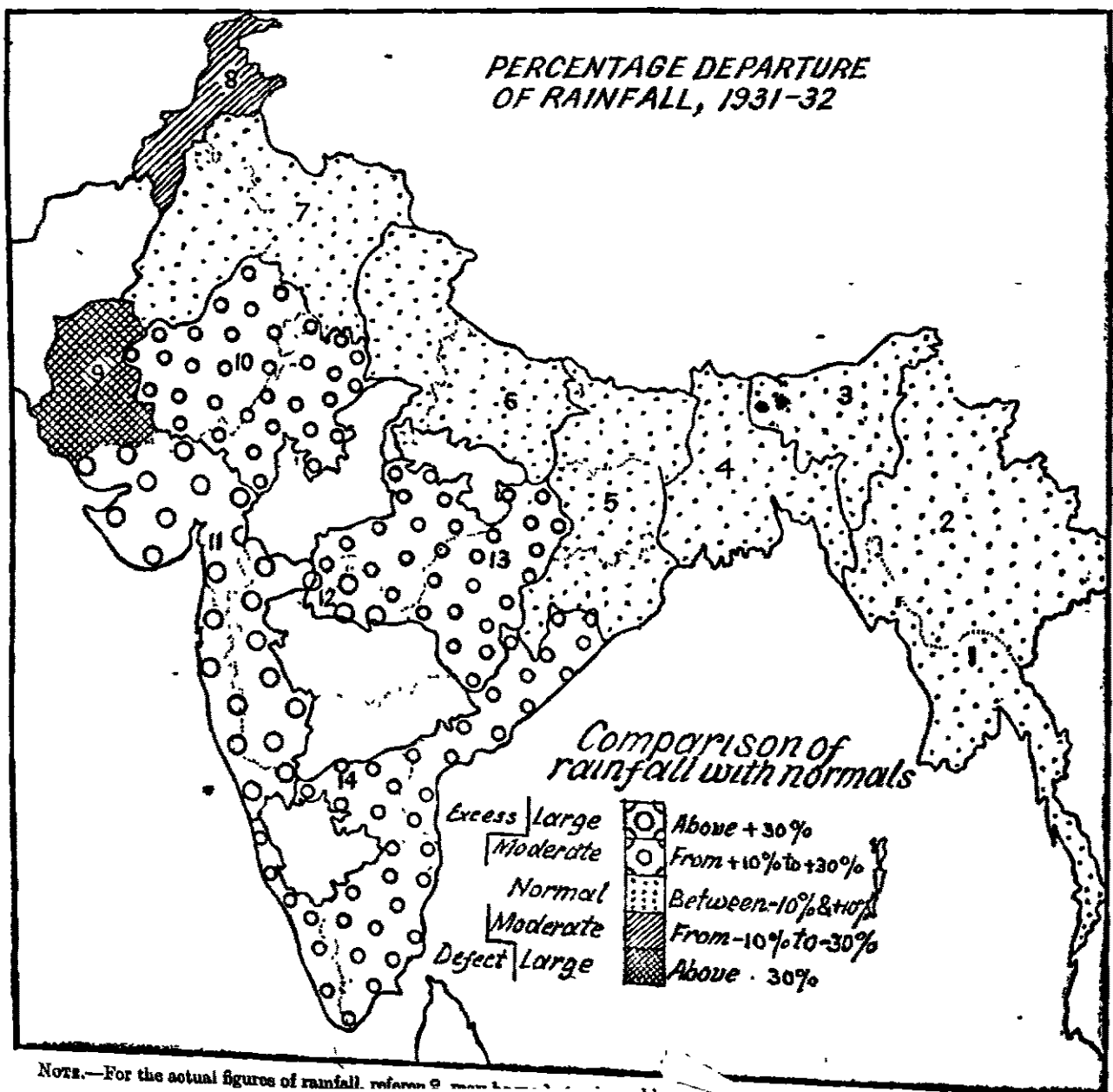
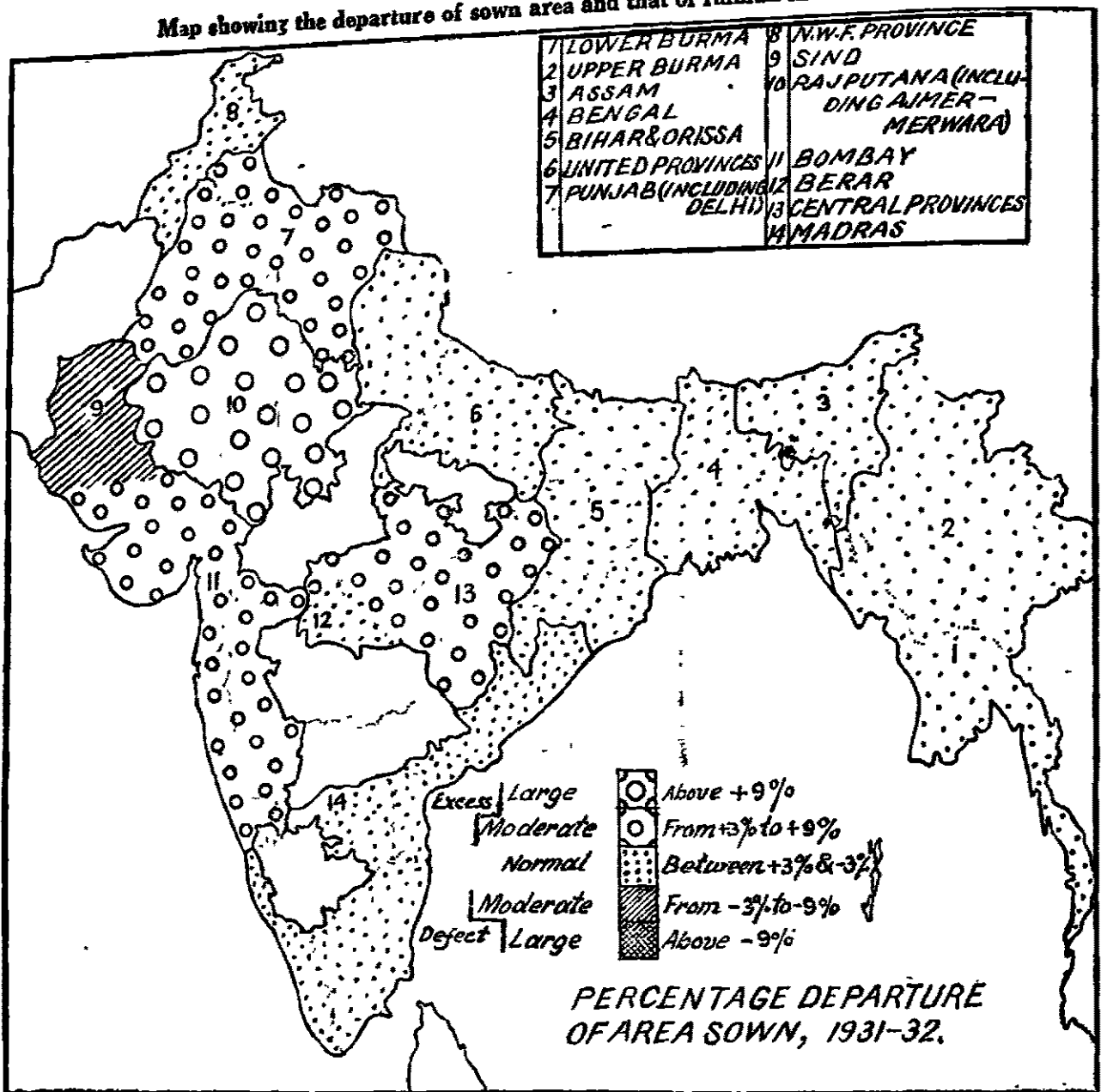


Map showing the departure of sown area and that of rainfall in 1931-32.



NOTE.—For the actual figures of rainfall, refer to the annual reports published by the Meteorological Department.

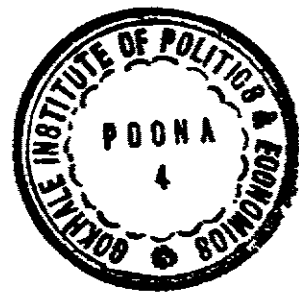
[FORTY-EIGHTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

Agricultural Statistics of India

1931-32

Volume I



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

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

The Average Yield per Acre of Principal Crops in India.

A provisional return of the yield per acre of principal crops cultivated in India was first compiled in 1892 from various statistical publications available at the time, such as agricultural and settlement reports, crop forecasts, gazetteers, replies to the enquiries of the Famine Commission, etc. To provide for the periodical revision of the estimates, a system of experimental crop cuttings was prescribed in 1893 by the Government of India, the results of which are reported by Local Governments and Administrations at the close of each quinquennium. The returns for the last quinquennium ending 1926-27 have been received and scrutinised, and tabulated in the appended tables. These outturns per acre are of extreme importance since these will generally be used during the present quinquennium (ending 1931-32) in estimating the production of crops for which forecasts are prepared.

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

3. On an examination of the returns for the quinquennium ending 1911-12 it was recognised that the results of the experiments as conducted by the district revenue staff were generally unreliable. A change in the system was therefore considered necessary; and in 1915 the Government of India, with a view to improve the returns, issued instructions to employ as far as possible expert officers of the Agricultural Department to carry out experiments for the investigation of the average crop outturns in each province. The new system was, however, introduced only in some provinces, and that only to a limited extent, due mainly to paucity of staff in the Agricultural Department. The provincial reports for the period under review indicate that at present there are differences as between the different provinces in the methods of conducting crop experiments and of estimating the standard yield. Thus in Bihar and Orissa the practice of selecting an average field by the eye has been abandoned as importing a personal factor into the estimates, and a system of random sampling has been introduced, but the new method seems still to be in an experimental stage. The same method is proposed to be given a trial during the present rice harvest in the Central Provinces and Berar. In the Madras Report for the quinquennium ending 1921-22 it was stated that it was impossible to select an average plot to represent soils of varying conditions over any considerable area. During the quinquennium under review, no crop-cutting experiments were made at all in that Presidency and the revision of the standard yield appears to have been made on miscellaneous data such as trade statistics, local knowledge of officers of the Agricultural Department, etc. In the case of certain other provinces, such as Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Delhi, Sind and the Mysore State, the standard yields appear to have been worked out on the actual results of the experiments made in the last quinquennium alone without considering whether the character of the seasons included in the period were such as would justify the results to be regarded as normal or standard.

4. As a result of the experiments conducted or investigations made during the quinquennium under review, several changes have been made in the averages previously adopted in all provinces except Bihar and Orissa and

APPENDIX A—continued

the United Provinces. The chief variations in the yields of crops are noted below. The yield of rice shows an increase in Burma (from 970 to 1,000 lbs), the Central Provinces and Berar (from 624 to 647 lbs), the Punjab (from 777 to 1,178 lbs), and Sind (from 1,341 to 1,364 lbs), while the outturn of the main (winter) variety of the crop has been lowered from 1,029 to 1,022 lbs in Bengal. The standard yield of wheat has been lowered in the Central Provinces and Berar from 600 to 577 lbs and in the Punjab from 856 to 795 lbs, while it has been raised in the provinces of Bengal and Delhi from 688 lbs and 792 lbs to 721 and 828 lbs, respectively. The yield of barley shows generally a lower trend, the standard for Ajmer-Merwara being lowered from 1,396 to 1,160 lbs, for Delhi from 830 to 769 lbs, for the North-West Frontier Province from 880 to 828 lbs, and for the Punjab from 825 to 805 lbs. The yield of jowar has been increased in Ajmer-Merwara and Burma from 252 lbs and 430 lbs to 340 lbs and 450 lbs, respectively, but has been lowered in Delhi from 588 to 523 lbs and in the Punjab from 434 to 417 lbs. The yield of bajra has been lowered in the Punjab from 425 to 419 lbs. In the case of maize, the yield in Burma shows a decrease from 700 to 680 lbs and in the Punjab from 962 to 916 lbs, while it has been substantially raised in Ajmer-Merwara from 917 to 1,040 lbs. The yield of gram is reduced in the Punjab from 671 to 616 lbs. As regards oilseeds, the chief feature is a reduction in the yields of both linseed and sesamum in the Central Provinces and Berar from 226 lbs and 224 lbs to 212 and 210 lbs, respectively. In the case of sugarcane, the average yield in Assam and the Central Provinces increased from 2,128 lbs and 2,569 lbs to 2,576 lbs and 3,186 lbs, respectively, while in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab there was a decrease from 2,721 lbs and 2,191 lbs to 1,892 and 1,953 lbs, respectively. In the case of cotton, there seems to be an all-round increase except in Sind and the North-West Frontier Province. The largest increases occur in the Central Provinces and Berar, where the average yield is now placed at 102 lbs against 86 lbs and in the comparatively unimportant tracts of Ajmer-Merwara, Assam, Burma and Delhi.

5. The statement below compares the average outturns of the major crops in the different provinces. The relative importance of each province in respect of each crop has also been shown by percentages representing the proportion of the total area under each crop in British India cultivated in each province. Tea has been included in this statement, although this crop is not dealt with in the quinquennial returns, the average outturns having been calculated from the special tea returns for the five calendar years ending 1926.

Province	RICE		WHEAT		BARLEY		JOWAR		BAJRA	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	...	...	...	...	0.7	1,160	0.3	340	...	...
Assam . . .	5.8	{ (a) 896 (b) 1,008 (c) 706 (d) 1,022 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . .	26.2	{ (a) 1,142 (b) 892 (c) 987 }	0.5	721	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa . . .	18.2	{ (a) 987 (b) 800 (c) 741 }	5.0	{ (f) 984 (g) 451 }	19.2	881	...	...	...	...
Bombay { Presidency . . .	2.4	1,230	5.4	575	...	...	36.6	{ (d) 1,500 (e) 670 }	30.0	400
{ Sind . . .	1.5	1,364	1.9	{ (d) 930 (e) 780 }	0.2	{ (d) 756 (e) 863 }	2.4	{ (d) 840 (e) 966 }	7.8	{ (d) 609 (e) 320 }
Burma . . .	15.1	1,000	0.3	540	...	...	3.6	450	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	8.6	647	13.9	577	...	...	19.2	656	...	...
Coorg . . .	0.1	1,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . .	...	...	0.2	828	0.3	769	0.2	523	0.4	463
Madras . . .	13.9	1,057	...	...	...	...	22.3	571	22.7	490
North-West Frontier Province . . .	...	862	4.4	612	2.6	828	0.3	505	1.2	424
Punjab . . .	1.1	1,178	39.4	795	14.3	805	4.5	417	21.0	419
United Provinces . . .	9.1	900	28.9	1,050	6.9	1,150	10.2	600	15.2	550

(a) Winter. (b) Spring. (c) Autumn. (d) Irrigated. (e) Unirrigated. (f) Bihar. (g) Chota Nagpur.

APPENDIX A—continued

Province	RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		LINSKED		SESAMUM	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	...	...	1.1	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0.9	811	4.0	473	3.8	495
Bihar and Orissa . . .	19.2	820	29.2	820	9.4	881	22.2	401	...	...
Bombay { Presidency	15.1	{ (d)1,400 (e)1,060 }	...	...	3.1	{ (d)1,200 (e)410 }	3.9	300	4.7	460
{ Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1.4	{ (d)575 (e)502 }	...	...	0.8	274
Burma . . . . .	...	...	3.7	680	...	...	...	...	25.6	160
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	...	...	7.6	533	35.0	212	13.0	210
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	716	0.4	551	...	...	...	325
Madras	60.5	937	2.4	635	0.7	{ (h)500 (i)200 }	...	...	18.0	303
North-West Frontier Province . . .	...	...	7.8	1,124	1.4	421	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	17.7	916	30.9	616	...	...	...	...
United Provinces . . . . .	...	...	30.4	1,100	42.9	800	33.4	800	25.1	230
Province	RAPE AND MUSTARD		SUGARCANE		COTTON		JUTE		TEA	
	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre	Percentage area to total area	Outturn per acre
		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	...	...	...	...	0.3	216	...	...	...	...
Assam	5.8	504	1.5	2,578	0.2	176	5.1	1,400	57.5	577
Bengal	12.4	483	7.6	3,054	0.4	155	85.8	1,331	25.4	488
Bihar and Orissa . . .	13.1	492	10.9	2,460	0.5	155	9.1	1,200	0.3	113
Bombay { Presidency	0.2	625	2.4	6,950	28.1	102	...	...	...	...
{ Sind	3.8	{ (d)432 (e)321 }	0.1	7,600	2.1	181	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2.3	110	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	...	...	0.8	3,136	31.5	102	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	0.1	325	0.3	2,296	...	105	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	4.3	6,383	16.1	84	...	...	6.8	474
North-West Frontier Province . . .	2.0	314	1.6	1,892	0.3	90	...	...	...	...
Punjab	17.9	435	16.3	1,953	13.2	{ (j)130 (k)140 }	...	...	1.4	186
United Provinces	43.2	600	53.2	2,600	5.1	170	...	...	0.9	286

(d) Irrigated.
(e) Unirrigated.(h) Bengal gram.
(i) Horse gram.(j) Desi.
(k) American.

APPENDIX A—continued

6. The leading features of the provincial reports are summarised below :—

Ajmer-Merwara.—The experiments were conducted by the three Sub-Divisional Officers and the Tahsildar in Todgarh-tahsil in respect of jowar, maize, cotton and barley. On the basis of the results of these experiments, the yield has been substantially increased in the case of the first three while it has been lowered in the case of the last-named crop. The changes are a decrease in the yield of barley from 1,396 to 1,160 lbs, and an increase in the yields of jowar, maize and cotton, from 252 to 340 lbs, 917 to 1,040 lbs, and 136 to 216 lbs, respectively. It appears that the provincial figures now reported are merely arithmetic averages of the district figures.

Assam.—Experiments were made during the quinquennium by Revenue Officers on all crops for which forecasts are prepared and on certain other crops, such as, *Matikalai* (*phaseolus radiatus*), maize, potato and tobacco. The total number of experiments made with all crops during the period under review was slightly less than in the preceding quinquennium, but a larger number of tests were made on autumn rice, *matikalai*, rape and mustard, cotton, tobacco, potato and maize. In the case of sugarcane, systematic experiments were made during the last two years of the period by the staff of the Agricultural Department in addition to those conducted by the Revenue Officers. Only a few revisions of importance have been made in the standard outturns for the province. The yield of sugarcane (*gur*) has been increased from 2,128 to 2,576 lbs and of cotton from 153 to 176 lbs.

Bengal.—The total number of experiments made during the quinquennium under review with staple crops (rice, wheat, gram, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, sugarcane, jute and tobacco) was 6,697, as against 4,567 in the previous quinquennium. The largest number of experiments was carried out in respect of jute, conducted mainly by the staff of the Agricultural Department. Next in order of importance came the winter and autumn rice crops. The number of experiments conducted on other crops did not show any marked variation as compared with the preceding quinquennium. The results of the experiments made during the quinquennium under review show that the average yields per acre in the case of almost all crops have remained almost stationary. It is therefore claimed that the present rates of yield may be regarded as fairly accurate. The standard yields of crops for the province are, however, fixed not only with reference to the experiments conducted during the latest quinquennium, but also with reference to the results obtained during the preceding quinquennia. On the basis of the figures for the last four quinquennia, the average yield for the province has been raised in the case of autumn rice, wheat, linseed, sugarcane and jute; while it has been lowered in the case of winter and summer rice, gram, rape and mustard and sesamum. The important changes are an increase in the yield of sugarcane from 3,004 to 3,054 lbs per acre and of wheat from 688 to 721 lbs. The average yield of tobacco for the province has for the first time been fixed at 1,007 lbs per acre on the basis of the experiments made during the quinquennium. The returns do not distinguish between irrigated and unirrigated crops, the irrigated area being comparatively small in the province. A few experiments were also made as before with certain minor crops, such as, barley, maize, peas, lentil, *mung*, *arhar* and *khesari*.

APPENDIX A—continued

Bihar and Orissa.—The method of crop-cutting experiments formerly adopted by district officers and the Agricultural Department having been found to give admittedly unreliable results, the Local Government are now experimenting with new methods of statistical work on the outturn of the crop. No final results of the new method are yet available by which the normal outturn previously adopted can be modified. The standard yields in force have therefore undergone no revision during the period under review.

Bombay.—Presidency.—During the quinquennium under review the total number of crop tests made was 489 against 152 in the preceding quinquennium. Though the number of experiments made was larger than in the preceding period, the position is not equally satisfactory in all the areas and there are still certain districts in which the number of tests made is as yet very few. The results of the data obtained from the experiments have been closely scrutinised and as it was considered that in many cases the tests made were not sufficiently numerous or sufficiently representative either with regard to the condition of the soil or the season, only a few changes in the district standard yields have been effected. Practically no change has been made in the provincial averages previously adopted.

Sind.—The standard yields now reported for Sind appear to be based mainly on the actual results of the experiments conducted during the quinquennium under review, no regard having been apparently given to the question whether or not the period was of an average character. Thus an appreciable lowering of the standard yields of wheat and barley is explained as due mainly to the rainfall being below the average during the period and to some extent also to spells of frosts. Similarly the lower yield of the irrigated as compared with the unirrigated variety of certain crops in a district is explained by the fact that the irrigated crops generally suffered from floods during the period.

Burma.—As mentioned in the preceding report, standard yields in Burma are based on crop-cuttings made by Settlement Officers. The standards adopted for the quinquennium ending 1921-22 have on a consideration of later settlement reports undergone slight alterations.

Central Provinces and Berar.—In the previous report some of the defects in the method of conducting crop-cutting experiments in vogue in these provinces were commented upon and it was stated that with a view to remedy them revised instructions to district officials were under contemplation. These instructions, however, did not issue till the hot weather of 1924. District officials were accordingly asked, in revising the standard outturns, to give special attention to the results obtained during the last three years of the period under review. In spite of the revised instructions, some of the defects noticed in the previous report seem to be still continuing in certain districts. In particular the tendency to argue in a circle still persists, the estimates of annual outturns in several cases being based on a comparison of the actual yields obtained with the standard outturns in existence. It also appears that in revising the standards no real attempt has been made to weight the results obtained on various classes of soil in a district according to the area of each class of soil in the

APPENDIX A—*continued*

district. Again, it is doubtful whether the experiments were evenly distributed over a district or evenly distributed in time throughout the period of harvesting. More experiments appear to have been made on easily accessible tracts and the tests generally concentrated about the middle of the period of harvesting. Again, in rice tracts, no allowance appears to have been made for the area occupied by field embankments in the various plots experimented on. The Director of Land Records of the province is of opinion that the difficulties of obtaining really satisfactory results by present methods are almost insuperable. It is therefore proposed during the present rice harvest in Chhattisgarh to make a trial of the system of random sampling which has lately been evolved in Bihar and Orissa. If the trial proves successful, the system will, it is stated, be extended to other crops. As a result of the present revision, the yield of sugarcane (*gur*) has been increased from 2,569 to 3,186 lbs, that of rice from 624 to 647 lbs, and that of cotton from 86 to 102 lbs, while there has been a decrease in the yield of wheat from 600 to 577 lbs of linseed from 226 to 212 lbs and of sesamum from 224 to 210 lbs.

Coorg.—The only experiments made in Coorg have, as usual, been on rice. During the period under review 97 experiments were carried out and on the results of these experiments the average yield of rice has been raised from 1,420 to 1,464 lbs.

Delhi.—The yields of the crops are generally based on rates fixed at the time of the last settlement. As compared with the figures for the preceding quinquennium the important changes are an increase in the yield of tobacco from 2,304 to 2,524 lbs, and of cotton from 100 to 165 lbs, and a decrease in the yield of sugarcane from 2,391 to 2,296 lbs, of barley from 830 to 769 lbs, of jowar from 588 to 523 lbs and of bajra from 529 to 463 lbs. The increase in the yield of cotton (cleaned) is attributed to the fact that while the yield in the present return has been calculated at the ratio of 1 lb cleaned cotton to 3 lbs uncleaned cotton, the figure in the preceding quinquennium was calculated on the ratio 1 : 5.

Madras.—It was explained in the preceding report that the standard outturns adopted in Madras are not based on crop-cutting experiments alone, but on other data as well, such as, the results obtained in Government farms, trade figures, etc. It was also stated that the provincial Director of Agriculture considered the utility of crop-cutting experiments to be doubtful in view of the fact that it was not possible to select an average ten cent plot which would represent a crop spread over a considerable area on account of the great variations to be found between different tracts in a country of small holdings. During the quinquennium under review no crop-cutting experiments were conducted in the province. Certain alterations in the standard yield have, however, been made, the principal of which are, an increase in the yield of cotton from 78 to 84 lbs, of ragi from 927 to 937 lbs, and a decrease in the yield of rice from 1,065 to 1,057 lbs and of sugarcane from 6,420 to 6,383 lbs.

APPENDIX A—continued

North-West Frontier Province.—Three representative districts, viz., Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, have been selected in this province for the purpose of conducting crop-cutting experiments. The experiments in the first two districts were, according to the revised instructions, conducted by the members of the Agricultural Department, while those in the last-named district were made by the Revenue staff. Unfortunately, however, the crop returns supplied by the Agricultural Department were incomplete while the results of the experiments obtained by the Revenue staff in the Dera Ismail Khan district were considered unreliable. The averages reported in the statement showing the approximate yields per acre of the principal crops in the province for the quinquennium under report have, however, been carefully scrutinised in consultation with the local officers including the Settlement Officer, Peshawar, and are believed to be reliable.

Punjab.—In preparing the return, the rates of yield fixed in the previous quinquennia or assumed for assessment purposes and the results of the crop experiments made from time to time have been considered along with the opinion of local officers of Revenue and the Agricultural Departments who were consulted before the yields were finally fixed. The latest revision shows a general decrease in the provincial averages. The yield of sugarcane has fallen from 2,191 to 1,953 lbs, of wheat from 856 to 795 lbs, of gram from 671 to 616 lbs, of maize from 962 to 916 lbs, of barley from 825 to 805 lbs and of jowar from 434 to 417 lbs. The yield of rice has, however, been raised from 777 to 1,178 lbs.

United Provinces.—In the quinquennium under review crop-cutting experiments were, as usual, conducted in the representative districts of the province. The results obtained from the tests have not, however, necessitated any revision in the standards previously adopted as the evidence accumulated during the period has not been considered sufficient to justify any change.

Mysore.—As a result of the experiments conducted during the quinquennium under review, the yields of rice, ragi and horse-gram have been lowered and those of sesamum and sugarcane raised. The important change is an increase in the yield per acre of sugarcane from 2,621 to 3,847 lbs.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(ALL PROVINCES)

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APPENDIX A—continued
No. 1.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each

PROVINCE	Quinquennium ending	RICE (HUSKED) (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)			JOWAR (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Ajmer-Morwara	1906-07	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	763	1,046	562	424	429
	1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,248	550	1,168	...	137	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	...	...	...	322	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	1,300	1,396	...	262	...
	1926-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,521	800	1,190	...	340	...
Assam	1906-07(a)	...	(c) 1,064 (d) 1,120 (e) 672	...	...	794	...	...	672	...	...	...	...
	1911-12	...	(c) 672 (e) 852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	(d) 1,008 (e) 706 (c) 896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	(d) 1,008 (e) 706 (c) 896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	(d) 1,008 (e) 706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1906-07(b)	...	...	(g) 1,234 (e) 800	...	(f) 984 (g) 861 (h) 451	...	...	...	861	...	...	...
	1911-12	...	...	(c) 983 (d) 1,104 (e) 807	...	...	861	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	(c) 1,036 (d) 1,179 (e) 871	...	...	698	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	(c) 1,029 (d) 1,156 (e) 868	...	...	688	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	...	(c) 1,022 (d) 1,142 (e) 992	...	...	721	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1911-12	...	...	(c) 1,234 (d) 800 (e) 800	...	(f) 984 (h) 451	...	...	...	881	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	(c) 1,234 (d) 800 (e) 800	...	(f) 984 (h) 451	...	...	...	881	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	(c) 987 (d) 800 (e) 741	...	(f) 984 (h) 451	...	...	...	881	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	...	(c) 987 (d) 800 (e) 741	...	(f) 984 (h) 451	...	...	...	881	...	...	...
	1906-07	...	1,230	...	1,250	510	575	...	...	...	1,550	670	...
Bombay	1911-12	...	1,230	...	1,250	510	575	...	...	...	1,550	670	...
	1916-17	...	1,230	...	1,250	510	575	...	...	...	1,550	670	...
	1921-22	...	1,230	...	1,250	510	575	...	...	...	1,550	670	...
	1926-27	...	1,230	...	1,250	510	575	...	...	...	1,500	670	...
	1906-07	...	...	...	1,229	...	...	...	1,076	...	1,238	...	...
Sind	1911-12	...	...	...	1,340	...	...	...	1,076	...	1,396	...	...
	1916-17	1,316	...	...	1,366	874	...	...	1,279	...	866	...	...
	1921-22*	1,341	...	...	1,032	711	...	842	1,069	...	816	392	...
	1926-27	1,364	...	...	930	780	...	758	963	...	840	966	...
	1906-07	1,117	932	1,028	...	575	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Upper Burma†	1911-12	1,094	891	997	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	264	...
	1916-17	...	...	1,034	...	...	545	...	...	...	...	...	446

NOTE—(1) Average yield of both irrigated and unirrigated land is ascertained by multiplying the yield of irrigated land by the irrigated area cropped, and the yield of unirrigated land multiplied by the unirrigated area cropped, and dividing the sum of these products by the total area cropped.
NOTE—(2) The superseded figures of the previous four quinquennia have been inserted merely to show the trend of the revision made in each period.
* The variations in the figures of yield of crops now reported as compared with previous ones are due to the fact that the averages have been worked out not approximately as before, but accurately.
† The averages for Burma for 1916-17 are based on the normal outturns per acre given in the Season and Crop Report of Burma for 1916-17.
(a) Relates to Eastern Bengal and Assam. (c) Winter. (e) Autumn. (g) Bengal.
(b) As constituted before 1912. (d) Spring. (f) Bihar. (h) Chota Nagpur.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA AND IN THE MYSORE STATE

BAJRA (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)			RAGI (<i>Elysius coracana</i>)			MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			PEAS AND BEANS			Quinquennium ending	PROVINCE
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both		
...	965	960	714	1906-07	Ajmer-Merwara
...	...	...	...	...	...	946	835	868	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	998	827	934	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	400	917	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,309	771	1,040	...	...	...	1926-27
...	1906-07	Assam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,128	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,128	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,128	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	820	820	1906-07	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	820	820	1911-12	Bihar and Orissa
...	...	...	...	...	820	...	...	820	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	820	...	...	820	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	820	...	...	820	...	...	...	1926-27
...	400	...	1,400	1,060	1906-07	Presidency Bombay
...	400	...	1,400	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	400	...	1,400	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	400	...	1,400	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	400	...	1,400	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
776	1906-07	Sind
971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
591	319	1921-22*	Burma
609	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1906-07
...	824 {(1) 478 (2) 855}	...	1911-12	Upper Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{(1) 732 (2) 746}	1916-17

(*) *Dolichos lablab* (large white).

(1) *Phaseolus lunatus* (red).

APPENDIX A—continued
No. 1.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each

PROVINCE	Quinquennium ending	RICE (RUSEED) (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)			JOWAR (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>)		
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Burma <i>conid.</i>	1906-07	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911-12	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	1,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	970	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	430
	1926-27	...	...	1,000	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	450
Central Provinces and Berar	1906-07	...	...	680	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	638	...
	1911-12	...	...	624	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	664	...
	1916-17	...	...	624	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	604	...
	1921-22	...	...	624	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	604	...
	1926-27	...	...	647	...	...	577	...	...	...	...	656	...
Coorg	1906-07	...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911-12	...	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	1,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	1916-17	...	...	...	1,148	656	...	960	870	...	...	400	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	1,148	576	792	1,056	672	830	720	576	588
	1926-27	...	...	...	1,148	656	828	1,051	693	769	734	520	523
Madras	1906-07	1,115	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,118	647	...
	1911-12	1,193	897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	721	...
	1916-17	...	...	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690
	1921-22	1,166	804	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	493	569
	1926-27	1,170	774	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	489	571
North-West Frontier Province	1906-07	1,202	...	...	842	540	618	1,214	689	818	823	326	478
	1911-12	1,205	...	...	874	559	633	1,189	736	876	...	436	...
	1916-17	1,203	...	...	914	588	676	1,141	746	907	...	399	...
	1921-22	862	...	862	793	522	614	1,140	685	880	663	399	500
	1926-27	862	...	862	795	521	612	1,113	660	828	875	345	505
Punjab	1906-07(a)	1,183	771	1,060	994	619	816	1,053	652	786	561	447	479
	1911-12(a)	782	474	688	898	555	726	1,018	592	716	488	381	406
	1916-17	881	515	782	964	606	791	1,056	679	809	541	449	470
	1921-22	862	508	777	1,020	640	856	1,056	604	825	545	402	434
	1926-27	1,300	783	1,178	997	576	795	1,004	626	805	514	392	417
United Provinces	1906-07	1,050	800	850	1,250	850	1,050	1,300	900	1,100	...	650	...
	1911-12	1,100	850	900	1,250	850	1,050	1,300	900	1,100	...	650	...
	1916-17	1,100	850	900	1,250	850	1,050	1,350	900	1,150	...	600	...
	1921-22	1,100	850	900	1,250	850	1,050	1,350	900	1,150	...	600	...
	1926-27	1,100	850	900	1,250	850	1,050	1,350	900	1,150	...	600	...
Average for British India	1926-27	...	...	969	...	...	816	...	...	1,037	...	...	690
Mysore	1906-07	879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911-12	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	1,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE—(1) Average yield of both irrigated and unirrigated land is ascertained by multiplying the yield of irrigated land by the irrigated area cropped, and the yield of unirrigated land multiplied by the unirrigated area cropped, and dividing the sum of these products by the total area cropped.

NOTE—(2) The superseded figures of the previous four quinquennia have been inserted merely to show the trend of the revision made in each period.

* The averages for Burma for 1916-17 are based on the normal outturns per acre given in the Season and Crop Report of Burma for 1916-17.
(a) Includes Delhi.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA AND IN THE MYSORE STATE—continued

BAJRA (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)			RAGI (<i>Ehusine coracana</i>)			MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)			PEAS AND BEANS			Quinquennium ending	PROVINCE
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both		
...	1906-07	Lower Burma Burma— contd.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	(a) 570 (b) 750 (c) 710	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	(a) 560 (b) 780 (c) 750	1926-27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1906-07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	1906-07	Central Provinces and Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	1906-07	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	360	840	1916-17	Delhi
600	528	529	...	...	...	912	648	728	...	...	...	1921-22
599	463	463	...	...	...	1,039	638	716	...	...	...	1926-27
1,020	611	...	1,405	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1906-07
1,020	659	...	1,419	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	624	1,092	1916-17	Madras
960	440	488	1,341	639	927	...	...	636	...	...	...	1921-22
961	438	480	1,331	635	937	...	...	635	...	...	...	1926-27
693	482	497	...	...	...	1,841	745	1,342	...	...	...	1906-07
704	489	502	...	...	...	1,356	735	1,292	...	...	...	1911-12
784	540	552	1,770	735	1,276	1916-17	North-West Frontier Province
571	427	436	...	...	...	1,449	740	1,118	...	...	...	1921-22
585	417	424	...	...	...	1,459	740	1,124	...	...	...	1926-27
595	445	402	...	...	...	1,170	850	1,001	...	...	...	1906-07
521	365	379	...	...	...	1,112	766	908	...	...	...	1911-12
568	416	429	1,324	822	1,040	1916-17	Punjab
556	409	425	...	...	...	1,261	745	962	...	...	...	1921-22
526	406	419	...	...	...	1,187	720	916	...	...	...	1926-27
...	550	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	1,150	600	1,000	1906-07
...	550	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,150	600	1,000	1911-12
...	550	1,100	...	(d) 1,150	600	1,000	1916-17	United Provinces
...	550	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,150	600	1,000	1921-22
...	550	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,150	600	1,000	1926-27
...	550	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,150	600	1,000	1906-07
...	550	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,150	600	1,000	1911-12
...	...	453	980	940	848	1926-27	Average for British India
...	562	1906-07	Mysore
...	...	...	...	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27

(a) Dolichos lablab (large white).
(b) Phaseolus lunatus (red).

(c) Phaseolus lunatus (small white).
(d) Pisum sativum.

APPENDIX A—continued

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

PROVINCE	Quinquennial ending	ARHAR (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)			GRAM (<i>Oicer aristicus</i>)			LINSKED (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)			TIL OR JINJILI (SESAMUM) (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)			
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	
Ajmer-Merwara	1906-07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1906-07(a)	..	...	...	...	840	..	...	448	...	...	448	...
	1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	...	...	448	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1906-07(b)	...	...	881	...	...	881	...	...	492	...	...	...
	1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	881	...	...	492	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	867	...	...	443	...	...	604
	1921-22	...	...	...	...	...	826	...	...	467	...	...	503
	1926-27	...	...	...	...	...	811	...	...	473	...	...	495
Bihar and Orissa	1911-12	...	...	881	...	...	881	...	...	492	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	881	...	...	881	...	...	492	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	881	...	...	881	...	...	492	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	...	881	...	...	881	...	...	492	...	...	...
Bombay	Presidency	1906-07	1,200	410	360	400	...
		1911-12	1,200	410	360	400	...
		1916-17	1,200	410	360	400	...
		1921-22	1,200	410	360	400	...
		1926-27	1,200	410	360	400	...
	Sind	1906-07	462	448
		1911-12	476	394
		1916-17	604	342
		1921-22	583†	491	320
		1926-27	575	502	274
Burma	Upper Burma	1906-07	778	224	...
		1911-12	414	229	...
		1916-17
	Lower Burma	1906-07	(c) 225
		1911-12
	Burma	1921-22	160
1926-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Central Provinces and Berar	1906-07	525	205	230	...
	1911-12	522	226	224	...
	1916-17	532	226	224	...
	1921-22	532	226	224	...
	1926-27	533	212	210	...

(a) Relates to Eastern Bengal and Assam.
(c) Average of both Upper and Lower Burma.

(b) As constituted before 1912.
† Revised.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA and in the MYSORE STATE—continued

RAPE AND MUSTARD (<i>Brassica sp</i>)			SUGARCANE (GUR) (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)			COTTON (CLEANED) (<i>Gossypium sp</i>)			JUTE (<i>Corchorus sp</i>)			Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i> and <i>N. Rustica</i>)	Quinquen- nium ending	PROVINCE
Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both			
...	169	90	110	1906-07	Ajmer-Merwara
...	...	...	...	...	...	180	127	170	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	324	93	291	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	176	18	136	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	269	164	216	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	448	2,688	126	1906-07	Assam
...	504	...	...	1,904	...	...	154	...	...	1,200	...	...	1911-12
...	504	...	...	2,016	...	...	153	...	...	1,320	...	...	1916-17
...	504	...	...	2,128	...	...	153	...	...	1,400	...	...	1921-22
...	504	...	...	2,576	...	...	176	...	...	1,400	...	...	1926-27
...	...	492	2,460	155	1906-07	Bengal
...	...	492	...	...	2,905	...	...	155	...	...	1,271	...	1911-12
...	...	480	...	...	2,963	...	...	155	...	...	1,300	...	1916-17
...	...	485	...	...	3,004	...	...	155	...	...	1,330	...	1921-22
...	...	483	...	...	3,054	...	...	155	...	...	1,331	1,007	1926-27
...	...	492	2,480	155	1,200	...	1911-12	Bihar and Orissa
...	...	492	...	...	2,480	...	...	155	...	...	1,200	...	1916-17
...	...	492	...	...	2,460	...	...	155	...	...	1,200	...	1921-22
...	...	492	...	...	2,460	...	...	155	...	...	1,200	...	1926-27
...	625	...	6,950	100	1906-07		Bombay
...	625	...	6,950	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	625	...	6,950	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	625	...	6,950	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	625	...	6,950	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
590	4,233	102	1906-07	Sind
602	...	...	4,233	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
393	379	...	8,142	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
348	375	...	(a)	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
432	321	...	7,600	...	...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	88	1906-07	Upper Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1906-07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	1916-17	Lower Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	1906-07
...	...	...	...	...	2,390	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	2,569	...	86	1916-17	Central Provinces and Berar
...	...	...	...	...	2,569	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	2,569	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	...	...	...	...	3,186	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	1906-07

(a) No experiments were conducted during the quinquennium.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(ALL PROVINCES)

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APPENDIX A—continued

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

PROVINCE	Quinquen- num ending	ARHAR (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)			GRAM (<i>Oicer aristinum</i>)			LINSEED (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)			TIL OR JENJILI (SESAMUM) (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)			
		Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	
Coorg	1906-07	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911-12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	1916-17	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	720	552	555	...	...	...	...	...	317
	1926-27	...	...	...	739	549	551	...	...	...	325	325	325
Madras	1906-07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	270	...
	1911-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	238	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
	1921-22	400† 160*	300
	1926-27	500† 200*	303
North-West Frontier Province	1906-07	...	...	...	884	438	439	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911-12	...	...	...	730	449	449	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	726	488	489	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	625	417	420	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	...	...	622	411	431	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1906-07(a)	...	...	...	884	656	701	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911-12(a)	...	...	...	625	534	549	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	725	588	615	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	768	644	671	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1926-27	...	...	...	762	578	616	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	1906-07	...	750	...	950	800	800	...	500	...	...	280	...
	1911-12	...	750	...	950	800	800	...	500	...	...	280	...
	1916-17	...	800	...	950	800	800	...	500	...	...	280	...
	1921-22	...	800	...	950	800	800	...	500	...	...	280	...
	1926-27	...	800	...	950	800	800	...	500	...	...	280	...
Average for British India	1926-27	...	...	840	...	...	717	...	...	389	...	...	256
Mysore	1906-07	...	...	...	...	220*	...	...	...	...	...	215	...
	1911-12	...	...	...	...	257*	...	...	...	...	...	199	...
	1916-17	...	...	...	...	386*	...	...	...	...	...	252	...
	1921-22	...	...	...	...	389*	...	...	...	...	...	238	...
	1926-27	...	...	...	...	360*	...	...	...	...	...	281	...

* Relates to horse gram.

† Relates to Bengal gram.

(a) Includes Delhi.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA and in the MYSORE STATE—concluded

RAPE AND MUSTARD (<i>Brassica sp</i>)			SUGARCANE (GUR) (<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>)			COTTON (CLEANED) (<i>Gossypium sp</i>)			JUTE (<i>Corchorus sp</i>)			Tobacco (<i>Nico- tiana Taba- cum and N. Rustica</i>)	Quinquen- nium ending	PROVINCE
Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both	Irrig- ated	Unirri- gated	Both			
...	1906-07	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27
400	280	...	2,000	1,440	...	120	70	1916-17	Delhi
...	...	317	2,496	1,344	2,391	120	70	100	...	...	...	2,304	1921-22
325	325	325	2,390	1,660	2,206	193	120	165	...	...	...	2,524	1926-27
...	6,089	66	44	1906-07	Madras
...	...	...	6,701	...	...	87	55	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	5,040	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	6,420	...	...	250	68	78	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	6,393	...	...	250	71	84	...	...	...	1,165	1926-27
516	393	407	2,673	169	73	142	1906-07	North-West Province
544	411	418	2,430	...	...	173	142	160	...	...	...	...	1911-12
622	435	450	2,660	...	...	191	115	164	...	...	...	...	1916-17
457	297	322	2,721	...	...	102	53	92	...	...	...	...	1921-22
443	207	314	1,892	...	...	102	59	90	...	...	...	...	1926-27
404	205	254	1,607	1,288	1,534	78	64	74	1906-07	Punjab
408	330	396	1,748	1,467	1,686	126	95	118	...	...	...	...	1911-12
540	330	429	2,038	1,520	1,933	143	104	135	...	...	...	...	1916-17
550	354	440	2,344	1,669	2,191	144	105	138	...	...	...	...	1921-22
532	338	435	2,045	1,533	1,953	(a)138 (b)146	(a)104 (b) 81	(a)130 (b)146	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	600	...	2,600	220	130	160	1906-07	United Provinces
...	600	...	2,600	...	...	220	130	160	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	600	...	2,600	...	...	230	130	170	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	600	...	2,600	...	...	230	130	170	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	600	...	2,600	...	...	230	130	170	...	...	...	...	1926-27
...	...	529	2,780	110	1,323	1,565	1926-27	Average for British India
...	3,279	89	1906-07	Mysore
...	...	...	3,138	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
...	...	...	2,559	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
...	...	...	2,621	...	...	...	(c)37	...	...	...	...	...	1921-22
...	...	...	3,847	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	1926-27

(a) Desi.

(b) American.

(c) Revised.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS

(AJMER-MERWARA AND ASSAM)

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 2.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in AJMER-MERWARA

DISTRICT	BARLEY			JOWAR	MAIZE			COTTON		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Ajmer . . .	1,330	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	225	...	...
Kakri . . .	1,540	..	...	244	1,600	653	...	313	...	...
Merwara . . .	1,603	800	...	436	1,204	839	...	265	164	...
Average for the Province	1,521	800	1,160	340	1,309	771	1,040	269	164	216

No. 3.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of ASSAM

DISTRICT	RICE			Matikalai (<i>Pharsochus radicata</i>)	Rape and Mustard	Linseed	Maize	Sugar-cane (gur)	Cotton (cleaned)	Jute	Potato	
	Winter rice	Autumn rice	Spring rice								Summer	Winter
Cachar (plains) . . .	(a) 898 (b) 952 (c) 941	734	...	...	448	...	...	2,240	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . .	(a) 672 (b) 1,008 (c) 997	840	..	...	504	...	...	2,240	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills (plains) . . .	(a) 672 (b) 1,232 (c) 1,187	1,008	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara . . .	(a) 898 (b) 1,120 (c) 1,064	728	...	...	560	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...
Kamrup . . .	(a) 672 (b) 840 (c) 784	672	...	...	448	...	...	2,240	...	..	...	...
Lakhimpur . . .	(a) 896 (b) 1,008 (c) 1,008	672	...	..	504	...	...	3,360	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . .	(a) 840 (b) 952 (c) 896	728	...	...	560	...	...	2,240	140	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . .	(a) 784 (b) 952 (c) 952	616	...	...	560	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...
Sylhet . . .	840	672	1,008	...	392	336	...	2,800	...	...	...	...
Average for the plains districts	896	706	1,003	392	504	336	...	2,576	200	1,400	...	...
Garo Hills (hills) . . .	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	(a) 672 (b) 1,120 (c) 596	728	...	...	...	...	2,128	...	160	...	5,600	1,680
Lushai Hills . . .	1,232	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Cachar Hills . . .	(a) 1,008 (b) 1,232 (c) 1,120	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	120	...	..	...
Average for the hill districts	1,154	672	...	..	...	...	2,128	...	184	...	5,600	1,680
Average for the Province	896	706	1,008	392	504	336	2,128	2,576	176	1,400	5,600	1,680

(a) Broadcast.

(b) Transplanted.

(c) Both.

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 4.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of BENGAL

District	Winter rice (husked)	Autumn rice (husked)	Summer rice (husked)	Wheat	Gram	Rape and mustard	Linseed	Sesamum (hi)	Sugarcane (gur)	Jute	Tobacco
Bakarganj	959	954	744	...	...	319	...	399	2,136	1,337	...
Bankura	1,228	998	...	666	700	513	...	...	3,258	...	...
Birbhum	995	1,153	...	820	728	370	...	...	5,184	...	...
Bogra	935	758	...	...	666	647	460	480	3,582	1,143	...
Burdwan	1,198	1,121	...	1,260	902	300	...	...	5,287	1,179	...
Chittagong	1,050	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,305	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,055	961	...	...	...	620	...	450	3,550	...	1,000
Dacca	923	831	893	670	930	413	...	...	3,492	1,396	...
Darjeeling	1,038	846	...	515	...	415	...	...	3,506	1,300	...
Dinajpur	1,081	838	...	...	...	480	...	...	2,852	1,337	...
Faridpur	1,089	846	1,187	602	815	606	495	667	2,746	1,388	666
Hooghly	997	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,907	1,220	...
Howrah	970	949	...	...	...	...	495	...	4,241	1,213	...
Jalpaiguri	1,088	813	...	760	...	561	...	...	3,463	1,170	820
Jessore	906	828	...	880	555	432	557	780	3,043	1,278	1,300
Khulna	1,105	916	1,200	...	...	492	...	...	...	1,353	...
Malda	943	761	897	804	669	577	394	...	3,125	1,127	...
Midnapore	945	833	761	...	...	460	...	547	3,689	1,344	...
Murshidabad	971	968	1,004	905	941	591	644	880	3,901	1,031	...
Mymensingh	900	1,036	1,217	...	...	440	...	432	...	1,881	780
Nadia	839	917	...	716	667	500	452	480	2,482	1,105	...
Noakhali	874	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,750	1,364	...
Pabna	980	867	...	...	899	420	375	...	...	1,376	...
Rajahmahi	1,087	868	1,341	977	913	680	547	367	2,607	1,270	667
Rangpur	996	859	...	...	...	460	...	...	2,344	1,284	1,045
Tippora	923	949	1,023	...	...	416	...	720	3,000	1,424	1,140
24-Parganas	1,055	980	..	...	620	666	...	...	3,829	1,096	...
Average for the Province (a)	1,000	906	1,098	821	768	477	434	472	3,205	1,334	1,007

(a) These figures are averages of the experiments made during the quinquennium ending 1926-27. The standards for the province adopted on the basis of all experiments made during the last four quinquennial periods are stated in table No. 1.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(BIHAR AND ORISSA)

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APPENDIX A—continued

NO. 5.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL

DISTRICT	WINTER RICE (HUSKED)		AUTUMN RICE (HUSKED)		SUMMER RICE (HUSKED)		WHEAT		BARLEY		MAIZE		RAGI OR MADDA	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Angul	(a) 903 (b) 812	(a) 777 (b) 1,157	... (b) 664	(a) 600 (b) 1,261	... (b) 611	... (b) 736	... 1,880	... 504	... 473	... 494	... 917	... 1,063	... 1,063	... 1,063
Balsore	(a) 518 (b) 695	(a) 769 (b) 675	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bhagalpur	(a) 659 (b) 206	(a) 787 (b) 824	... ...	(a) 881 (b) 129	... ...	... ...	402 518	378 783	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1,672	... 1,672
Champan	(a) 773 ...	(a) 486 (b) 431	(a) 545 ...	(a) 422 (b) 566	... ...	... ...	... ...	504 ...	473 ...	... ...	917...	......	......	......
Cuttack	(a) 1,043 (b) 984	(a) 922 (b) 1,031	(a) 1,031 (b) 1,047	(a) 433 (b) 979	(a) 1,269 (b) 611	(a) 986 (b) 736	... 1,880	... 504	... 473	... ...	... 917	......	......	......
Darbhanga	(a) 945 (b) 296	(a) 666 (b) 461	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 643	... 551	... 1,066	... 1,066	... 1,066	... 1,066	... 1,063	... 1,063
Gaya	(a) 879 ...	(a) 903 (b) 926	... (b) 276	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,013 784	... 745	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hazaribagh	(a) 936 (b) 886	(a) 942 (b) 851	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	464 594	520 ...	... ...	... 896	... 429	... 429	... 429	... 429
Manbhum	(a) 1,100 ...	(a) 859 ...	... (b) 276	... (b) 591	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 948	... 151	... 151	... 151	... 151
Monghyr	(a) 542 ...	(a) 566 (b) 546	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	669 548	... 236	......	......	......	......	......	......
Muzaffarpur	(a) 694 ...	(a) 803 ...	... ...	(a) 119 (b) 483	... ...	... ...	802 564	... 746	... 1,416	... 693	... 693	... 693	... 693	... 693
Palsamu	(a) 619 (b) 586	(a) 474 (b) 709	(a) 824 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 668	699 ...	... 1,100	......	......	......	......	......
Patna	(a) 984 (b) 884	(a) 896 (b) 850	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	683 1,108	429 1,800	1,357 ...	... 1,170	... 1,170	... 1,170	... 1,170	... 1,170
Puri	(a) 707 (b) 902	(a) 701 (b) 731	... (b) 634	(a) 517 (b) 602	(b) 651 (b) 445	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Purnea	(a) 1,556 ...	(a) 981 (b) 769	... ...	(b) 694 ...	... ...	... ...	... 544	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ranchi	(a) 1,414 ...	(a) 1,065 (b) 844	... ...	... (b) 624	... ...	... ...	1,270 1,044	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 752	... 752
Sambalpur	(a) 1,074 (b) 871	(a) 1,176 (b) 643	(a) 886 (b) 1,209	... (b) 949	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Santal Parganas	(a) 1,087 (b) 2,611	(a) 1,040 ...	(a) 1,188 ...	(a) 871 (b) 447	... ...	... ...	588 1,273	... 1,224	... 1,512	... 1,512	... 1,512	... 1,512	... 1,512	... 1,512
Saran	(a) 436 ...	(a) 454 (b) 636	... ...	... (b) 458	... ...	... ...	732 808	425 584	1,131 800	... 657	... 657	... 657	... 657	... 657
Shahabad	(a) 532 (b) 1,202	(a) 723 (b) 817	... (b) 244	... (b) 720	... ...	... ...	940 297	... ...	617 272	......	......	......	......	......
Singhbhum	(a) 977 (b) 946	(a) 832 (b) 760	... (b) 931	(a) 791 (b) 533	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 570	......	......	......	......	......
Average for the Province (c)	(a) 875 (b) 914	(a) 799 (b) 745	(a) 891 (b) 660	(a) 687 (b) 645	(a) 1,269 (b) 631	(a) 986 (b) 590	753 785	490 794	1,051 889	1,170 688	1,170 688	1,170 688	1,170 688	1,170 688

(a) Transplanted

(b) Broadcast.

(c) The provincial average stated here is merely the sum of the district averages divided by the number of districts. The standards adopted for the Province are stated in table No. 1.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(BIHAR AND ORISSA)

CROPS IN EACH DISTRICT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

GRAM		ARHAR (Cajanus Indicus)	FRAS		MASUR		RAPE AND MUSTARD	LINSEED	POTATO	SUGARCANE (gur)		JUTE		District
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	2,164	...	...	...	Angul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore
517	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	...	...	483	Bhagalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Champanan
745	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	1,123	1,070	Cuttack
...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darbhanga
1,054	661	...	...	...	2,172	...	...	...	...	4,930	...	...	...	Gaya
280	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazaribagh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	895	...	...	Manbhum
87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr
401	684	809	...	...	...	...	297	142	13,739	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
...	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palamau
658	844	...	543	783	1,168	908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	...	...	...	Puri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	...	...	...	...	...	971	Purnea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,379	...	...	...	Sambalpur
...	...	746	...	...	...	...	576	...	...	3,647	...	...	...	Santal Parganas
134	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	...	...	...	Saran
758	315	...	...	...	1,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad
...	...	151	...	...	...	...	90	68	...	...	...	...	...	Singhbhum
515	489	569	543	783	1,642	908	396	105	13,739	2,612	895	1,123	843	Average for the Province.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND)

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APPENDIX A—continued

No. 6.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

DISTRICT	RICE (HUSKED)	WHEAT		JOWAR		BAJRA	RAGI		GRAM	
	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated (a)	Un-irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
Ahmedabad	1,440	1,300	560	...	(b) 1,080	840	...	1,440	...	500
Ahmednagar	1,040	1,180	460	1,500	(a) 400	340	1,400	900	1,100	380
Belgaum	1,140	1,200	560	...	(a) 800	400	...	900	...	400
Bijapur	800	1,080	400	...	(a) 540	320	...	...	...	340
Broach	900	...	600	...	(a) 820	700	...	1,500	...	500
Dharwar	1,140	...	500	...	(a) 1,000	450	...	1,200	...	500
East Khandesh	1,080	1,280	600	...	(b) 720	380	...	900	1,200	500
Kaira	1,320	1,300	600	...	(b) 1,050	970	...	1,440	...	500
Kanara	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,470	...	480
Kolaba	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	380
Nasik	1,080	1,320	460	1,400	(a) 520	360	1,400	850	1,200	350
Panch Mahals	1,200	1,300	700	...	(b) 1,190	820	...	1,420	...	600
Poona	1,120	1,080	350	1,500	(a) 500	340	...	900	1,200	320
Ratnagiri	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	...	320
Satara	1,120	1,350	480	1,500	(a) 720	360	...	900	1,200	380
Sholapur	900	1,080	400	1,500	(a) 540	320	...	...	1,200	360
Surat	1,560	...	560	...	(b) 760	600	...	1,200	...	500
Thana	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	...	400
West Khandesh	1,080	1,280	600	...	(b) 720	500	...	900	1,200	500
Average for the Bombay Presidency	1,230	1,250	510	1,500	670	400	1,400	1,060	1,200	410

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DISTRICT	LINSEED	SESAMUM (tal or jinjili)	SUGAR- CANE (gur)	COTTON (cleaned)	RAPE AND MUSTARD	SPELT	KODRA (Paspalum Scrobiculatum)	GROUNDNUT	
	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Ahmedabad	350	400	6,000	128	640	...	1,320	...	300
Ahmednagar	380	400	7,000	80	...	1,500	...	2,500	1,000*
Belgaum	360	400	7,000	100	...	1,500	...	2,000*	1,500
Bijapur	360	400	7,000	80	...	1,500	...	2,000*	1,250
Broach	...	400	7,000	130	...	...	1,050	...	...
Dharwar	360	400	7,000	120	...	1,500	...	2,000*	1,200
East Khandesh	360	400	7,000	110	...	1,500	900	2,500	1,000*
Kaira	...	400	6,000	115	675	...	1,275	...	...
Kanara	...	300	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	300	4,000	...	...	...	800	...	1,250
Nasik	360	400	7,000	100	...	1,500	...	2,500	1,000*
Panch Mahals	...	400	5,000	120	600	...	1,130	...	1,000
Poona	360	400	8,000	90	...	1,500	...	2,500	1,000*
Ratnagiri	...	300	4,000	...	...	...	675	...	...
Satara	360	400	7,000	90	...	1,500	...	2,000*	1,500
Sholapur	360	400	7,000	80	...	1,500	...	2,500	1,000*
Surat	...	400	7,000	120	...	...	1,120	2,500	1,000
Thana	...	300	7,000	...	...	...	640	...	1,250
West Khandesh	360	400	7,000	110	...	1,500	900	2,500	1,000*
Average for the Bombay Presidency	360	400	6,950	102	625	1,500	1,100	2,320*	1,115*

(a) Rabi.

(b) Kharif.

* Revised.

No. 6A.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of SIND

DISTRICT	RICE (HUSKED)			WHEAT		BARLEY		JOWAR		BAJRA		GRAM	TIL OR JINJILI (SESAMUM)	COTTON (CLEANED)	RAPSEED		JAMBHO (ERUGA SATIVA)	SUGARCANE (GUR)	CASOR
	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Hyderabad	1,032	639	513	...	...	480	...	565	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	7,600	...
Karachi	834	674	1,032	842	981	717	815	1,055	342	...	...	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...
Larkana	1,855	1,396	1,158	...	...	1,087	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	223	560	348	...	...
Nawabshah	1,100	900	635	300	300	1,100	...	825	...	575	560	210	200	400	400	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	986	709	470	...	...	638	...	495	...	436	...	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...
Thar Parkar	1,760	800	...	...	...	640	320	840	320	...	...	...	160	...	...	480	...	...	225
Upper Sind Frontier	1,450	919	808	...	...	726	658	661	...	920	520	320	...	523	348	...	392	...	...
Average for Sind	1,364	930	780	756	963	840	966	609	320	575	502	274	181	432	321	480	367	7,600	225

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 7.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of BURMA

District	Rice (cleaned) (a)	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Sesamum (til or jinjili)	Ground- nut	Cotton (cleaned)	Beans		
								Pegyi*	Pogyat†	Pebyngalat‡
Akyab	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan Hill Tracts	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada	1,100	...	...	850	...	...	...	530	...	...
Insein	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katha	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukse	970	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	770
Lower Chindwin	670	550	480	490	180	850	110	...	870	690
Magwe	670	...	...	850	200	1,300	95	500	...	...
Mandalay	1,000	...	...	...	200	...	...	630	...	1,140
Maubin	1,070	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	730	...	...	610	150	850	95	...	410	700
Mergui	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minbu	1,070	...	...	800	175	...	...	770	1,152	...
Myaungmya	1,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyingyan	670	...	330	660	125	850	105	...	700	640
Nyitkyina	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	670	...	500	600	150	900	95	490	...	600
Pegu	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...
Pyapón	1,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Segaing	670	550	470	490	125	850	110	480	1,000	700
Salween	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwebo	830	512	...	...	150	850	95	...	1,070	...
Tavoy	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	1,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...
Thatón	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	770	...	...	610	150	...	95	...	...	...
Toungoo	930	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yamethin	830	...	...	590	175	850	95	720	...	...
Average for the Province	1,000	540	450	630	160	1,000	110	560	790	750

* Dolichos lablab (large white). † Phaseolus lunatus (red). ‡ Phaseolus lunatus (small white).
(a) In converting paddy into 'cleaned rice' 3 lbs of paddy have been taken as equivalent to 2 lbs of cleaned rice.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR)

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APPENDIX A—continued

No. 8.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR

DISTRICT	RICE (HUSKED)		WHEAT		JOWAR	GRAM	LINSEED	TIL OR JINJILI (SESA-MUM)	SUGARCANE (gur)		COTTON (OLIVE-OIL)
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated
Belaghat	(a) 990 (b) 835	(a) 650 (b) 560	...	500	350	550	200	300	4,000	...	50
Betul . . . . .	...	(b) 435	1,000	620	550	500	200	150	3,500	...	80
Bhandara	(a) 930 (b) 835	(a) 650 (b) 560	...	500	450	460	200	300	3,000	...	50
Bilaspur	(a) 990 (b) 930	(a) 620 (b) 590	...	500	350	450	180	150	3,500	1,000	50
Chanda	(a) 990 (b) 930	(a) 650 (b) 560	...	500	650	550	250	200	4,000	...	90
Chhindwara . . . . .	...	(b) 435	1,000	500	600	500	220	180	3,200	...	100
Damoh . . . . .	...	(b) 560	...	600	580	480	200	150	2,500	1,000	60
Drug	(a) 990 (b) 930	(a) 620 (b) 500	...	500	350	460	180	150	1,500	1,000	50
Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	(b) 435	...	620	450	520	250	250	1,500	1,000	80
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	(a) 620 (b) 495	...	620	450	600	250	150	3,000	1,000	67
Mandla . . . . .	...	(a) 650 (b) 525	...	800	350	580	200	150	1,500	...	60
Nagpur	(a) 990 (b) 930	(a) 650 (b) 560	1,000	500	600	580	280	300	3,000	...	100
Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	(b) 435	...	660	450	600	280	200	3,000	1,000	80
Nimar . . . . .	...	(b) 620	1,000	640	600	500	200	250	3,500	...	107
Raipur	(a) 990 (b) 930	(a) 620 (b) 590	...	500	350	450	180	150	3,500	1,000	50
Sangor . . . . .	...	(b) 560	1,000	600	580	500	280	150	3,000	1,000	60
Seoni	(a) 990 (b) 930	(a) 650 (b) 545	...	600	450	500	250	150	1,500	...	60
Wardha . . . . .	...	(b) 435	1,000	500	700	580	300	300	3,000	...	100
Average for the Central Provinces	648		583		601	532	209	201	3,195		98
Akola . . . . .	...	(b) 435	...	500	700	550	330	300	3,000	...	107
Amraoti . . . . .	...	(b) 435	...	500	700	550	330	300	3,000	...	107
Buldana . . . . .	...	(b) 435	1,000	500	700	550	330	300	3,000	...	100
Yeotmal . . . . .	...	(b) 435	...	500	700	550	330	300	3,000	...	100
Average for Berar	434		506		700	550	330	300	3,000		104
Average for the Central Provinces and Berar	647		577		656	533	212	210	3,188		102

(a) Transplanted

(b) Broadcast

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 9.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in COORG

DISTRICT	RICE (HUSKED)	RICE STRAW (BYE-PRODUCT)
	Unirrigated	Unirrigated
Coorg	1,464	2,313

No. 10.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in DELHI

DISTRICT	WHEAT			BARLEY			JOWAR			BAJRA		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Delhi	1,148	656	828	1,051	693	769	734	520	523	599	463	463

DISTRICT	MAIZE			GRAM			SUGARCANE			COTTON		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Delhi	1,039	638	716	739	549	551	2,390	1,680	2,296	193	120	165

DISTRICT	RAPESEED			SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)			TOBACCO		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Both
Delhi	325	325	325	325	325	325	2,524	..	2,524

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 11.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of MADRAS

DISTRICT	RICE (husked) (a)		JOWAR (a)		BAJRA (a)		RAGI (a)		Maize (a)	Sesamum til or jinjuli	Sugar-cane (gur)	COTTON* (cleaned)		Ground-nut	Castor	Tobacco (in dry leaf)
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated				Irrigated	Unirrigated			
Anantapur	1,130	536	1,190	392	960	320	1,395	540	600	224	4,300	(b)	50		150	1,000
Bellary	1,130	603	1,275	382	1,040	360	900	405	600	224	6,000	(b)	50		150	1,000
Chingleput	1,038	737	1,190	510	800	520	990	540	600	280	6,000	250	50		250	1,000
Chittoor	1,273	670	1,275	510	800	520	1,620	630	600	280	7,300	250	65		250	1,000
Coimbatore	1,273	536	1,275	510	960	320	1,530	720	600	280	7,500	250	71		400	1,200
Cuddapah	1,206	603	1,275	535	1,040	560	1,485	540	600	224	6,000	(b)	50		150	1,000
East Godavari	1,340	603	1,105	595	960	504	1,080	720	600	336	7,500	(b)	75		250	1,300
Ganjam	871	536	1,020	595	960	520	990	630	600	280	5,000	(b)	50		250	1,000
Guntur	1,206	737	1,105	535	960	504	1,710	720	660	280	7,500	(b)	75		250	1,300
Kistna	1,206	670	1,105	595	960	504	1,440	720	660	336	7,500	(b)	75		250	1,300
Kurnool	1,072	670	1,190	535	960	440	1,440	585	600	224	4,500	(b)	50		150	1,000
Madura	1,306	603	1,190	510	800	360	1,260	585	600	280	6,000	250	107		400	1,200
Malabar . . . . .	..	938	..	595	..	480	..	1,350	600	224	6,000	..	50	1,120	400	1,200
Nellore	1,038	737	1,105	510	1,040	560	1,485	540	600	280	6,000	(b)	75		250	1,300
Nilgiris . . . . .	..	1,206	..	425	..	360	..	900	600	280	6,000	..	50		400	1,200
North Arcot	1,273	737	1,275	510	960	520	1,395	720	600	280	6,000	250	50		250	1,000
Ramnad	1,206	737	1,190	340	800	320	1,350	360	600	280	4,500	250	109		400	1,200
Salem	1,273	536	1,275	510	1,040	480	1,395	675	600	280	6,000	250	54		400	1,200
South Arcot	1,230	737	1,275	510	800	560	1,350	720	600	280	6,500	250	65		250	1,000
South Kanara . . . . .	..	1,005	..	..	..	..	..	900	600	280	5,400	..	50		400	1,200
Tanjore	1,172	737	1,105	425	960	560	990	450	600	336	6,000	250	65		400	1,200
Tinnevelly	1,340	670	1,275	297	800	360	1,440	450	600	280	4,500	250	108		400	1,200
Trichinopoly	1,273	670	1,275	425	960	400	1,260	585	600	336	5,000	250	58		400	1,200
Vizagapatam	939	536	1,105	595	960	560	1,090	630	600	336	6,500	(b)	50		250	1,000
West Godavari	1,340	670	1,105	595	960	504	1,170	720	600	336	7,500	(b)	75		250	1,300
Average for the Province	1,170	774	1,235	489	961	438	1,331	635	635	303	6,383	250	71	1,120	229	1,165
	1,057		571		490		937					84				

NOTE.—The figures of yield are taken from the Season and Crop Report of Madras for 1925-26.
 * The figures of normal yield per acre in the South have been arrived at with reference to the distribution of the several varieties and hence they vary from year to year according to the distribution. Figures of average yield per acre for each variety are dry Cambodia 80 lbs in Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly; 100 lbs in Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly; 50 lbs elsewhere; Uppam 65 lbs, dry Karunganni in Coimbatore 85 lbs, Nadam 20 lbs, and Tinnevellys 110 lbs.
 (a) The yield reported in unhusked grain has been reduced by 33 per cent in the case of rice, 15 per cent in the case of jowar, 20 per cent in the case of bajra, 10 per cent in the case of ragi and 40 per cent in the case of maize.
 (b) There is a small area under irrigation in these districts but the yield thereof does not differ much from that of unirrigated variety.

APPENDIX A—continued

No. 12.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

DISTRICT	Rice (husked)	WHEAT		BARLEY		JOWAR		BAJRA	
	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Bannu . . . . .	..	741	514	700	453	..	..	617	413
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	..	741	535	617	329	494	329	453	329
Hazara	823	741	473	782	535	..	..	494	329
Kohat . . . . .	..	823	494	823	535	..	..	1,029	494
Kurram	864	823	329	1,070	..	..	..	..	..
Peshawar	925	823	576	1,234	823	987	413	..	..
Tochi . . . . .	..	823	..	1,029	..	..	..	..	..
Average for the Province	832	795	521	1,113	600	875	345	585	417
		612		828		505		424	

DISTRICT	MAIZE		GRAM		RAPSEED		SUGAR-CANE (gur)	COTTON (cleaned)	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Bannu	864	..	741	412	412	283	1,975	113	57
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	..	..	617	412	370	283	..	82	62
Hazara	1,316	741	..	..	432	329	1,975	93	57
Kohat	1,029	617	..	453	329	247	..	93	51
Kurram	1,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peshawar	1,646	823	..	..	494	329	2,880	103	62
Tochi	1,451	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
Average for the Province	1,459	740	622	411	443	297	1,892	102	59
	1,124		421		314			90	

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(PUNJAB)

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APPENDIX A—continued

No. 13.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the PUNJAB

DISTRICT	RICE (husked)		WHEAT		BARLEY		JOWAR		BAJRA	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Ambala	1,100	770	1,060	720	1,000	600	520	420	520	360
Amritsar	2,000	840	1,100	700	1,000	620	400	350	..	..
Attock . . . . .	..	..	900	370	1,100	350	..	..	800	330
Dera Ghazi Khan	800	780	800	520	750	540	400	320	420	400
Ferozepore	1,000	600	900	670	1,000	600	500	400	480	400
Gujranwala	1,320	820	820	500	740	400	500	420	400	380
Gujrat	1,320	1,150	900	600	1,100	700	540	450	680	500
Gurdaspur	1,600	950	1,050	720	1,000	680	580	500	650	510
Gurgaon . . . . .	..	..	1,050	600	1,300	720	600	440	520	400
Hissar	920	920	1,000	480	1,100	600	480	300	460	400
Hoshiarpur	1,500	900	900	800	1,000	750	..	..	530	350
Jhang	861	655	1,000	492	738	492	740	410	574	410
Jhalum . . . . .	..	820	890	523	1,000	620	..	..	780	517
Jullundur	1,100	780	1,215	650	1,075	585	500	420	410	330
Kangra	1,100	650	550	450	600	550	..	..	..	..
Karnal	920	700	1,100	560	1,030	560	520	300	500	380
Lahore	1,500	630	1,000	520	1,200	600	650	420	640	400
Ludhiana	800	500	1,160	700	1,160	520	570	530	400	370
Lyalpur	1,200	..	1,200	500	900	..	600	..	580	..
Mianwali . . . . .	..	..	700	570	900	580	500	450	500	450
Montgomery	1,200	1,150	1,120	600	900	620	500	420	500	400
Multan	900	..	850	500	800	500	450	400	500	400
Muzaffargarh	980	900	700	480	720	520	410	370	500	340
Rawalpindi	1,000	..	710	480	1,080	600	..	420	640	400
Rohatak	1,000	..	1,180	610	1,200	860	800	520	470	420
Shahpur	1,000	820	820	400	900	400	560	320	560	400
Sheikhupura	1,700	1,100	1,200	560	900	500	500	420	480	340
Sialkot	1,400	1,000	1,000	600	950	720	500	420	500	400
Simsa . . . . .	..	..	600	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average for the Province	1,300	783	997	576	1,004	626	514	392	526	406
	1,178		795		805		417		419	

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(PUNJAB)

MAIZE		GRAM		RAPESEED		SUGARBEET (<i>gur</i>)		COTTON (cleaned)				DISTRICT
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	DESI		AMERICAN		
								Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	
1,100	700	980	640	520	425	2,140	1,840	150	130	..	..	Ambala
1,200	700	740	670	720	560	2,200	1,150	170	90	..	..	Amritsar
1,750	510	550	460	420	240	780	..	110	50	..	..	Attock
..	..	400	440	240	250	..	..	100	62	..	..	Dera Ghazi Khan
1,300	800	850	500	450	300	..	..	100	60	120	80	Ferozepore
820	580	650	580	400	230	1,230	650	110	70	170	90	Gujranwala
1,000	750	600	600	480	320	1,300	780	124	80	144	100	Gurpat
1,200	800	700	700	630	350	2,350	1,500	150	100	..	..	Gurdaspur
..	..	900	610	600	370	1,720	930	140	100	..	..	Gurgaon
..	..	700	600	420	400	2,400	..	150	90	..	..	Hissar
1,400	800	820	750	480	360	2,000	1,800	180	150	..	..	Hoshiarpur
738	492	574	451	451	243	1,300	..	80	..	100	..	Jhang
1,040	820	830	570	420	350	..	..	146	61	..	..	Jhelum
1,050	585	900	650	450	265	1,950	1,200	180	115	..	..	Jullundur
800	700	..	400	300	225	..	620	64	50	..	..	Kangra
1,120	640	980	540	560	360	2,800	1,300	175	96	..	..	Karnal
1,100	500	900	700	500	350	1,700	1,000	135	70	140	72	Lahore
1,560	720	900	560	730	430	2,000	1,400	166	82	..	..	Ludhiana
1,350	..	900	500	640	300	2,000	..	144	..	168	..	Lyalpur
..	..	500	480	330	330	..	..	80	70	..	..	Mianwali
900	560	650	520	480	400	..	..	160	70	190	80	Montgomery
800	500	480	420	400	240	1,430	..	110	62	126	73	Multan
..	..	420	390	360	400	1,130	1,080	70	50	..	..	Muzaffargarh
1,100	900	..	720	360	300	..	..	116	100	..	..	Rawalpindi
..	..	820	700	500	440	2,700	1,300	170	110	..	..	Rohtak
800	640	640	400	520	240	1,600	..	100	35	132	74	Shahpur
600	550	700	700	500	350	1,500	1,070	120	80	120	80	Sheikhpura
1,000	700	600	500	500	320	2,000	1,200	135	90	..	..	Sialkot
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Simla
1,187	720	762	578	532	338	2,045	1,533	138	104	146	81	Average for the Province
916		616		435		1,953		130		146		

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(UNITED PROVINCES)

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APPENDIX A—continued

No. 14.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the UNITED PROVINCES

GROUP and DISTRICT *	RICE (husked)		WHEAT		BARLEY		JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	GRAM	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Almora { Naini Tal Almora Garhwal Dehra Dun	1,500	1,400	1,250	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahraich { Bahraich Pilibhit Kheri	1,050	900	1,300	1,050	1,300	1,100	680	550	1,800	1,000	950
Ballia { Ballia Ghazipur Azamgarh	1,200	900	1,250	750	1,300	800	650	700	1,000	950	900
Banda { Banda Hamirpur	800	700	900	550	1,000	500	550	400	650	800	750
Basti { Basti Gonda Gorakhpur	1,050	900	1,250	800	1,300	750	650	400	1,000	900	750
Benares { Benares Jaunpur Mirzapur	1,000	700	1,100	600	1,300	800	650	500	1,000	800	650
Budaun { Budaun Shahjahanpur	950	750	1,250	800	1,250	1,000	650	600	1,200	1,000	800
Bulandshahr { Bulandshahr Aligarh	1,000	700	1,300	900	1,500	1,000	650	650	1,200	1,000	800
Fatehpur { Fatehpur Cawnpore Allahabad	1,050	800	1,250	600	1,300	700	650	550	1,000	1,000	900
Jhansi { Jhansi Jalaun	800	550	1,000	650	1,000	500	550	400	650	700	550
Mainpuri { Mainpuri Etah Etawah Farrukhabad	950	700	1,250	700	1,300	800	650	550	1,200	1,050	700
Moradabad { Moradabad Saharanpur Bijnor Bareilly	1,050	800	1,250	600	1,300	1,000	650	500	1,000	1,000	750
Muttra { Muttra Agra	850	550	1,200	700	1,400	750	650	650	800	1,000	700
Muzaffarnagar { Muzaffarnagar Meerut	1,000	800	1,300	850	1,500	1,000	650	450	1,200	1,000	800
Sitapur { Sitapur Hardoi	1,000	800	1,250	900	1,300	1,100	650	550	1,200	950	900
Sultanpur { Sultanpur Rara Banki Partabgarh Fyzabad	1,100	900	1,250	650	1,500	800	650	650	1,100	1,000	950
Unao { Unao Lucknow Rae Bareli	1,000	800	1,250	650	1,400	700	650	600	1,100	1,000	900
Average for the Province	1,100	850	1,250	850	1,350	900	600	550	1,100	950	800
	900		1,050		1,150					800	

* The districts are grouped into agricultural regions, and the determinations made in the representative district of each region are applied to the whole of that region.

AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS
(UNITED PROVINCES)

PEAS (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)		ARHAR (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)	LENSOED	SESAMUM (oil or jinja)	RAPE AND MUSTARD	SUGAR- CANE (<i>gur</i>)	COTTON (cleaned)		INDIGO (dye)	GROUP AND DISTRICT *
Irrigated	Un- irrigated	Un- irrigated	Un- irrigated	Un- irrigated	Un- irrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Un- irrigated	Irrigated	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Naini Tal : } Almora : } Almora Garhwal : } Dehra Dun : }
850	600	800	500	330	700	2,000	..	1100	..	{ Bahraich : } Pilibhit : } Bahraich Kheri : }
1,200	650	900	650	280	660	3,200	..	100	19	{ Ballia : } Ghazipur : } Ballia Azamgarh : }
..	..	500	500	280	..	1,500	..	120	..	{ Banda : } Hamirpur : } Banda
1,200	600	700	500	280	570	2,500	..	160	19	{ Basti : } Gonda : } Basti Gorakhpur : }
1,200	550	700	500	280	..	2,600	..	100	19	{ Benares : } Jannpur : } Benares Mirzapur : }
650	400	..	400	320	430	2,400	..	120	18	{ Budaun : } Shahjahanpur : } Budaun
1,000	650	..	..	350	490	2,500	230	130	19	{ Bulandshahr : } Aligarh : } Bulandshahr
800	550	550	400	320	..	2,150	..	120	17	{ Fatehpur : } Cawnpore : } Fatehpur Allahabad : }
..	..	..	450	280	..	1,500	..	150	..	{ Jhansi : } Jalaun : } Jhansi
900	550	..	..	410	..	2,200	230	160	16	{ Mainpuri : } Etah : } Mainpuri Etawah : } Farrukhabad : }
750	500	..	400	320	430	2,450	..	130	18	{ Moradabad : } Faharanpur : } Moradabad Bijnor : } Barilly : }
650	400	..	..	410	..	2,000	230	160	15	{ Muttra : } Agra : } Muttra
800	550	..	..	350	490	2,800	220	140	19	{ Muzaffarnagar : } Meerut : } Muzaffarnagar
1,000	650	600	500	300	570	2,700	..	110	..	{ Sitapur : } Hardoi : } Sitapur
1,200	650	850	500	390	..	2,600	..	110	20	{ Sultanpur : } Rara Banki : } Sultanpur Partabgarh : } Fyzabad : }
1,150	650	700	400	300	480	2,600	..	120	..	{ Unao : } Lucknow : } Unao Rae Barli : }
1,150	600	800	500	280	600	2,600	230	130	18	Average for the Province
1,000							170			

APPENDIX A—concluded

No. 15.—AVERAGE YIELD (lb per acre) of PRINCIPAL CROPS in each DISTRICT of the MYSORE STATE

District	RICE (husked)	RAJG	HORSE GRAM (<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>)	SESAMUM (til or jinjili)	SUGARCANE (gur)	COTTON (cleaned)
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Bangalore	1,060	820	490	270	4,987	...
Chitaldrug	900	750	300	380	3,000	50
Hassan	805	700	360	300	1,550	75
Kadur	1,207	850	450	320	3,000	44
Kolar	900	650	290	180	5,500	...
Mysore	1,533	625	350	230	4,200	31
Shimoga	1,092	500	300	160	3,625	25
Tumkur	950	700	380	200	3,500	75
Average for the State	1,071	699	360	281	3,847	47

APPENDIX B

VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN VOLUME I OF AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS OF INDIA

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

APPENDIX B—continued

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

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

APPENDIX B—continued

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

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

APPENDIX B—concluded

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

Thuggi (Burma)—A village headman.

Til (*Sesamum indicum*)—An oilseed.

Uchhe (*Momordica muricata*)—A vegetable crop.

Udai (*Acacia eburnea*)—A thorny tree used as fuel or for fencing purposes.

Udhad-jamabandi (Bombay)—A proprietary tenure subject to fixed assessment.

Umblu (Coorg)—Lands granted on reduced rates to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors.

Unda (*Pongamia glabra*)—An oilseed.

Urad (*Phaseolus radiatus*)—Black gram.

Wudalu or barti (*Panicum flavidum*)—A food grain.

Zamindar—The holder of an estate on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by Government.

———— (Central Provinces)—A chief of minor importance who, while usually holding a large and compact estate on privileged tenure, has been restricted to the rank of an ordinary subject.

Zamindari—An estate held on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by Government.

———— (United Provinces)—An undivided estate held in joint tenure.

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

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Agasi, agati or avati.	Sesbania grandiflora	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Agave	Agave spp.	25. Fibres—others.
Ajmud or Randhuni	Carum Roxburghianum	20. Condiments and Spices.
Ajwan or Bishop's weed	Carum Copticum	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Akurkura (<i>see</i> Chrysanthemum)	.....	.....
Al (<i>see</i> Morinda)	.....	.....
Aloes	Aloe vera	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Alya (<i>see</i> Cress)	.....	.....
Amada or Mamidi allam	Cureuma Amada	20. Condiments and Spices.
Amaranths	Amarantus	41. Miscellaneous food crops.
Ampazham (<i>see</i> Plum)	.....	.....
Anise seed	Pimpinella Anisum	20. Condiments and Spices.
Apple, wood	Feronia elephantum	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
„ Rose	Eugenia Jambos	40. „ „ „
„ Custard	Anona squamosa and A. reticulata.	40. „ „ „
Areca nut or Betelnut	Areca Catechu	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Arhar or pigeon pea	Cajanus indicus	10. Other food grains, etc.
Arnatto or Arnotto	Bixa Orellana	80. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Arrowroot, West Indian	Maranta arundinacea	41. Miscellaneous food crops.
„ Wild or East Indian	Cureuma angustifolia	41. „ „ „
Artichoke	Cynara Scolymus or Centaurea Cardunculus.	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Arum (edible), Kachu or Kachalu	Colocasia Antiquorum	40. „ „ „
Arunelli (<i>see</i> Gooseberry, country star)	.....	.....
Bajra (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Barbati, Lobia, Jenugulu, Thattan-payara or Chowli (Asparagus)	Vigna Catjang	10. Other food grains, etc.
Barley	Hordeum vulgare	4. Barley.
Barti (<i>see</i> Wudalu)	.....	.....
Basil, sweet	Ocimum Basilicum	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
Beans—		
„ Sim	Canavalia sp.	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
„ Sutri or Ghurush	Phaseolus calcaratus	10. Other food grains, etc.
„ Asparagus (<i>see</i> Barbati)	.....	.....
„ Cluster (<i>see</i> Vetch)	.....	.....
„ French or Haricot	Phaseolus vulgaris	10. Other food grains, etc.
„ Garden	Vicia Faba	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
„ Goa	Psophocarpus tetragonolobus	40. „ „ „
„ Indian, Chikkudukayalu, Popat or Val	Dolichos Lablab	10. Other food grains, etc.
„ Kidney, Moth or Kalpayaru	Phaseolus aconitifolius	10. „ „ „
„ Lima	„ Lunatus	10. „ „ „
„ Soy	Glycine hispida	10. „ „ „
„ Sword or Makhan Sim	Canavalia Ensiformis, C. gladiata.	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
„ Velvet	Mucuna Pruriens	40. „ „ „
Beetroot	Beta vulgaris	40. „ „ „
Bel	Ægle Marmelos	40. „ „ „
Betel vine	Piper Betle	37. Drugs and Narcotics—others.
„ nut (<i>see</i> Arecanut)	.....	.....
Bhindi (<i>see</i> Hibiscus, edible)	.....	.....
Bilimbi	Averrhoa Bilimbi	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Bianb	Cephalandra indica	40. „ „ „

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—continued.

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

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—continued.

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

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—continued.

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

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—continued.

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

APPENDIX C—continued

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—continued

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Pine apple	<i>Ananas sativa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Plantain	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	40. " " "
Plum, black, Jambo tree or Naval " Hog, or Ampazham	<i>Eugenia Jambolana</i>	40. " " "
Poi (see Spinach)	<i>Spondias mangifera</i>	40. " " "
Pomegranate . . . . .	..... <i>Punica granatum</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Pomelo	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	40. " " "
Ponnagantikura	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	40. " " "
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	40. " " "
" Sweet	<i>Ipomoea Batatas, Batatas</i> <i>edulis.</i>	40. " " "
Podina (see Mint) . . . . .	.....	.....
Puliyavara	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	40. " " "
Pumpkin Melon (see Gourd red) . . . . .	.....	.....
Purslane	<i>Portulaca Oleracea</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Radish or Sother	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	40. " " "
Ragi (see Millet) . . . . .	.....	.....
Randhuui (see Ajmud) . . . . .	.....	.....
Rapeseed	<i>Brassica sp</i>	14. Rape and Mustard.
Raspberry	<i>Rubus lasiocarpus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Rhea	<i>Bœhmeria nivea</i>	25. Fibres—others.
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	2. Rice.
Rose apple (see Apple) . . . . .	.....	.....
Roselle	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Rubber (India)	<i>Hevea brasiliensis, Manihot</i> <i>Glaziovii.</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sabai grass	<i>Ischœmum angustifolium</i>	25. Fibres—others.
Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	30. Dyes and Tanning Materials—others.
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	30. " " "
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	20. Condiments and spices.
Sam tree or Chaplash	<i>Artocarpus Chaplasha</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sank-alu	<i>Pachyrhizus angulatus</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Sapodilla	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	40. " " "
Sawan (see Swank) . . . . .	.....	.....
Sebestan	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Senna	<i>Cassia angustifolia and C.</i> <i>ovata.</i>	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sesamum, til or jinjili	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	13. Sesamum.
Shahjira (see Caraway, black) . . . . .	.....	.....
Shama (see Swank) . . . . .	.....	.....
Singhara or water caltrop	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Siris tree or vagai	<i>Albizia Lebbek</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sisal hemp (see Hemp) . . . . .	.....	.....
Soapnut or Kumkudu-Kaya	<i>Sapindus trifoliatus</i>	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Sorguja (see Niger seed) . . . . .	.....	.....
Sorrel	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Sowa (see Dill) . . . . .	.....	.....
Sother (see Radish) . . . . .	.....	.....

APPENDIX C—concluded

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CROPS—concluded

NAME OF CROP		Heads of classification in Table IV
English or Vernacular	Botanical	
Soy bean (<i>see</i> Bean)	.....	.....
Spelt wheat (<i>see</i> Wheat)	.....	.....
Spinach	Spinacea oleracea	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
" Indian or poi	Basella alba	40. " " "
" Mountain, or Garden Orache	Atriplex hortensis	40. " " "
Strawberry	Fragaria vesca	40. " " "
Sugarcane	Saccharum officinarum	21. Sugarcane.
Sunflower	Helianthus Annuus.	18. Oilseeds—others.
Swallow-wort	Calotropis sp.	25. Fibres— others.
Swank, Sawan, or Shama	Panicum frumentaceum	10. Other food grains, etc.
Sweet flag	Acorus Calamus	37. Drugs and Narcotics— others.
Sweet potato (<i>see</i> Potato)	.....	.....
Tamarind	Tamarindus indica	20. Condiments and Spices.
" Manila	Pithecolobium dulce	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Taramira	Eruca sativa	14. Rape and Mustard.
Tea	Camelia Thea ¹	33. Tea.
Tejpat	Cinnamomum Tamala and C. obtusifolium.	20. Condiments and Spices.
Tepari (<i>see</i> Gooseberry)	.....	.....
Thattan-payara (<i>see</i> Barbati)	.....	.....
Thetkè (grass)	Imperata arundinacea	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Til (<i>see</i> Sesamum)	.....	.....
Tobacco	Nicotiana Tabacum and N. Rustica.	34. Tobacco.
Tomato	Lycopersicum esculentum	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Tori, Toria	Brassica Napus	14. Rape and Mustard.
Turmeric	Curcuma longa	20. Condiments and Spices.
Turnip	Brassica Rapa.	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Uchhe	Momordica muricata	40. " " "
Udai	Acacia eburnea	42. Miscellaneous non-food crops.
Unda	Pongamia glabra	18. Oilseeds—others.
Urad (<i>see</i> Gram)	.....	.....
Varagu (<i>see</i> Millet)	.....	.....
Vagai (<i>see</i> Siris tree)	.....	.....
Vempali (<i>see</i> Kolinji)	.....	.....
Vetch, Field, Cluster bean, or gawar	Cyamopsis psoralioides	39. Fodder crops.
" Chickling or khesari	Lathyrus sativus	10. Other food grains, etc.
Water caltrop (<i>see</i> Singhara)	.....	.....
" melon (<i>see</i> Melon)	.....	.....
Wheat	Triticum sativum	3. Wheat.
" Buak	Fagopyrum esculentum	10. Other food grains, etc.
" Spelt	Triticum sativum var. Spelta.	3. Wheat.
Wood apple (<i>see</i> Apple)	.....	.....
Wudalu or barti	Panicum flavidum	10. Other food grains, etc.
Yams	Dioscorea sp.	40. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.
Zaminkand (<i>see</i> Elephant foot)

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