.]

PRICE Re. 1 Annas 5 or 2s. 3d.