

EVENTEENTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES

OF

AREA AND YIELD

OF

Principal Crops in India

1914=15

Published by order of the Governor General in Council



CALCUTTA
PRINTENDENT GOVLNMENT PRINTING INDIA
1915

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

[SEVENTEENTH ISSUE]

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Vol II—Native States R1 (4a)
- 21 Estimates of Area and Yield of principal Crops in India As 4 (2a)
- 22 Report on the production of Tea in India As 3 (2a)
- 23 Report on the production and consumption of Coal in India As 8 (2a 6p)
- 24 List of Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the State of Mysore R2 (2a)
- 25 Variations in Indian Price Levels from 1861 expressed in Index numbers As 12 (5a)
- 26 List of Factories and other large Industries in India R4 (4a)

[NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk (*) to be obtained from the officer in charge Bengal Secretariat Book Depot]

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- 30 Supplement to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India As 4 (1a)
- 31 Accounts relating to the Trade by land of British India with foreign countries As 8 (2a)
- 32 Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Cotton Mills As 2 (1a)
- 33 Return showing the quantities of the principal staples of Agricultural produce imported into Calcutta Bombay Karachi and Madras ports by Rail River and Sea Anna 1 Pies 6 (1a)

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- 34 Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of foodgrains etc, in India by districts As 6 (1a)
- 35 Return showing the wholesale and retail prices of wheat in India Anna 1 Pies 6 (6p)

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 36 Crop forecasts Half anna each
- 37 Memorandum and Statistical Table relating to the Trade of India with Germany and Austria Hungary As 8 (2a)

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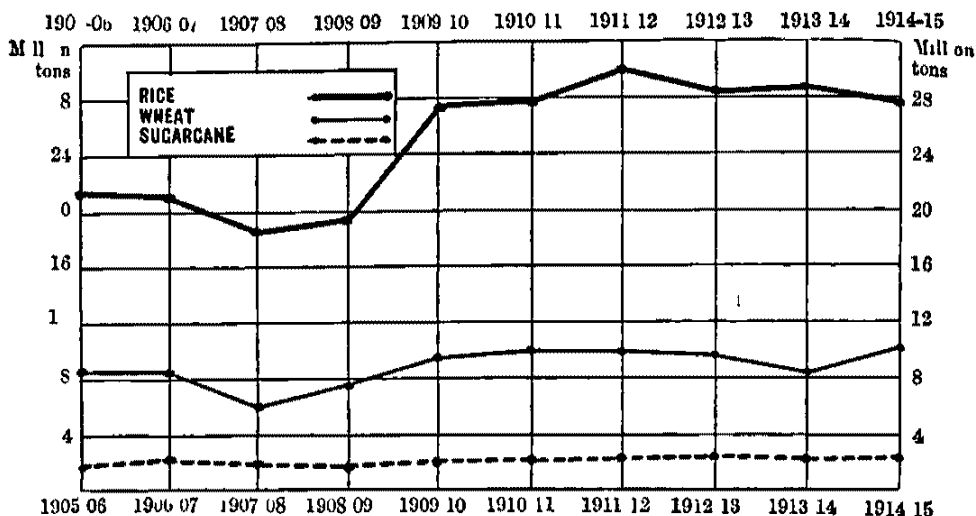
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YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS FROM 1905 06 TO 1914 15

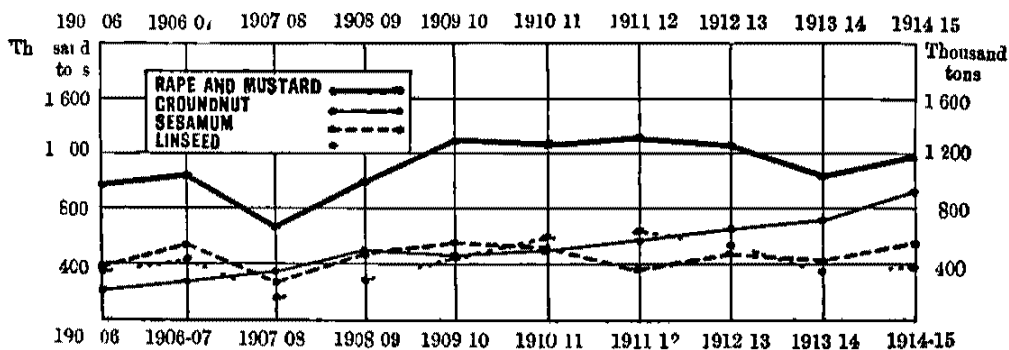
RICE WHEAT AND SUGARCANE

(In millions of tons)



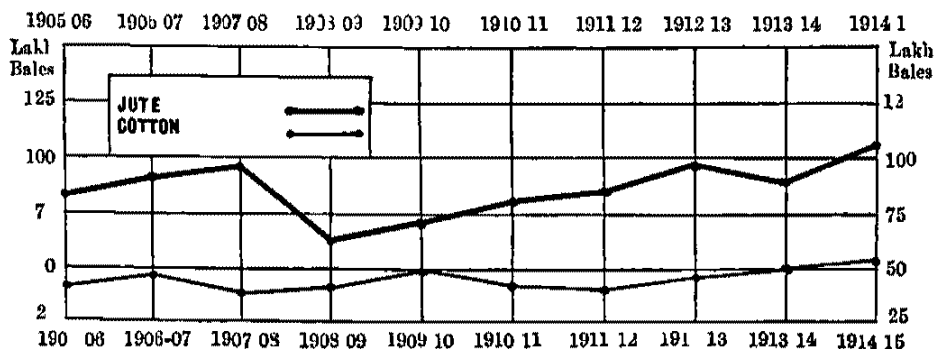
SESAMUM LINSEED RAPE AND MUSTARD AND GROUNDNUT

(In thousands of tons)



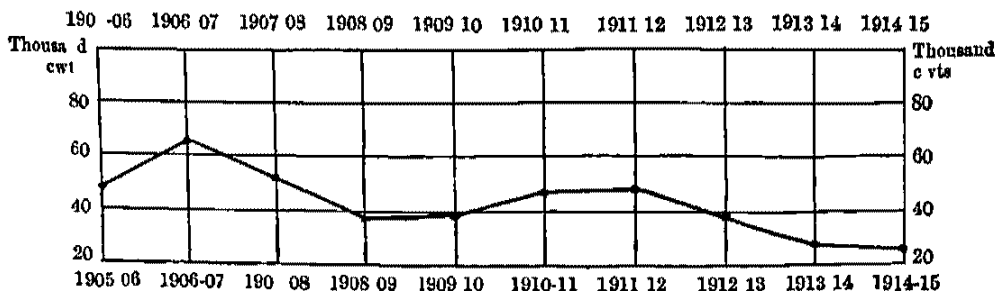
COTTON AND JUTE

(In lakhs of bales)



INDIGO

(In thousands of cwts)



Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1914-15

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the seventeenth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were made in 1914-15. It is the second of the new series that was commenced last year. A table showing the actual rainfall in the last eight years as compared with the normal rainfall, in each province and a statement showing the normal yield per acre of each crop have been inserted in this issue.

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the two former forecasts. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts. They show the area sown and the estimated yield in the last ten years of rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea*, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, and indigo.

The estimates for these crops did not especially in the earlier years of forecasts in India, relate to the total producing areas, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive, and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be remembered that, owing to this gradual development the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not altogether strictly comparable with those for later years as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. The increase in this respect however, between the year under report as against the two previous years is so small as to be negligible and to afford a comparison of the crops of the year (1914-15) with the two preceding years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat and jute relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts, such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops however the estimates though relating to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent (excepting Burma in the case of sesamum) still exclude the Native States except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in paragraphs below and in Appendix II on pages 21-23.

Estimates so far as available, for certain other staple crops, namely barley, jawar, bajra, maize and gram have been shown in a supplementary table (No 14) the figures being taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports.

The deficient rainfall of June somewhat affected the jute crop. In Northern and Western India and in the Hyderabad State the heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. With these exceptions the season was on the whole favourable for the *khari* (autumn) crops. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall towards the latter part of the season in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, the United Provinces, and Assam, in Madras the season was on the whole good for the crop, though it was partly damaged by floods, in Bombay, Sind and the Central Provinces and Berar the season was on the whole favourable.

For the *rabi* (spring) crops the season was generally favourable, except in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa where the crops were affected by deficient

* For the tea crop no forecast is prepared the figures are taken from the Annual Report on the Production of Tea in India published by this Department.

rainfall In the southern and eastern districts of the United Provinces the *rabi* oilseeds suffered from the absence of rain in the early months Some damage was done to wheat by rain and hail at harvest time

Rice.

Rice which is generally regarded as a winter crop is mainly harvested in December and January It is sown in the months from May to August The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Madras Burma the United Provinces the Central Provinces and Berar Assam Bombay, Sind, and Coorg These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India The only Native States for which estimates for rice are prepared are those in the Bombay Presidency The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1914 15 was reported as 76 181 000 acres as compared with 75,425 000 acres of the preceding year In the three important provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Burma the monsoon was short towards the latter part of the season and the outturn was accordingly below normal Elsewhere the season was on the whole favourable The total estimated yield was 27 961,000 tons as against 28 790 000 tons in 1913 14 To this figure should be added some 1 per cent in respect of other British provinces (containing about 742,000 acres under rice) for which no estimates are made

Wheat.

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India is sown from October to December and harvested from March to May The provinces and states to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province the United Provinces Ajmer Merwara the Central Provinces and Berar Bombay, Sind Bengal Bihar and Orissa Central India, Rajputana Hyderabad and Mysore These contain practically the whole of the reported area under wheat in India The total area under wheat in 1914 15 was reported to be 32 230 000 acres which exceeds the area of the preceding year by 3 755 000 acres or 13 per cent The seasonal conditions were on the whole favourable except in the two Provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal where the wheat crop is not of much importance Some damage to the crop was however, caused by rain and hail in April in almost all the tracts The total estimated yield was 10,269 000 tons which exceeds the final figure of 1913 14 by 1 911 000 tons or 23 per cent

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is planted from February to May and harvested from November to January The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces Bihar and Orissa Bengal Assam the Punjab the North West Frontier Province Bombay Sind, Madras, and the Central Provinces and Berar These tracts contain 99 4 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India Reports are also received from the Native States in the Bombay Presidency (including the Baroda State) No report is received from any other Native State The total reported area (2 315 000 acres) under sugarcane in 1914 15 was 9 per cent less than that of the preceding year The decrease in acreage which occurred in all the provinces except Bengal and Bihar and Orissa was due to deficient moisture at sowing time and scarcity of seed cane owing to the drought of 1913 The estimated yield (2 367 000 tons) was, however, 3 per cent above the final figure (2 291 000 tons) of the preceding year

Tea.

The provinces where tea is grown are Assam Bengal, Madras the United Provinces the Punjab Bihar and Orissa Burma and the State of Travancore The total area under tea in 1914 was reported to be 622 600 acres which is 2 per cent greater than that in the preceding year The weather was favourable from May to July The following three months—August September and October—were only fair and an early cold weather checked growth severely in November and December The total production of manufactured tea (both black and green) was reported to be 312 976,200 lbs in 1914 as against 307 249 600 lbs in the preceding year

Cotton

The total reported area under cotton was 24 634 000 acres in 1914 15 as against 25 023 000 acres in 1913 14 The crop was affected adversely by heavy rain in parts of the Bombay Presidency, in the Punjab, the United Provinces, and in the Hyderabad State With these exceptions the conditions of the

	Thousand bales		
	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
Net exports	2 228	3 647	118
Mill consumption	1 805	1 816	1 771
Consumption outside mills (conjectural)	450	450	1 000
Total	4,483	5 913	4 889
Estimate of yield	4,610	5 066	5 233
Excess (+) or deficit (-)	+127	-847	+344

The total estimated outturn was 5 233 000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 167 000 bales or 3 per cent more than the final figure of 1913 14. The figure for 1914 15 for outturn is the highest ever returned. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the last three years with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales).

There are it may be remembered, two crops of cotton grown in India *viz* the early and the late. Early cotton grows principally in northern and central India and late cotton largely in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of Southern India sowings continue till October and harvesting till July. The estimates given above relate to all the cotton growing provinces and states in India.

Jute is sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal Bihar and Orissa and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State but no reliable information is available for that State. The total reported area under jute in 1914 (3 359 000 acres) exceeded that of the preceding year by 15 per cent and the estimated yield (10 444 000 bales of 400 lbs each) by 17 per cent. The crop suffered from deficient rainfall in June particularly in the northern districts of Bengal. In 1915 the estimated area and yield were 2 377 000 acres and 7 345 000 bales.

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces the Central Provinces and Berar Bengal Bihar and Orissa the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also made by the States of Hyderabad and Baroda and by the states in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Native State. The total area under linseed reported by all these tracts in 1914 15 was 3 329 000 acres which was 9 per cent larger than the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was from fair to good except in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal and in the southern districts of the United Provinces where the crops were adversely affected by drought. The total estimated yield (395 000 tons) was larger than that of the preceding year by 2 per cent.

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab Bengal Bihar and Orissa Assam the United Provinces the North West Frontier Province Bombay and Sind. These tracts contain 99.2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad and Baroda and from the states in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Native State. The total area under rape and mustard reported by all the reporting tracts in 1914 15 was 6 524 000 acres which is 4 per cent larger than the figure for the preceding year. The condition of the crop on the whole was from fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal and in the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were adversely affected by drought. The total estimated yield (1,208,000 tons) was 10 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year.

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop being sown from May to July and harvested from October to December, in parts of Southern India. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts, this is sown in January and February and harvested in May to July. The provinces* to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the Central Provinces and Berar Bombay Sind Madras the United Provinces Bengal Bihar and Orissa the Punjab, and

* Assam prepared forecasts of sesamum for a few years (1910 11 to 1913-14) but has discontinued them with effect from 1914 15.

Ajmer Merwara These tracts contain about 79 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the Native States of Hyderabad and Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Native State or from Burma. The total reported area under sesamum in 1914-15 was 5,463,000 acres against 5,076,000 acres in the preceding year. The seasonal conditions on the whole were not very favourable although better than in the preceding year. The total estimated yield was 578,000 tons as against 403,000 tons in 1913-14—an increase of 43 per cent. An addition of approximately 20 per cent should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces (containing an aggregate area of about 1,095,000 acres under sesamum) for which no estimate is made.

Groundnut.

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. The provinces to which the estimates for this crop relate are Madras, Bombay (including Native States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1914-15 was reported as 1,995,000 acres which is 5 per cent less than the figure of the preceding year, the estimated yield (929,000 tons) being 24 per cent in excess of last year. The decrease in area was mainly in the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies and was due to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. Conditions after sowing proved generally fair for the growth of the crop.

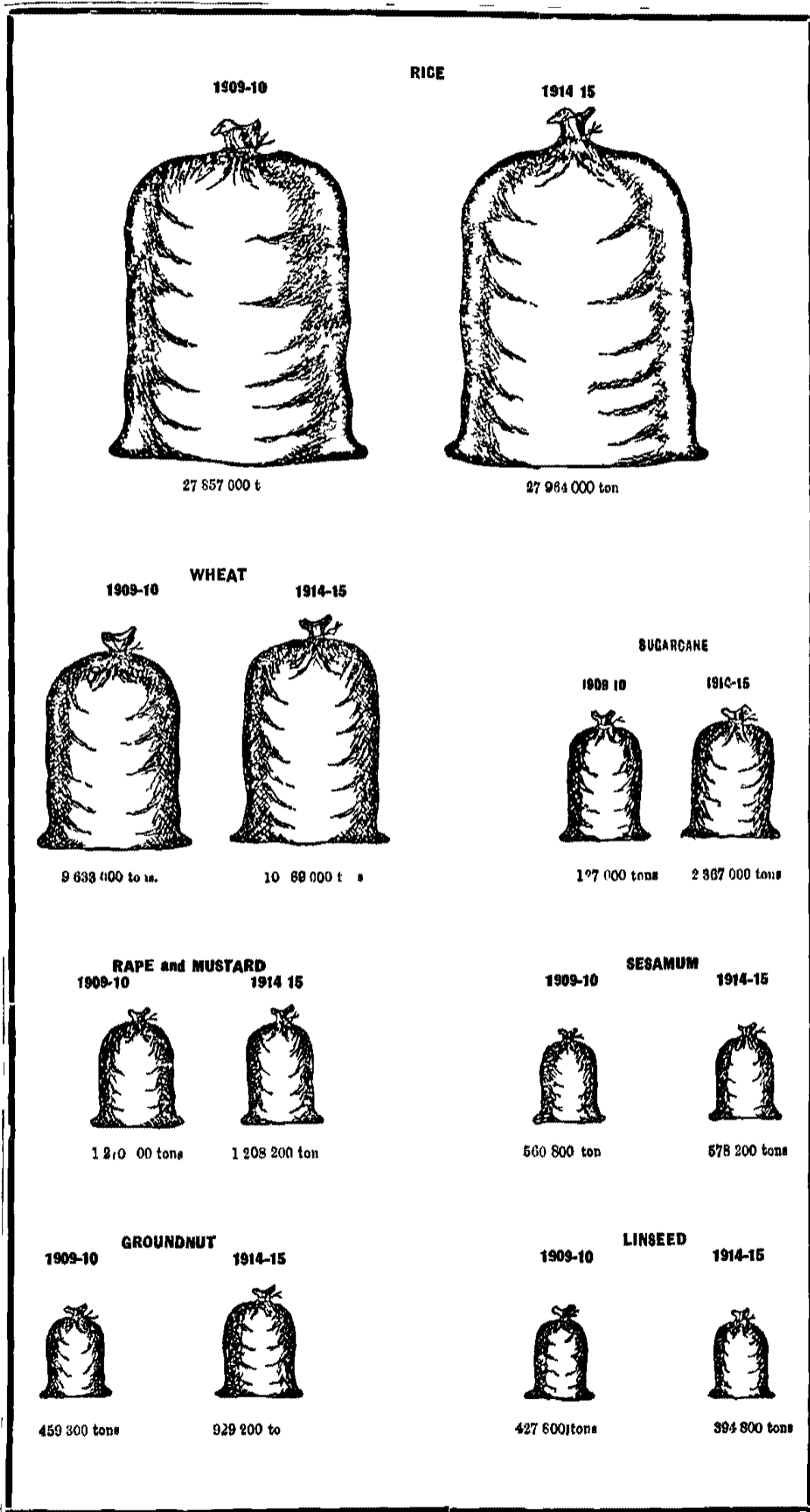
Indigo.

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and harvested from August to November. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Sind, and Madras. These tracts contain 99.9 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Native State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The cultivation of indigo continues to decline, the total reported area (132,000 acres) in 1914-15 being 24 per cent short of that of the preceding year. In the earlier part of the season the crop suffered through excessive rain in parts of the United Provinces and through want of rain in North Bihar. In the remaining districts of Bihar and Orissa the weather was generally favourable. With these exceptions the seasonal conditions were not adverse. The total estimated yield of dye was 25,000 cwts, which was less than the figure of the preceding year by 7 per cent.

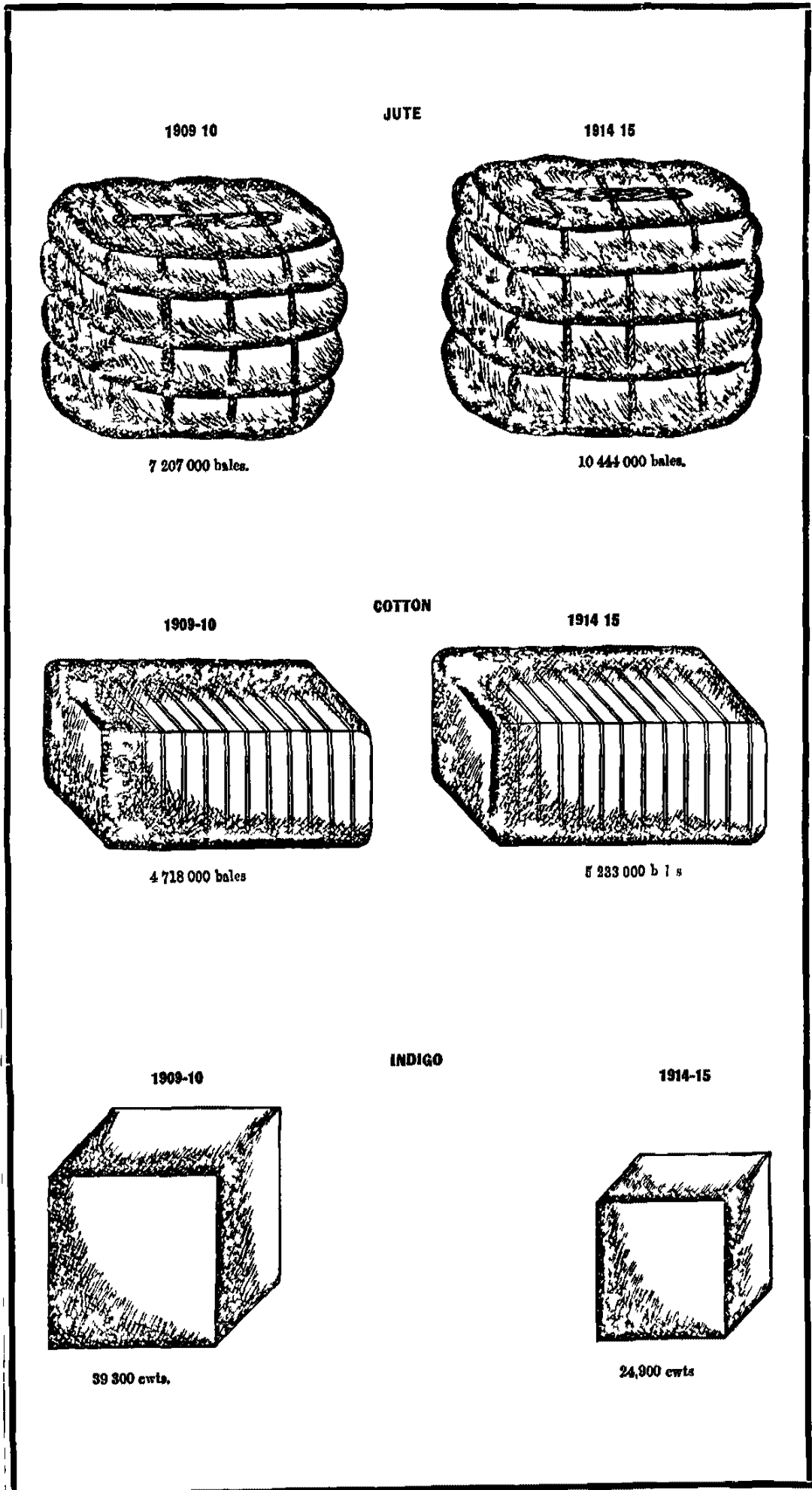
G FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS INDIA
Calcutta, November 11 1915

Estimated yield of Rice Wheat Sugarcane Rape and Mustard, Sesamum, Linseed and Groundnut in 1914 15 as compared with the year 1909 10 (five years ago)



Estimated yield of Jute Cotton and Indigo in 1914 15, as compared with the year 1909 10 (five years ago)



N B—The diagrams for Indigo are on a larger scale than those for Cotton and Jute

TABLES

ABSTRACT TABLE

NO 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15
Rice	50 855 000	50 067 000	54 894,000	58 029 000	64 726 000	71 623,000	75 425 000	76 181 000	69 197 000
Wheat	22 649 000	25 518 000	26 565 000	30 565 000	31 141 000	30 043 000	28 475 000	32 230 000	30 491 000
Sugarcane	(a)	2 258 000	2 284 000	2,114 600	2 380 300	2 526 700	2 545 500	2 315 100	2 376 400
Tea	467 000	525 000	540 000	563 600	574,600	591 800	610 100	622 600	592 500
Cotton	13 866 000	16 652 000	21 146 000	22 596 000	21 615 000	22 028 000	25 023 000	24 634 000	23 179 000
Jute	2 035 000	2 335 000	3 264 000	2 937 800	3 106 400	2 970 500	2 911 000	3 358 700	3 056 900
Linseed	2 869 000	3 547 000	3 061 000	3 742 400	5 038 000	4 124,900	3 031 000	3 328 900	3 833 000
Rape and Mustard	4 541 000	5 598 000	6 056 000	6 315 900	6 990 300	5 955 800	6 266 400	6 524 200	6 410 500
Sesamum	4 019 000	4 903 000	4 915,000	5 206 000	4 808 100	4 989 500	5 076 000	5 463 400	5 108 600
Groundnut	(a)	431 000	827 000	951 900	1 214 100	1 366 400	2 105 900	1 995 300	1 526 700
Indigo	1 280 000	722 000	354 000	276 400	266 900	220 100	172 600	131 700	213 500

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15
Rice tons	21 466 000	21 550 000	21 882 000	27 897 000	30 074 000	28 485 000	28 790 000	27 964,000	28 642 000
Wheat "	6 029 000	7 676 000	8 092 000	10 061 500	9 924 500	9 853 000	8 358 000	10 269 000	9 693 200
Sugarcane	(a)	2 049 000	1 996 000	2 217 800	2 451 100	2 583 600	2 291 500	2 367 200	2 382 200
Tea lbs	158 375 000	201 389 000	242 386 000	263 269 400	268 602 ,000	297 878 100	307 249 600	312 976 200	289 995 200
Cotton bales	2 303 000	3 203 000	3 976 000	3 853 000	3 288 000	4 610 000	5 066 000	5 233 000	4 410 000
Jute	5 771 000	7 036 000	8 136 000	7 932 000	8 234 700	9 842 800	8 893 900	10 443 900	9 069 500
Linseed tons	352 000	416 000	333 000	571 300	644 900	542 100	386 200	394 800	507 900
Rape and Mustard	915 000	1 011 000	992 000	1 250 100	1 325 700	1 241 200	1 087,500	1,208 200	1 222 500
Sesamum	348 000	465 000	448 000	511 800	397 600	474 000	403 500	578 200	473 000
Groundnut	(a)	(a)	358 000	503 200	605 700	669 900	748 800	929 200	691 400
Indigo cwts	156 000	100 000	49 000	46 000	47 700	39 100	26 800	24 900	36 900

Note—Figures for 1914-15 are subject to revision. The estimates for 1915-16 so far as available are—

Rice	74 431 000 acres	Sesamum	3 167 000 acres
Sugarcane	2 508 000	Groundnut	1 742 000
Cotton	16 53 000	Indigo	258 000
Jute	377 300		
and 7 345 500 bales			

(a) Not available

No 2—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province.	1905 06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
Bengal (a)	41 111 000	40,239 000	40 210 000	38 158 000	42 977 000	42 793 000	20 437 000	20 639 000	19 846 000	20 410 000
Bihar and Orissa	(c)	()	(c)	()	(c)	(c)	17 363 000	16 196 000	16 223 000	16 166 000
Madras (b)	6 604 000	6 944 000	7 215 000	7 361 000	7 675 000	7 787 000	10 286 000	10 944 000	10 678 000	10 560 000
Burma (e)	6 718 000	6 914 000	7 252 000	569 000	7 46 000	7 449 000	7 373 000	9 966 000	10 056 000	10 010 000
United Provinces	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	5 220 000	6 811 000	6 062 000	6 216 000
Central Provinces and Bihar	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	4,986 000	5 083 000
Assam	(c)	(c)	(c)	()	(c)	(c)	4 045 000	4 272 000	3 753 000	4 916 000
Bombay (including Native States) (f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1 624 000	2 618 000	2 596 000
Sind (including Native States) (f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1 083 000	1 112 000	1 137 000
Coorg	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	83 000	82 000	81 000
TOTAL	54,428 000	54 1 7 000	4 677 000	53 088 000	58 119 000	58 029 000	64 726 000	71 6 3 000	75 425 000	76 181 000

Yield (tons)

Province	1905 06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
Bengal (a)	16 468 000	15 769 000	13 3 8 000	14 131 000	21 730 000	21 848 000	8 685 000	8 356 000	7 412 000	6 896 000
Bihar and Orissa	(c)	(c)	(c)	()	(c)	(c)	8 908 000	8 969 000	8 120 000	8 980 000
Madras (b)	2 92 000	2 522 000	2 475 000	2 185 000	2,868 000	3 174,000	5 833 000	4 435 000	4 186 000	4 838 000
Burma (e)	2 697 000	3 096 000	3 157 000	3 233 000	3 209 000	2 375 000	3 325 000	4 501 000	4 037 000	3 662 000
United Provinces	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1 779 000	1 998 000	1 264 000	2 037 000
Central Province and Bihar	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	325 000	1 655 000
Assam	(c)	(c)	(c)	()	(c)	(c)	1 596 000	1 948 000	1 310 000	1 420 000
Bombay (including Native States) (f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	820 000	1,279 000	1 437 000
Sind (including Native States) (f)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	405 000	322 000	458 000
Coorg	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	53 000	35 000	52 000
TOTAL	21 657 000	21 387 000	18 930 000	19 549 000	27 857 000	27 897 000	30 074 000	28 485 000	28 790 000	27 964 000

() Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam down to 1910 11
 (b) The estimates for Madras down to 1906 07 relate only to *ra yatwara* villages but since that year estimates for *sam ndars* and whole *sam* villages have also been included. The estimates for years prior to 1911 12 are generally defective

(c) Includ d under Bengal

(d) Not available

(e) The figures down to 1911 12 relate only to the chief rice growing districts in Lower Burma.

(f) The estimates for Bombay and Sind relate to chief rice growing districts.

(g) Season very favourable

Notes.—Figures for 1914-15 are subject to revision

WHEAT

8

No 3—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905 06	1906 07	1907 08	1908-09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
Punjab (a)	85 2 000	9 100 000	8 212 000	9 002 000	9,142 000	9 981 000	11 018 000	9 316 000	9 588 000	11 195 000
United Provinces	6 479 000	7 044 000	4 406 000	5 695 000	6 491 000	7 942 000	7 578 000	7 382 000	6 406 000	7 303 000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	3 444 000	3 714 000	2 801 000	2 860 000	3 1,6 000	3 585 000	3 739 000	3 743 000	3 384 000	3 393 000
Central India States	1 85 000	2 448 000	1 694 000	2 046 000	2 313 000	2 460 000	2 563 000	3 216 000	2 695 000	3 096 000
Bombay (including Native States) (c)	1 347 000	1 663 000	1 678 000	1 746 000	1 820 000	1 8 5 000	1 284 000	1 735 000	2 102 000	2 194 000
Bihar and Orissa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1 312 000	1 985 000	1 270 000	1 842 000	1 18 000
North West Frontier Province (e)	1 0 5 000	1 146 000	978 000	1 019 000	1 008 000	1 083 000	1 203 000	879 000	992 000	1 176 000
Hyderabad State	934 000	1 040 000	933 000	1 098 000	1 097 000	1 104 000	970 000	851 000	70 000	898 000
Rajputana State	666 000	842 000	604 000	888 000	1 085 000	1 187 000	968 000	1 014 000	672 000	904 000
Sind (including Native States)	628 000	6,2 000	447 000	48 000	471 000	560 000	391 000	487 000	490 000	696 000
Bengal (f)	1 408 000	1 539 000	1 096 000	1 332 000	1 500 000	143 000	143 000	146 000	144 000	134 000
Ajmer Merwara	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	5 000	19 000
Mysore State	2 000	4 000	0 000	2 000	3 000	3 000	4 000	4 000	3 000	4 000
TOTAL	26 35, 000	29 212 000	22 911 000	26 236 000	28 106 000	30 65 000	31 141 000	30 043 000	28 475 000	32,30 000

Yield (tons)

Province	1905 06	1906 07	1907-08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
Punjab (a)	3 510 000	3 267 000	2 489 000	3 062 000	3 434 000	3 709 000	3 809 000	2 989 000	3 189 000	3 925 000
United Provinces	2 429 000	2 165 000	1 675 000	2 194 000	2,975 000	2 919 000	3 032 000	2,938 000	2 1 000	3 041 000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	834 000	904 000	507 000	721 000	992 000	973 000	904 000	1 062 000	688 000	769 000
Central India States	4 0 000	615 000	271 000	397 000	514 000	582 000	686 000	1 049 000	496 000	642 000
Bombay (including Native States) (c)	275 000	398 000	336 000	383 000	451 000	506 000	265 000	543 000	508 000	584 000
Bihar and Orissa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	570 000	557 000	529 000	583 000	347 000
North West Frontier Province (e)	280 000	30 000	213 000	213 000	235 000	266 000	280 000	195 000	259 000	301 000
Hyderabad State	42 000	109 000	67 000	72 000	68 000	97 000	43 000	48 000	43 000	51 000
Rajputana States	137 000	182 000	133 000	199 000	266 000	265 000	204 000	244 000	122 000	19 000
Sind (including Native States)	196 000	186 000	113 000	134 000	13 000	136 000	97 000	204 000	197 000	332 000
Bengal (f)	447 000	421 000	321 000	334 000	566 000	38 000	47 000	51 000	51 000	3 000
Ajmer Merwara	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	2 000	5 000
Mysore State	100	700	600	200	400	500	500	1 000	1 000	1 000
TOTAL	8 570 100	8 492 700	6 126 600	7 639 200	9 633 400	10 081 600	9 924 600	9 8 3 000	8 3 5 000	10 269 000

- (a) Includes Native States from 1907-08
(b) Includes the Native States of Kharagarh and Nandgaon from 1907-08
(c) Includes the Native States of Baoda,
(d) Included under Bengal
(e) Includes the Tochi Agency and from 1906-07 the Kurram Agency
(f) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1909-10
(g) Not available

NOTE—Figures for 1914-15 are as reported in the final forecast issued on the 27th May 1915 and are subject to revision

No 4—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Provinces	1 228 900	1 386 700	1 481 700	1 120 100	1 087 800	1 047 100	1 840 600	1 454 000	1 399 000	1 194 000
Punjab (a)	172 700	217 700	391 800	360 700	403 800	387 300	84 800	36 000	410 900	366 800
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	63 000	66 100	6 800	0 800
Bengal (c)	623 100	606 700	607 200	5 3 000	507 800	615 600	223 900	221 800	218 300	39 400
Bombay (including Native States)(e)	(d)	(d)	74 300	9 800	89 000	83 400	94 700	9 400	91 400	85 700
Madras (f)	60 700	52 100	49 000	43 700	43 800	47 900	107 700	98 800	93 600	6 300
Assam	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	34 700	38 000	46 000	38 600
North West Frontier Provinces (g)	25 600	28 600	35 000	27 500	30 600	32 700	31 500	30 000	31 000	31 600
Central Provinces and Berar	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	20 100	18 800
TOTAL	2 111 000	2 318 000	2 639 200	2 202 800	2 112 800	2 114 600	2 380 300	2 528 700	2 455 500	2 316 100

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gür)

Province	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Provinces	884 000	1 264 600	916 700	844 000	955 200	1 042 900	1 259 300	1 301 500	9 45 000	1 093 200
Punjab (a)	89 000	212 800	238 700	265 800	328 700	262 600	161 200	71 300	308 900	265 800
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	303 800	292 700	89 100	28 500
Bengal (c)	615 200	594 700	583 100	430 800	43 800	563 500	256 300	263 200	44 800	49 600
Bombay (including Native States)(e)	(d)	(d)	184 200	221 200	232 300	226 000	214 600	180 000	8 000	0 000
Madras (f)	114 500	100 400	92 000	81 000	82 000	87 100	196 000	204 500	150 000	15 900
Assam	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	28 000	33 100	39 100	31 100
North West Frontier Provinces (g)	22 800	32 800	32 200	30 100	33 100	3 700	31 900	33 600	35 100	36 100
Central Provinces and Berar	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	21 700	22 000
TOTAL	1 725 500	2 203 300	2 046 900	1 872 900	2 127 100	2 217 800	2 451 100	2 538 600	2 915 000	2 367 200

(a) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(b) Included under Bengal

(c) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1910-11

(d) Not available

(e) Includes Sind from 1912-13

(f) The estimates for Madras down to 1906-07 relate only to ryotwari villages but since that year estimates for zamindari and whole zamindari villages have also been included

(g) Up to 1912-13 the figures related to three selected districts. From 1913-14 all the districts including the North Agency have been reported on

NOTE—Figures for 1914-15 are subject to revision

No 5—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Assam	339 200	339 200	31 800	345 600	348 000	350 200	354 300	361 700	367 800	376 000
Bengal	136 200	136 000	139 500	141 600	143 200	145 900	146 800	150 500	156 100	159 100
Travancore	25 200	27 500	26 000	27 100	29 200	30 400	32 000	34 100	37 400	38 800
Madras	8 600	10 100	11 000	14 600	15 700	18 100	20 600	24 400	26 300	26 200
United Provinces	7 900	8 000	8 000	8 100	8 100	7 900	7 600	800	8 000	8 000
Punjab	9 400	9 400	9 400	9 400	9 400	9 400	9 400	9 300	9 300	9 800
Bihar and Orissa (a)							2 200	2 300	200	200
Burma	1 500	1 500	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	3 000	3 000
TOTAL	528 000	532 200	537 900	548 100	555 300	563 600	574 500	591 800	610 100	622 600

Yield (lbs)

Province	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Assam	151 904 800	162 468 000	164 194 300	166 456 900	174 851 000	175 091 000	179 053 000	198 798 300	199 721 000	208 227 100
Bengal	53 570 800	60 688 000	60 166 000	59 971 600	60 920 700	64 674 200	64 633 900	70 542 200	80 108 700	75 373 200
Travancore	10 147 600	11 186 300	12 749 400	12 533 800	13 353 700	14 323 100	14 714 500	16 052 800	15 156 000	16 010 200
Madras	1 762 700	3 094 500	3 170 600	4 436 400	5 3 700	5 645 200	5 79 400	7 5 5 800	7 089 000	8 607 600
United Provinces	2 474 700	2 290 200	2 294 600	2 009 900	2 06 600	04 300	2 34 700	2 6 6 800	2 579 100	2 319 300
Punjab	1 43 300	1 237 700	1 237 500	1 437 500	1 413 700	1 418 300	1 489 200	1 931 000	2 129 800	1 941 300
Bihar and Orissa (a)							285 500	269 100	311 600	28 400
Burma	107 300	112 600	129 800	118 400	64 800	67 600	76 500	83 300	153 800	1 5 200
TOTAL	221 400 200	41 071 500	244 392 600	470 1 000	258 136 400	263 269 400	268 60 700	297 8 8100 30	43 600	312 9 6 200

(a) Figures for years down to 1910 are included under Bengal

No 6—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905 06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914-15
Bombay (including Native States) (a)	6 665 000	7 333 000	7 101 000	6 41 000	6 469 000	7 334 000	5 786 000	6 826 000	7 323 000	7 543 000
Central Provinces and Berar	4 849 000	4 6 8 000	4 432 000	4 176 000	4 167 000	4 487 000	4 648 000	4 493 000	4 754 000	4 709 000
Hyderabad State	2 537 000	3 480 000	3 100 000	2 902 000	3 401 000	3 562 000	3 234 000	2 888 000	3 553 000	3 605 000
Madras (b)	1 597 000	1 703 000	1 855 000	1 576 000	1 569 000	1 873 000	2 878 000	2 414 000	2 725 000	2 888 000
Punjab (including Native States)	2 020 000	1 413 000	1 474 000	1 562 000	1 436 000	1 385 000	1 582 000	1 575 000	2 058 000	1 855 000
United Provinces (c)	1 3 000	1 489 000	1 461 000	1 392 000	1 241 000	1 347 000	921 000	1 153 000	1 686 000	1 545 000
Central Indian States	977 000	1 132 000	993 000	978 000	1 068 000	1 349 000	1 400 000	1 314 000	1 4 6 000	1 5 0 000
Rajputana States	291 000	4 8 000	438 000	389 000	464 000	46 000	263 000	393 000	470 000	470 000
Sind (including Native States)	283 000	250 000	259 000	259 000	214 000	279 000	346 000	296 000	341 000	351 000
Burm	183 000	18 000	195 000	204 000	193 000	167 000	186 000	233 000	290 000	282 000
Mysore	76 000	89 000	84 000	65 000	81 000	101 000	101 000	154 000	93 000	109 000
Bihar and Orissa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	88 000	92 000	73 000	72 000
North West Frontier Province (e)	59 000	61 000	48 000	54 000	32 000	33 000	56 000	56 000	59 000	60 000
Bengal (f)	132 000	151 000	149 000	161 000	166 000	169 000	63 000	1 000	87 000	92 000
Ajmer Merwara	29 000	40 000	41 000	40 000	39 000	45 000	27 000	50 000	57 000	54 000
Assam	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	36 000	3 000	33 000	34 000
TOTAL	21 072 000	22 464 000	21 630 000	19 999 000	20 540 000	22 96 000	21 615 000	22 028 000	20 028 000	24 634 000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1905 06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910-11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
Bombay (including Native States) (a)	1 198 000	1 62 000	1 039 000	1,282 000	1 661 000	1 450 000	695 000	1 570 000	1 614 000	1 724,000
Central Provinces and Berar	818 000	881 000	595 000	766 000	1 070 000	629 000	913 000	910 000	961 000	1 097 000
Hyderabad State	303 000	449 000	293 000	307 000	461 000	293 000	300 000	300 000	400 000	400 000
Madras (b)	145 000	157 000	198 000	162 000	180 000	27 000	336 000	471 000	308 000	323 000
Punjab (including Native States)	192 000	367 000	3 6 000	3 4 000	396 000	306 000	241 000	373 000	617 000	474 000
United Provinces (c)	394 000	639 000	268 000	426 000	384 000	348 000	2 1 000	428 000	454 000	482 000
Central Indian States	1 0 000	22 000	55 000	144 000	221 000	237 000	28 000	206 000	273 000	292 000
Rajputana States	61 000	201 000	91 000	80 000	148 000	148 000	73 000	125 000	132 000	168 000
Sind (including Native States)	84 000	155 000	135 000	101 000	104 000	97 000	124 000	123 000	135 000	121 000
Burm	3 600	36 000	29 000	41 000	32 000	28 000	32 000	46 000	54 000	48 000
Mysore	5 000	10 000	6 000	3 000	6 000	10 000	17 000	17 000	11 000	13 000
Bihar and Orissa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	19 000	19 000	17 000	16 000
North West Frontier Province (e)	13 000	13 000	9 000	12 000	7 000	8 000	12 000	13 000	14 000	13 000
Bengal (f)	33 000	33 000	38 000	35 000	35 000	49 000	25 000	21 000	24 000	35 000
Ajmer Merwara	5 000	19 000	10 000	9 000	13 000	20 000	12 000	26 000	15 000	15 000
Assam	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	11 000	10 000	12 000	12 000
TOTAL	3 416 000	4 934,000	3 121 000	3 692 000	4,718 000	3 853 000	3 288 000	4 610 000	5 066 000	5 233 000
Net Export and Consumption (g)	4 168 461	4 8 4 5,9	3 782 401	4 200 150	4,928 000	4 303 000	3 985 000	4 483 000	5,913 000	4 889 000

() Includes the State of Baroda

(b) The estimate for Madras down to 1906 07 relate only to *raiyatwar* villages but since that year estimates for *samindari* and *sohoni* villages and Native States have also been included

() Includes the Native State of Rampur

(d) Included under Bengal

() Includes the Tochi and Kurram Agencies from 1913 14

(f) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam down to 1910 11 and the Hill Tribes State from 1906 07

(g) The export as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending the 30th September up to 1910 11; from 1911 12 they are for the year ending the 31st August. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption of the mill but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450 000 bales. This figure has been included in the figures referred to above against this item up to 1913 14. The consumption for 1914-15 is estimated at 1 000 000 bales by the Association.

Note—Figures for 1914-15 are subject to revision

No 7—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Bengal (a)	3 434 000	3 846 500	2 766 300	2 773 100	2 841 600	2 737 600	2 536 900	456 600	9 610	086 300
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	253,100	93 300	318 400	310 100	188 100
Assam	48 900	9 800	68 400	83 000	82 000	90 700	9 700	97 000	111 000	75 400
Cooch Bihar State		32 000	2 000	20 000	11 000	20 000	39 800	39 000	14 400	500
TOTAL	3 482 900	3 974 300	2 856 700	2 876 600	2 937 800	3 106 400	2 9 0 500	2 911 000	1 368 000	2 377 300

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Bengal (a)	9 0 0 500	9 512 100	6 132 000	6 992 500	7 735 300	7 247 600	8 098 300	7 939 900	9 308 000	6 506 100
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	705 500	732 900	60 300	693 000	609 600
Assam	106 900	224 100	138 500	180 500	177 800	239 600	26 800	228 300	30 500	157 500
Cooch Bihar State	79 000	81 600	39 600	33 600	18 300	42 000	124 800	123 600	136 000	72 300
TOTAL (c)	9 06 400	9 817 800	6 310 600	7 206 600	7 932 000	8 234 700	8 84 800	8 893 900	10 443 900	7 345 500

(a) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1910

(b) Included under Bengal

(c) Excluding the figures for Nepal which are stated below so far as information is available

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1906	61 000	1909	81 000	1913	88 000
1907	83 000	1910	79 000	1914	88 000
1908	88 000	1911 and 1912	No information	1915	83 000

No 8—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905 06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
Central Provinces and Berar	912 100	1 158 200	547 600	9 1 00	9 6 200	1 080 400	1 858 800	1 509 000	952 100	1,222 600
United Provinces (a)	210 900	315 000	57 500	194 700	308 400	472 800	848 800	493 600	240 600	266,300
	567 000	633 000	269 000	499 000	597 000	656 000	747 000	667 000	867 000	620 000
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	510 300	567 800	528 000	654 900	643 800
Hyderabad State	604 000	664 300	484 800	5 5 400	548 900	631 300	603 500	512 400	41 600	34 000
Bengal (c)	829 000	805 600	589 400	634 600	673 400	196 900	206 800	199 800	193 000	188 000
Bombay (including Native States) (d)	154 800	167 100	151 100	158 600	134 200	194 700	205 300	171 900	173 100	125 500
Punjab	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	43 800	39 000	48 000
Total (a)	2 711 800	3 110 200	1 830 400	2 498 000	2 591 100	3 056 400	4 291 000	3 457 900	2 664 000	2 708 900
	567 000	633 000	269 000	499 000	597 000	656 000	747 000	667 000	867 000	620 000

Yield (tons)

Province	190 06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
Central Provinces and Berar	77 300	106 200	23 500	90 900	90,300	124 500	139 000	141 800	70 700	78 700
United Provinces (a)	32 500	156 000	6 000	30 400	62 000	102 900	159 000	95 500	28 800	47 600
	88 000	113 000	30 000	78 000	120 000	142 000	140 000	128 000	57 000	110 000
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	112 500	125 200	104 700	149 000	161 700
Hyderabad State	24 700	28 600	13 600	17 200	18 400	30 400	26 800	17 300	16 500	8 900
Bengal (c)	127 800	114 600	85 900	72 500	124 200	30 700	39 200	37 400	34 200	26 600
Bombay (including Native States) (d)	2 600	6 800	4 000	8 000	12 900	28 300	15 000	17 400	14 000	16 700
Punjab	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	3 300	4 600
Total (a)	265 200	312 200	133 600	219 700	307 800	429 300	504 900	414 100	327 200	284 800
	88 000	113 000	30 000	78 000	120 000	142 000	140 000	128 000	59 000	110,000

(a) The figures in italics present mixed crop seed sown in the same fields with other crop. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Province are highly conjectural hence they have been kept separate

(b) Included under Bengal

(c) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1909 10

(d) Includes the State of Baroda also

(e) Not available

Note—figures for 1914-15 are subject to revision

No 9—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905 06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
United Provinces (a)	1 47 000 2 026 000	153 400 2 210 000	96 800 1 870 000	136 800 2 163 000	176 900 2 269 000	146 200 2 371 000	1,6 00 2 372 000	145 000 2 373 000	150 400 2 154 000	190 300 2 360 000
Punjab (b)	1 614 200	1 402 400	842 800	1 158 900	1 329 900	1 089 000	1 414 100	887 800	1 002 900	1 042,200
Bengal (c)	1 861 700	2 026 500	1 889 100	1 854 900	2 78 900	1 370 ,00	1 31, 500	1 325 400	1 312 600	1 315 600
Bihar and Orissa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	76 700	760 100	23 800	751 900	681 300
Assam	164 400	22 000	261 000	84 300	3 0 100	318 100	58 100	295 000	299 00	309 00
North West Frontier Province (e)	85 00	218 800	121 000	2 6 900	91 700	8 100	94 200	75 700	141 300	113 900
Bombay (including Native States)	43 800	61 400	46 900	80 800	86 900	84 600	17 600	7 700	83 500	8 900
Sind (including Native States)	64 00	87 900	63 100	120 400	69 700	76 200	54 000	43 800	365 000	428 500
Hyderabad State	14 300	10 700	9 500	12 500	8 100	9 300	6 500	11 100	5 600	7 000
TOTAL (a)	4 00 800 2 026 000	4 163 100 2 210 000	3 330 200 1 870 000	3 8 5 00 2 153 000	4 361 600 2 269 000	3 944 900 2 371 000	4,113 300 2 372 000	3 582 800 2 373 000	4 112,400 2 154 000	4 174 200 2 360 000

Yield (tons)

Province	1905 06	1906 07	1907-08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914-15
United Provinces (a)	30 000 398 000	30 000 424 000	11 300 217 000	26 900 423 000	36 000 466 000	34 400 561 000	3, 200 609 000	33 900 551 000	23,000 327 000	43 400 530 000
Punjab (b)	183 000	172 300	110 000	183 900	226 900	155 100	196 600	156 600	165 000	165 400
Bengal (c)	237 300	337 000	275 600	231 900	440 100	238 000	243 900	265 800	266 200	232 000
Bihar and Orissa	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	168 800	171 900	143 500	165 700	97 600
Assam	30 200	43 600	42 700	46 400	60 500	56 000	47 600	58 400	61 300	59 200
North West Frontier Province (e)	12 200	19 400	12 300	28 600	7 900	9 500	12 100	7 200	15 900	13 100
Bombay (including Native States)	9 300	14 300	12 500	23,200	2 600	15 400	2 600	20 000	21 300	21 000
Sind (including Native States)	11 500	12 400	6 400	23 400	10 100	11 100	4 700	4 600	42 000	46 300
Hyderabad State	100	100	200	200	100	200	100	200	100	00
TOTAL (a)	63 600 398 000	629 100 424 000	471 000 217 000	564 500 423 000	804 200 466 000	689 100 561 000	716 700 609 000	690 200 551 000	760 500 327 000	678 200 530 000

(a) The figures represent mixed crop seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Figures for years prior to 1913 14 excluded the districts of Simla, Jalandhar, Kangra and Gurdaspur.

(c) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1909 10.

(d) Included under Bengal.

(e) Figures for years prior to 1906 07 excluded the Kohat District.

Note—Figures for 1914-15 are subject to revision.

No 10—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til or Junji*) IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905-06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	191 13	1913 14	1914 15
United Provinces (a)	278 200 700 000	309 200 775 000	329 800 900 000	322 000 1 000 000	481 300 900 000	438 900 900 000	375 000 800 000	317 00 900 000	3 8 400 850 000	873 400 1 000 000
Bombay (including Native States) (b)	908 100	1 049 500	992 00	979 500	1 037 400	994 800	548 900	793 300	851 00	910 400
Central Provinces and Berar	792 900	807 900	977 600	90 000	942 700	895 300	886 700	773 000	86 700	878,500
Madras (c)	723 300	558 900	647 000	68 900	718 900	573 200	887 200	8 3 700	809 300	804 900
Hyderabad State	465 600	493 700	510 600	511 900	597,300	677 700	663 900	649 100	612 000	593 900
Bengal (d)	515 000	496 300	419 400	4 3 400	494 800	489 100	271 800	264 300	241 000	281 500
Bihar and Orissa	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	214 600	223 700	219 700	218 500
Punjab (e)	146 300	95 500	84 100	164 700	175 600	148 700	9 100	156 500	144 100	2 0 300
Sind (including Native States)	84 400	55 900	55 600	80 500	67 000	88 300	58 200	73 300	91 300	85 100
Ajmer Merwara	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	11 900	34 800
Assam	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(f)	9 700	10 600	(h) 1 400	
TOTAL (a)	3,913 800 700 000	3 864 900 775 000	4 016 800 900 000	3 987 900 1 000 000	4 515 000 900 000	4 308 000 900 000	4 008 100 800 000	4 089 500 900 000	4 226 000 850 000	4 463 400 1 000 000

Yield (tons)

Province	1905-06	1906 07	1907 08	1908 09	1909 10	1910 11	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
United Provinces (a)	17 500 45 000	36,200 90 000	10 000 30 000	34 000 100 000	48 700 90 000	45 400 90 000	29 000 70 000	34 000 100 000	18 000 42 000	31,000 95 000
Bombay (including Native States) (b)	105 100	166 000	61 400	99 500	132 400	109 400	31 700	98 300	89 700	16 00
Central Provinces and Berar	66 900	70 400	5 400	9 900	91 900	76 400	72 300	60 900	69 400	96 600
Madras (c)	55 000	45 800	59 100	57 200	59 00	49 300	78 200	65 500	72 100	82 800
Hyderabad State	18 400	27 300	20 600	18 700	24 500	34 400	2 400	32 500	5,100	26 900
Bengal (d)	61 700	72 200	46 300	59 000	88 600	79 400	41 500	35 100	29 000	32 100
Bihar and Orissa	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	83 500	25 000	31 400	27 400
Punjab (e)	13 900	8 800	4,700	23 700	18 500	14 900	9 900	16 000	15 800	4 400
Sind (including Native States)	6 300	4 300	4,200	12 300	6 500	12 500	4 800	6 900	10 700	5 100
Ajmer Merwara	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	100	1 200
Assam	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(f)	1 300	1 800	(h) 00	
TOTAL (a)	344 800 45 000	451 000 90 000	25 00 30 000	364 300 100 000	470 800 90 000	421 800 90 000	327 600 70 000	374 000 100 000	361 500 42 000	493 200 8 000

(a) The figures in italics represent mixed crop seed sown in the same field with other crops. The estimates of the mixed crops of the United Provinces are highly conjectural hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Includes the State of Baroda.

(c) The estimates for Madras down to 1908 07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages but since that year estimates for *zamindari* and *whole village* villages have also been included.

(d) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1910 11 and Assam for 1910 11.

(e) Figures for years prior to 1913 14 exclude unimportant districts.

(f) Included under Bengal.

(g) Not available.

(h) Early crop only.

Note—Figures for 1914 15 are subject to revision.

No 11—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Madras (a)	393 100	511 000	601 800	718 00	740 100	667 300	806 000	924,200	1 605,200	1 485 00
Bombay (including Native States)	92 800	111 000	129 800	133 700	162 300	185 800	269 300	242 700	254 100	243 100
Burma (c)	(b)	(b)	137 000	2 8 600	146 300	98 800	138 800	199 500	246 600	267 000
TOTAL	485 900	622 000	868 600	1 111 000	1,048 700	951,900	1,214,100	1 360 400	2 105 900	1 995 300

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Province	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Madras (a)	174,500	189 000	202 300	246 00	221,900	254 200	306 000	341,100	411,300	580 500
Bombay (including Native States)	36 000	84 000	82 500	1 9 500	172 700	207 100	248 300	239 500	249 500	46 700
Burma (c)	(b)	(b)	67 700	119 700	64 700	41,900	51 400	89 300	88 000	102 000
TOTAL	211 200	2 3 000	352 500	490 00	459 300	503 200	60 000	669 900	748 800	929 200

(a) The estimates for Madras down to 1906-07 relate only to *raiyatwari* villages but since that year estimates for *samindari* and whole *malik* villages have also been included.

(b) No information.

(c) The figures down to 1911-12 relate to the principal groundnut-growing districts. From 1912-13 estimates for other districts also have been included.

Notes—The figures for 1914-15 are subject to revision.

No 12—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Bihar and Orissa (a)	161 000	137,800	146 800	135 300	107 400	117 000	109 600	90 100	63 100	38 500
Madras	113 900	180 700	141 900	81,800	96 400	82,800	90 300	81 500	55,300	54 500
Punjab (b)	67 500	62 300	57 900	36 200	43 400	45 400	36 600	37 300	22 400	20 900
United Provinces (c)	40 700	40 400	47 300	30 600	41 900	31 200	29 400	26 900	24 400	12 300
Bombay and Sind (d)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	3 300	6 200	4 000
Bengal	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1 000	1 000	1 200	1 300
TOTAL	383 600	421 200	393 900	283 900	289 100	276 400	266 900	220 100	172 600	131 700

Yield (cwts) of dye

Province	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Bihar and Orissa (a)	15,800	17 300	17 700	17 000	11 400	13,900	17 800	14 700	7 000	5 500
Madras	17 300	32 300	20 000	12 400	14 400	20 100	21 200	14 800	11 500	13 600
Punjab (b)	10 800	11 000	9 000	5 600	8 300	8 500	5 600	6 000	3 500	3 100
United Provinces (c)	4 300	5 100	5 600	3 800	5,200	3,500	3 000	3 500	3 000	1 500
Bombay and Sind (d)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	1 700	1 000
Bengal	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	100	100	100	200
TOTAL	48,200	6 700	62 300	38 800	39 300	46 000	47 700	39 100	26 800	24 900

(a) Includes Bengal down to 1910-11.

(b) Figures for years down to 1913-14 include unimportant districts.

(c) In estimating the yield of the United Provinces it is assumed that one-tenth of the whole area is annually set aside for seed.

(d) Includes Native States from 1913-14.

(e) No information.

(f) Includes Bihar and Orissa.

Note—The figures for 1914-15 are subject to revision.

No 13—YIELD (lbs) PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables 1 to 12) IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	Rice (a)			Wheat			Sugarcane (b)			Tea			Cotton (c)		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Provinces	657	467	734	891	777	938	2045	1582	2011	341	372	9	148	1	135
Madras	908	878	1037				4636	4019	4636	310	70	30	78	1	54
Bihar and Orissa	826	1121	826	933	973	638	2464	2464	2341	117	11	18	83	93	89
Bombay	1131	1090	1240	701	539	59	5098	5588	5986				80	88	91
Sind	831	649	902	938	901	1069							106	18	138
Bengal	907	887	702	782	793	535	2658	2512	2395	469	514	474	16	110	152
Punjab				719	745	785	164	1684	1625	08	9	209	9	119	102
C P and Berar		371	729	686	405	521		2388	261				81	81	93
Burma	1012	899	819							49	51	52	79	74	68
Assam	1021	782	812				1941	1898	1809	550	543	554	111	145	141
North West Frontier Province				497	58	573	2509	2480	2559				93	95	87
Ajmer Merwara					898	539							208	105	111
Coorg	1430	956	1438												
Central India				731	412	464							63	77	7
Rajputana				539	439	543							127	112	100
Hyderabad				176	137	127							42	44	44
Mysore				560	747	560							40	47	48
Travancore										471	405	418			
AVERAGE	891	855	822	735	657	714	2290	2016	2290	503	504	503	84	81	85

Province	Jute			Linsed			Sesamum			Rape and Mustard			Groundnut (d)			Idgo		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Provinces				481	361	398	47	109	190	570	840	506				15	14	14
Madras							178	00	230				87	571	876	27	23	28
Bihar and Orissa	1063	757	840	444	514	365	250	320	283	444	794	321				18	2	16
Bombay				227	181	298	72	236	332	592	571	548	210	2199	2273		31	27
Sind							214	263	134	235	8	242						
Bengal	1370	1292	129	419	390	316	297	210	255	449	454	39				11	9	17
Punjab					190	215	29	246	248	395	369	355				18	17	17
C P and Berar				210	166	144	175	180	246									
Burma													1003	791	856			
Assam	948	941	1102				380	30		443	459	428						
North West Frontier Province										213	22	28						
Ajmer Merwara								19	78									
Coorg																		
Central India																		
Rajputana																		
Hyderabad				76	90	85	112	97	101	40	40	64						
Mysore																		
Travancore																		
AVERAGE	1,325	1,222	1,244	294	235	266	213	178	27	467	339	415	1,098	796	1,048	20	17	2

(a) Cleaned rice (b) Raw sugar or gur (c) Cleaned & ginned cotton (d) Nuts n shell

No 14 — SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	Barley				Jawar				Bajra			
	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914-15	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914-15	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914-15
United Provinces	5,163 000	4,591 000	4,376 000	4,576 000	1,633 000	2,169 000	2,063 000	2,413 000	2,880 000	2,618 000	2,188 000	2,770 000
Madras	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	5,166 000	5,320 000	5,790 000	5,102 000	3,384 000	3,606 000	3,273 000	3,482 000
Bihar and Orissa	1,340 000	1,261 000	1,305 000	1,287 000	95 000	94 000	129 000	107 000	67 000	74 000	75 000	78 000
Bombay	36 000	28 000	23 000	25 000	5,878 000	6,850 000	6,606 000	6,504 000	4,362 000	5,158 000	4,906 000	5,119 000
Sind	19 000	20 000	28 000	31 000	389 000	602 000	689 000	636 000	415 000	1,141 000	1,110 000	1,090 000
Bengal	95 000	95 000	94 000	95 000	2 000	3 000	2 000	2 000	6 000	7 000	6 000	6 000
Punjab	1,389 000	1,007 000	970 000	1,308 000	554 000	1,212 000	1,480 000	1,276 000	1,155 000	2,677 000	2,829 000	738 000
C P and Berar	(b) 3 000	(b) 16 000	(b) 8 000	(b) 11 000	4,048 000	3,991 000	3,919 000	4,99 000	117 000	154 000	146 000	146 000
Burma					472 000	492 000	531 000	479 000	247 000	240 000	225 000	172 000
Assam	1 000	1 000										
North West Frontier Province	296 000	214,000	291 000	423 000	53 000	95 000	103 000	120 000	76 000	205 000	193 000	239 000
TOTAL	8,815 000	7,236 000	7,098 000	7,758 000	18,290 000	20,728 000	21,080 000	20,938 000	12,709 000	15,880 000	14,951 000	1,835 000

Yield (tons)

Province	Barley				Jawar				Bajra			
	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914-15	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914-15
United Provinces	(a)	(a)	1,69,000	2,04,800	355 000	598 000	22, 000	630 000	601 000	611 000	269 000	612 000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	948 000	1,08,9 000	963 000	(a)	551 000	53 000	597 000
Bihar and Orissa	5,9 000	523 000	557 000	426 000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay	9 000	10 000	7 000	9 000	910 000	1,41,8 000	1,37,5 000	1,68,3 000	340 000	560 000	6 000	734 000
Sind	5 000	7 000	10 000	11 000	10, 000	196 000	20 000	221 000	106 000	253 000	181 000	164 000
Bengal	(a)	()	(a)	(a)	()	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	()
Punjab	382 000	280 000	288 000	377 000	68 000	163 000	119 000	118 000	97 000	315 000	302 000	346 000
C P and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	986 000	980 000	918 000	1,27,4 000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma					35 000	55 000	68 000	48 000	14 000	27 000	33 000	13 000
Assam	()	(a)										
North West Frontier Province	()	58 000	140 000	190 000	(a)	1 000	16 000	19 000	(a)	33 000	37 000	48 000
TOTAL ()	9,5 000	8,8 000	2,68,1 000	3,06,1 000	2,45,9 000	4,36,8 000	4,00 000	4,95,6 000	1,15,8 000	2,35,0 000	2,01,2 000	2,61,8 000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics () Incomplete
 The figures are taken from the Provincial Season and Crop Reports

[Continued on next page]

No 14—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA,
MAIZE AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd*

Area (acres)

Province	Maize				Gram			
	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914-1	1911 12	191 13	1913 14	1914-15
United Provinces	1 791 000	2 20 000	2 136 000	2 376 000	6 8 3 000	5 507 000	3 03, 000	5 343 000
Madras	118 000	134 000	124 000	154 000	135 000	138 000	166 000	134 000
Bihar and Orissa	1 661 000	1 699 000	1 714 000	1 492 000	1 05 000	915 000	1 0 9 000	1 00 000
Bombay	163 000	162 000	150 000	156 000	372 000	4 000	4 3 000	436 000
Sind	2 000	2 000	2 000	1 000	6 000	5 000	98 000	111 000
Bengal	9 000	9 000	92 000	9 000	17 000	184 000	198 000	132 000
Punjab	9 5 000	1 098 000	1 08 000	1 04, 000	4 100 000	3 401 000	2 849 000	5 193 000
C P and Berar	(d) 144 000	(d) 150 000	(d) 1 1 000	(d) 156 000	(e) 818 000	() 808 000	(c) 8 9 000	(c) 80 000
Burma	160 000	1, 000	1 0 000	158 000	40 000	34, 000	42 000	48 000
Assam	19 000	19 000	18 000	19 000	1 000	1 000		
North West Frontier Province	410 000	419 000	431 000	419 000	174 000	169 000	199 000	203 000
TOTAL	5 523 000	6 15, 000	6 079 000	6 073 000	13 818 000	11 707 000	8 950 000	13 757, 000

Yield (tons)

Province	Maize				Gram			
	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15	1911 12	1912 13	1913 14	1914 15
United Provinces	703 000	9 0 000	1 000	1 050 000	2 493 000	1 817 000	(e) 551, 000	1 73 000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	()	(a)	8 000	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	549 000	530 000	541 000	395 000	436 000	361 000	447 000	357 000
Bombay	2, 000	54 000	60 000	72 000	39 000	64, 000	61 000	36 000
Sind	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	11 000	10 000	9 000	11 000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Punjab	366 000	413 000	441 000	283 000	1 126 000	73 000	578 000	1 89 000
C P and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	244 000	280 000	190 000	24 000
Burma	63 000	75 000	68 000	51 000	7 000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Assam	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		
North West Frontier Province	184 000	188 000	228 000	203 000	(a)	29 000	36 000	34 000
TOTAL (b)	1, 893 000	2 181 000	2 060 000	2 0 5 000	4 856 000	3 324 000	1 872 000	3 97, 000

(a) Not available

(b) Incomplete

(c) Excludes gram sown with other crops

(d) Taken from Agricultural Statistics

(e) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season

A B—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports

No 15 —NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUBDIVISION IN INDIA

Provinces and Subdivisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL								Variation of 1914 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
United Provinces—											
United Provinces, East	40 12	25 72	29 86	42 02	41 49	41 96	33 46	30 39	38 02	- 2 10	- 5
United Provinces West	38 90	20 17	37 38	42 23	42 62	33 13	34 86	23 30	39 89	+ 0 99	+ 3
Madras—											
Malabar	127 37	156 80	131 24	138 00	121 18	114 42	101 14	111 61	134 04	+ 6 67	+ 5
Madras South East	34 94	47 38	30 64	36 15	36 30	32 74	34 81	35 89	37 93	+ 2 39	+ 9
Madras Deccan	74 22	19 51	20 33	26 84	33 50	18 66	25 87	20 02	21 92	- 2 30	- 9
Madras Coast North	39 34	35 64	36 35	38 28	49 63	36 20	40 11	36 91	43 02	+ 3 68	+ 9
Bihar and Orissa—											
Orissa	57 72	58 02	57 54	59 70	59 28	49 85	54 07	61 23	61 80	+ 4 08	+ 7
Chota Nagpur	53 40	56 60	47 69	55 07	47 88	54 03	44 81	63 24	43 11	-10 29	-19
Bihar	50 14	42 77	27 63	53 67	53 09	58 94	43 41	60 43	44 30	- 5 84	-12
Bombay—											
Gujarat	35 05	33 15	35 00	34 86	30 82	13 73	41 89	41 30	39 73	+ 4 68	+13
Konkan	113 15	112 19	109 13	111 40	99 82	81 59	110 90	103 99	137 20	+24 05	+21
Bombay Deccan	37 18	31 07	26 73	28 65	34 87	21 27	31 37	28 02	39 38	+ 7 20	+22
Sind	6 63	7 90	12 13	6 23	9 00	1 03	5 12	18 19	6 10	- 0 53	- 8
Bengal—											
Eastern	70 33	70 19	66 31	96 66	94 76	100 85	79 76	88 96	69 39	- 5 94	- 8
Western			52 07	69 96	59 07	55 11					
Punjab—											
Punjab East and North	23 66	21 38	32 41	31 85	26 37	21 63	22 30	22 71	3 89	+ 8 23	+30
Punjab South West	8 82	9 62	11 88	11 51	9 27	9 20	8 51	12 59	18 67	+ 9 85	+112
Central Provinces and Berar—											
Berar	31 23	30 32	35 07	31 23	40 09	23 78	25 93	33 93	40 70	+ 9 52	+30
Central Provinces, West	45 63	38 69	46 59	39 91	47 59	40 42	40 99	39 98	44 15	- 1 43	- 3
Central Provinces East	52 90	48 39	59 93	50 39	06 43	55 11	54 89	47 2	54 55	+ 1 65	+ 3
Burma—											
Lower Burma	122 87	137 68	127 05	132 53	117 1	128 31	129 83	122 48	140 92	+18 00	+16
Upper Burma	41 99	33 89	44 08	47 21	43 49	43 30	43 67	43 47	49 54	+ 7 55	+18
Assam	98 14	96 81	89 01	89 26	105 20	117 14	101 28	105 89	87 03	-11 11	-11
North West Frontier Province	16 24	18 51	27 61	18 65	27 95	20 00	15 78	14 86	30 30	+14 06	+37
Central India—											
Central India West	34 31	2 41	32 64	34 08	37 85	35 80	32 71	30 22	12 94	- 1 37	- 4
Central India, East	40 45	33 97	51 08	39 74	41 41	44 84	37 33	31 16	39 72	- 6 23	-14
Rajputana—											
Rajputana, West	11 81	15 27	26 32	18 29	12 35	5 84	12 53	10 10	12 54	+ 0 73	+ 6
Rajputana East	24 51	21 01	36 75	29 12	28 72	18 29	27 39	15 65	26 50	+ 1 99	+ 8
Hyderabad—											
Hyderabad, North	35 79	27 83	32 87	30 02	43 24	24 94	23 39	27 10	42 70	+ 6 91	+19
Hyderabad South	29 72	27 39	34 15	23 02	31 35	21 1	25 05	19 76	38 71	+ 6 99	+30
Mysore	36 24	36 23	27 43	41 14	43 85	33 94	44 02	32 40	33 88	- 2 36	- 7

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. 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 *et c.*, the anna notation the adoption of any other system

would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were 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 500 lbs and the percentage estimate 80 the required quantitative estimate would be $60,000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24\,000\,000$ lbs

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Gaihwai 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 separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of 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.

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area
34 946 000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency the estimates relate to all districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency is Government or *rayatwari* land and has 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 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 zamindari areas are included but shown separately in the reports sent by the Tahsildars to the Provincial Director of Agriculture. The Native States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other Native State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus for each forecast return 232 separate reports 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—particularly those from zamindari areas—are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the season and crop reports of previous years and the returns from neighbouring Government areas 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 non officials interested in a particular crop.

Madras
(Total cultivated area
33 952 000 acres)

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 districts except five 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 one 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
26 875 000 acres)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and Native 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 circle 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 Native State 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 Native States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated area
26 241 000 acres)

N B—The cultivated area shown in the margin represent the acreage area actually sown with all crops in each province

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 mamultdars (or mahalkaris where the taluk 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. A copy of the estimate is at the same time sent to the district officer through the sub divisional officer who sends his remarks if any to the district officer forwarding a copy of the same to the Director. The district officer on receipt of these remarks forwards to the Director his opinion as regards the general condition of the whole district. For Sind there are no formulæ and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve annas for a normal crop together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For the Native States condition estimates are obtained and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bengal
(Total area cultivated 25,052,000 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 system of making crop cutting experiments as in other provinces over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last twenty years but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these cuttings to enable Government to accept them as standards. The quantitative estimates therefore of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Central Provinces and Berar
(Total area cultivated 24,710,000 acres)

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 the Native States of the province reports on wheat only are furnished by the two States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon. No information is available for any other State. 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 217 revenue inspectors with on an average 24 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 133 annas or a normal crop being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop of 16 annas is denoted by 120 and a bumper crop of 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.

Punjab
(Total area cultivated 28,658,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards the Native States of the province reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which the two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any Native 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 is determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Burma
(Total area cultivated 13,870,000 acres)

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 officer. 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.

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 mandals (headmen) in the case of the temporarily settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently settled tract. These figures are said to be checked by the sub-divisional and district officers but except where the district officer is himself able to do it there is no valid check at all and sometimes figures returned by the district officers are more or less inaccurate and inconsistent.

Assam
(Total cultivated area) 5,818,000

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 Kuram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the patwaris in their field to field inspection in 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.

North West Frontier Province (Total cultivated area) 2,272,000 acres.

The estimates for Ajmer Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa** jagir and minor *istamarri* villages are concerned the patwari is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. The 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 the 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 *istamarri* 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 *istamarri* estates.

Ajmer Merwara (Total cultivated area) 2,272,000

Estimates for wheat and cotton are received from the Native States in Central India but they are in many cases imperfect. In the States of Indore, Gwalior, Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Kilchpur, Kurwa, Piploda, Bighi, Sitamau, Sailana, Jaora, Rutlam, Dewas (Senior and Junior), Dhar, Barwan, and Jhabua the figures of area are based on crop statements prepared by patwaris under the supervision of superior Revenue or Land Records officers. The returns include areas held revenue-free or on privileged tenure but the figures for these areas are based on imperfect data in most cases and can be taken as rough estimates only. In the States of Pathari, Mahammadgarh and Alirajpur the figures are based on rough estimates. As regards yield the estimates are for the most part conjectural, no standard of average yield having been framed except in the States of Narsingarh, Dhar, Jhabua, Kurwa, Pathari and Mahammadgarh.

Central India

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.

The estimates for wheat, cotton and oilseeds furnished by the Hyderabad State excluded until 1902-03 jagir and other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures since then estimates for these areas have been procured as far as possible and included in the statement.

Hyderabad

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shambog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shambog* 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.

Mysore (Total cultivated area) 6,141,000

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

APPENDIX III

NORMAL YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

Province	Rice	Wheat	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Jute	Linseed	Rape and Mustard	Sesamum	Groundnut	Indigo
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Bengal	{ (a) 98 (b) 823 (c) 1 111 }	{ 864	{ 2 921	{ 150	{ 1 271	{ 494	{ 494	{ 350	{ -	{ 12
Bihar and Orissa	{ (a) 1 234 (b) 823 (c) 523 }	{ (d) 964 (e) 451 (f) 861 }	{ 2 464	{ 155	{ 1 00	{ 494	{ 494	{ 350	{ -	{ 20
Assam	{ (a) 1 008 (b) 672 (c) 1 012 }	{ -	{ 1 904	{ 154	{ 1 320	{ -	{ 504	{ -	{ -	{ -
United Provinces	900	1 050	2 600	160	-	500	600	280	-	18
Madras	{ (h) 1 193 (i) 887 }	{ -	{ 5 040	{ (h) 87 (i) 55 }	{ -	{ -	{ (h) 373 (i) 58 }	{ -	{ 1 120	{ 35
Bombay	1 230	375	6 950	100	-	360	625	400	3,000	-
Sind	-	1 340	4 333	350	-	-	60	394	-	-
Punjab	-	726	1 686	118	-	-	396	-	-	-
Central Provinces and Berar	604	600	2 569	86	-	2 6	-	224	-	-
North West Frontier Province	-	638	2 430	160	-	-	418	-	-	-
Burma	(g) 1 040	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajmer Merwara	-	-	-	1 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coorg	1 468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Not available

(a) Winter Rice (b) Autumn Rice (c) Summer Rice

(d) Bihar (e) Chota Nagpur (f) Orissa

(g) 997 lbs for Upper Burma and 1 140 lbs for Lower Burma (h) Irrigated (i) Unirrigated

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