

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1920=21

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WEEKLY.

33. Weekly Imports and Exports from Chief Ports of Wheat, Jute and Cotton. Half anna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

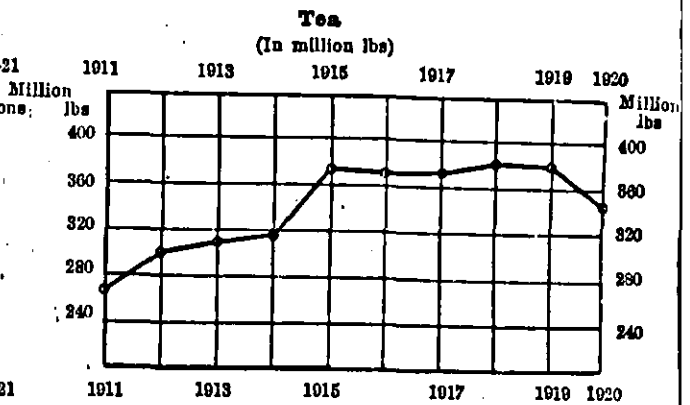
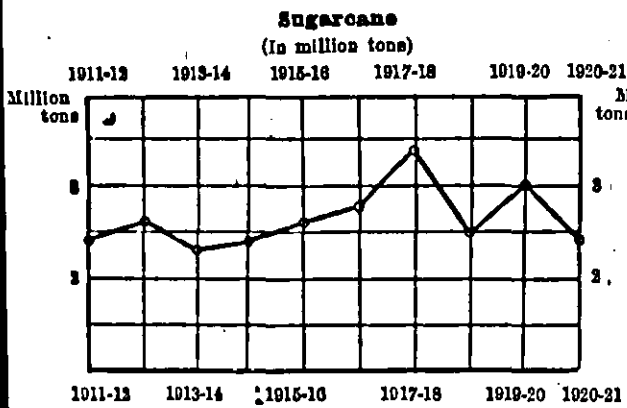
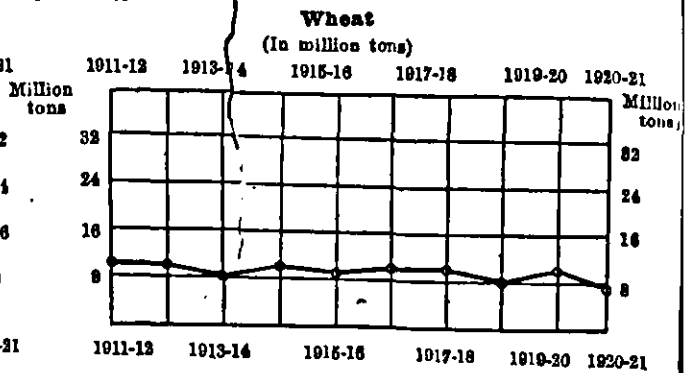
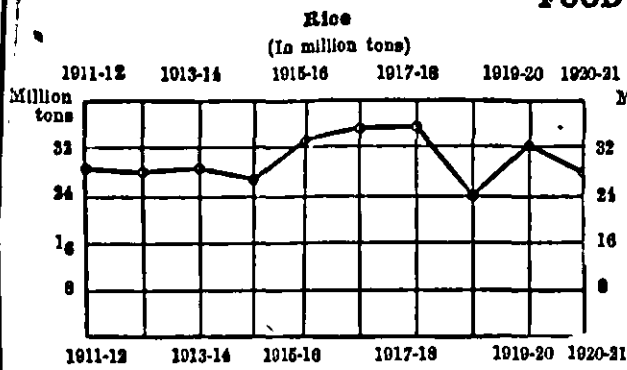
34. Index Numbers of Indian Prices from 1861—1918. As. 13. (3a.)
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Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (May), Final (August). Special and supplementary (intermediate).
Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February).
Linsced, 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 (October), Final (February).
Indigo.—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane.—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
36. Large Industrial Establishments in India. R4.
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39. Cotton Map of India, No. 1—Showing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts and States in India. As. 8.
40. Cotton Map of India, No. 2.—Showing the relative importance of cotton growing districts and States in India. As. 4.
41. Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per Acre of principal Crops in India for the period ending 1916-17. As. 12.
42. Report on the First Census of Live-stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1918 and April 1920. As. 4.

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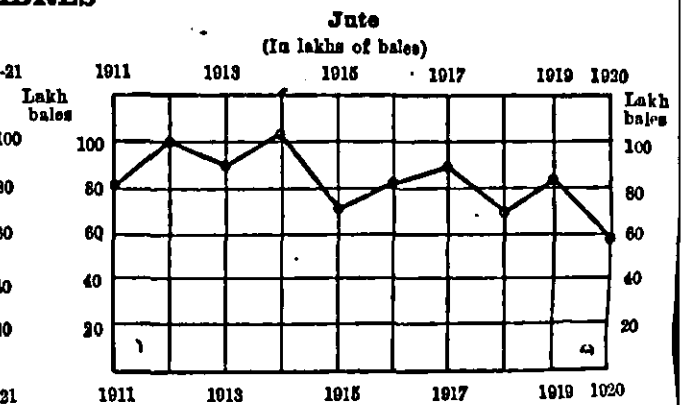
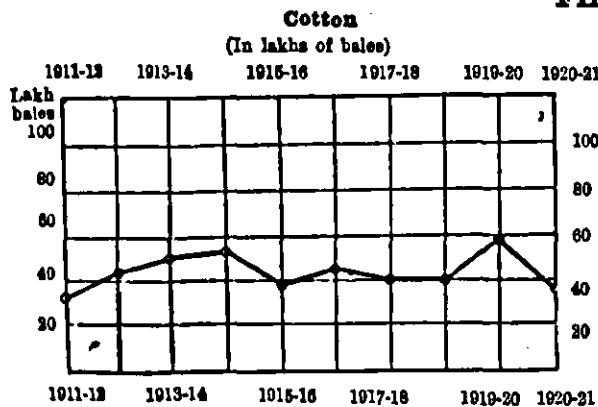
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Yield of certain principal crops from 1911-12 to 1920-21.

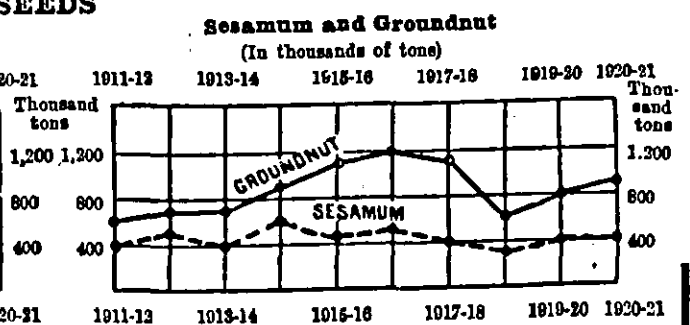
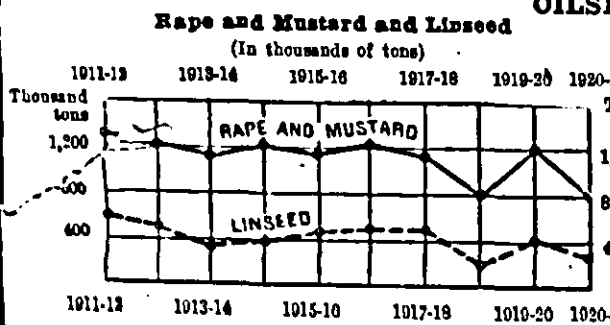
FOOD CROPS



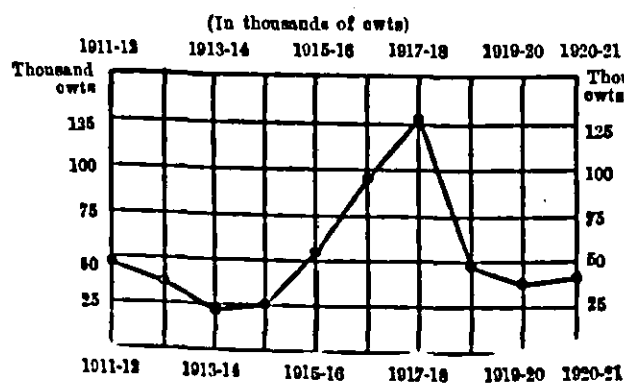
FIBRES



OILSEEDS



INDIGO (DYE)



CONTENTS

Introductory Note

	PAGES
Source and scope of the estimates	1
Leading features of the season in respect of staple crops, namely, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, indigo, coffee, and rubber	1—4
Charts illustrating the increase or decrease in yield of each crop in the past ten years, 1911-12 to 1920-21	<i>frontispiece</i>

Tables

No.		
1.	Abstract table—Area and Yield of each crop	6
2.	Yield per acre of each crop in each province	7—9
3.	Standard or Normal Yields per acre of those crops for which forecasts are prepared	10
4.	Detailed table—Area and Yield of Rice in each province	11
5.	Ditto ditto Wheat	12
6.	Ditto ditto Sugarcane	13
7.	Ditto ditto Tea	<i>ib</i>
8.	Ditto ditto Cotton	14
9.	Ditto ditto Jute	15
10.	Ditto ditto Linseed	<i>ib</i>
11.	Ditto ditto Rape and Mustard	16
12.	Ditto ditto Sesamum (til or jinjili)	17
13.	Ditto ditto Groundnut	18
14.	Ditto ditto Indigo	<i>ib</i>
15.	Ditto ditto Coffee	19
16.	Ditto ditto Rubber	<i>ib</i>
17.	Supplementary table—Area and Yield of Barley, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, and Gram in each province	20—24
18.	Normal and actual rainfall in each province	25
19.	Condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period from June to October, 1920	26
20.	Statement showing the reported area and yield of certain crops, namely, rice, wheat, cotton, barley, maize, and linseed, in foreign countries	27—29
	Appendix I.—Method of framing estimates of crops	30—31
	Appendix II.—Methods of collecting the statistics province by province	32—35
	Appendix III.—Dates prescribed for the issue of the all-India forecasts of crops	36
	Appendix IV.—Seasons of sowing and harvesting of the crops and the tracts where they are mainly grown	37
	Index	38

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these area estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and seasons were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in 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. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than that normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied into each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60,000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24,000,000$ lbs.

The question of improving the method of framing estimates of outturn is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area
34,500,000 acres)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Madras
(Total cultivated area
32,864,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of account is maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam* villages†, the *Tahsildar* or Deputy *Tahsildar* estimates the area and yield, as well as he can, from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the *Tahsildar* to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *Tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate Reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments and of the results on the Government farms. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated area
29,327,000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*** The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the Provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulae, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve

* A sub-divisional officer ** A sub-division of a district under the management of a *tahsildar*

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluk*

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1919-20

annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For Indian States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except two, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some twenty-eight years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the Provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Bihar and Orissa
(Total cultivated area
24,867,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

(Total cultivated area)
(000)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* must amount to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the Provincial Director of Land Records prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Punjab
(Total cultivated area
acres)
23,040,000

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by ten States. No information is available from the other two States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* † has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made, the last revision having been made in 1912. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total cultivated area
acres)
23,722,000

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Burma
(Total cultivated area
acres)
14,371,000

* Village accountants

† Sub-division of a district

Assam
(Total
area
acres)

cultivated
5,733,000

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from District Officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the District Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas, and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara, with the exception in the latter district of jute the estimate for which is compiled by the village *choukidari panchayats*. In the permanently settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *choukidari panchayats*, while for all other crops except tea estimates have been framed by the District Officers from the actual areas in the surveyed parts being applied to the rest of the district. The figures for tea are obtained in all cases from the garden managers. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier
Province
(Total cultivated area
2,249,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwari* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara

(Total cultivated
area
acres)

cultivated
808,000

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istamrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*** , who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg

(Total cultivated
area 142,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shambog* (1) for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar*|| and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars* (2) (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Central India

In the Central India States estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State. Finally, each Political Agent compiles the returns of the States in his political charge into an Agency return, each of which is shown separately in the return for Central India.

Rajputana

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent

** Circle inspector

|| A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a taluk

(1) Village accountant

(2) Revenue officer in charge of a taluk

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State Hyderabad including non-Government area such as *Jagirs*, etc. Raiyatwari tenure prevails in the State and with the exception of some parts of a few districts, the area is surveyed and settled. *Patwaris* or village accountants, who are hereditary office-bearers, furnish to the *taluk* office figures regarding area under principal crops. The *tahsildars* who are touring officers check these figures by a field-to-field inspection during their tours and send reports of their *taluks* to the District Collector or first *taluqdar* as he is called in the State. The figures for each district after being consolidated in the District Office are sent to the Director of Statistics of the State who finally checks and consolidates them. The estimates of standard yields of crops are based only on conjectures, which are generally misleading. As a result, the reported outturn is generally low. Instructions are, however, being issued by the authorities of the State for conducting crop-cutting experiments and it is hoped that in future the returns will show approximately correct estimates.

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State Mysore in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked (Total cultivated area 6,189,000 a.c.) by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each Baroda *taluka* (*Vahivatdar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from (Total area 2,75,000 a.c.) the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per bigha. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary those ascertained for the contiguous British Territory with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

APPENDIX III

DATES PRESCRIBED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

RICE—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. October	20
2nd „	. . . . .	. December	20
Final „	. . . . .	. February	20

WHEAT—*

1st forecast	. . . . .	. January	31
2nd „	. . . . .	. March	15
3rd „	. . . . .	. May	30
Final „	. . . . .	. August	10

COTTON—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. August	15
2nd „	. . . . .	. October	15
3rd „	. . . . .	. December	15
Final „	. . . . .	. February	15

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. January	1
2nd „	. . . . .	. March	15
Final „	. . . . .	. June	1

SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjisii*)—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. September	1
2nd „	. . . . .	. October	20
Final „	. . . . .	. January	15
Supplementary forecast	. . . . .	. April	20

GROUNDNUT—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. October	20
Final „	. . . . .	. February	15

INDIGO—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. October	15
Final „	. . . . .	. December	20

SUGARCANE—

1st forecast	. . . . .	. August	20
2nd „	. . . . .	. October	20
Final „	. . . . .	. February	16

JUTE†—

Preliminary	. . . . .	. July	7—15
Final	. . . . .	. September	21

* Besides these regular forecasts, three intermediate and one special forecasts were issued in or about the 15th February, 1st April, 1st May, and 10th April during the past five years.

† Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX IV

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN

CROP	SEASONS OF		WHERE MAINLY GROWN	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States (a)
Rice—				
Winter (b)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (Rabi or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States and Bombay States.
Sugarcane	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings planted out when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Madras State (Travancore).
Cotton—				
Early	} March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura) and Bombay States.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	
Linseed— (Rabi or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Assam.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Central Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (Rabi or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda and Bombay States.
Sesamum— Kharif or autumn crop (c)	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, and Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July		
Groundnut	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Bangalore), Central India States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Indigo	February to July	August to November	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar, and Orissa, and Punjab.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
Jute	Rainy season	October to January	Madras and Coorg	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....	Burma, Madras, Assam, Coorg and Dergal.	Mysore, Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).

(a) Incomplete

(b) Rice is sown to a very large extent in Madras (especially in the south) from September to December and again to a fair extent in February and March

(c) In parts of Southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April

INDEX

	Pages		Pages
American notation	30, 31	Methods of collecting statistics	32-35
Area estimate	ib.	Mixed crop, treatment of—	30
Tea—		Mustard (see Rape and Mustard)	
Bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>)	22	Normal crop, definition of—	30
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	20, 28	Normal rainfall	25
Coffee (<i>Coffea Arabica</i>)	4, 6, 10	Normal yield per acre	10
Cotton (<i>Gossypium sp.</i>)	3, 6, 14, 28	Notation for making crop estimates	30, 31
Gram (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)	24	Percentage estimate	ib.
Groundnut (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	4, 6, 18	Rainfall—	
Indigo (<i>Indigofera Sumatrana and I. arida</i>)	ib.	Normal and actual	25
Jawar (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)	21	Weekly condition of—	26
Jute (<i>Corchorus sp.</i>)	3, 6, 15	Rape and Mustard—	
Linseed (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)	3, 6, 15, 29	Area	3, 6, 16
Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)	23, 29	Yield	3, 6, 8, 16
Rape and Mustard (<i>Brassica sp.</i>)	3, 6, 16	Rice—	
Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	2, 6, 11, 27	Area	2, 6, 11, 27
Rubber (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>)	4, 6, 19	Yield	2, 6, 11, 27
Sesamum (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)	4, 6, 17	Rubber—	
Sugarcane (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)	2, 6, 13	Area	4, 6, 19
Tea (<i>Camellia thea</i>)	ib.	Yield	4, 6, 19
Wheat (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)	2, 6, 12, 27	Season, leading features of—	1-4
Area of crops, how ascertained	30, 32-35	Seasons of harvesting of crops	37
Bajra—		of sowing of crops	ib.
Area	22	Sesamum—	
Yield	ib.	Area	4, 6, 17
Barley—		Yield	4, 6, 8, 17
Area	20, 28	Source and scope of the estimates	1
Yield	ib.	Standard normal outturn	30
Charts illustrating the growth of pro- duction of crops	frontispiece	Sugarcane—	
Coffee—		Area	2, 6, 13
Area	4, 6, 19	Yield	2, 6, 7, 13
Yield	ib.	Tea—	
Cotton—		Area	2, 6, 13
Area	3, 6, 14, 28	Yield	2, 6, 7, 13
Consumption	3, 14	Wheat—	
Net exports	ib.	Area	2, 6, 12, 27
Yield	3, 6, 9, 14, 28	Yield	2, 6, 7, 12, 27
Crops—where mainly grown	37	Yield—	
Crop-cutting experiments	30	Bajra	22
Dates of publication of forecasts	36	Barley	20, 28
Development of the estimates	1	Coffee	4, 6, 19
Foreign countries—		Cotton	3, 6, 9, 14, 28
Area and yield of certain crops in—	27-29	Gram	24
Gram—		Groundnut	4, 6, 8, 18
Area	24	Indigo	4, 6, 9, 18
Yield	ib.	Jawar	21
Groundnut—		Jute	3, 6, 9, 15
Area	4, 6, 18	Linseed	3, 6, 8, 15, 29
Yield	4, 6, 8, 18	Maize	23, 29
Indian notation	30, 31	Rape and mustard	3, 6, 8, 16
Indigo—		Rice	2, 6, 11, 27
Area	4, 6, 18	Rubber	4, 6, 19
Yield	4, 6, 9, 18	Sesamum	4, 6, 8, 17
Jawar—		Sugarcane	2, 6, 7, 13
Area	21	Tea	2, 6, 7, 13
Yield	ib.	Wheat	2, 6, 7, 12, 27
Jute—		Yield per acre—	
Area	3, 6, 15	Coffee	9
Consumption and exports	3, 15	Cotton	8
Yield	3, 6, 9, 15	Groundnut	9
Linseed—		Indigo	9
Area	3, 6, 15, 29	Jute	8
Yield	3, 6, 8, 15, 29	Linseed	10
Maize—		Normal	8
Area	23, 29	Rape and mustard	7
Yield	ib.	Rice	9
Method of framing estimates of crops	30, 31	Rubber	8
		Sesamum	7
		Sugarcane	ib.
		Tea	ib.
		Wheat	ib.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

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