

# Indian Economic Census

**VOL. I.**

## Economic Planning

(AGRICULTURAL & TEXTILE)

**For Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Deccan States**

BY

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**Mylarpatna, Nagamangal Post (Mysore State)**



**MAY 1936**

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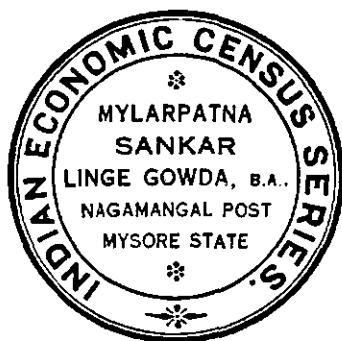
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VICEROYAL LODGE,  
SIMLA.

D.O. No. 3407 -G.M.

12<sup>th</sup> May 1936.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 4th May 1936 and copies of your books entitled "Economic Planning" and "Taxable Capacity of the British Indian Agriculturists", which were laid before His Excellency who was interested to see your views.

Yours faithfully,



Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

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DDS.

**Views contained in my letter submitted to His Excellency The Rt. Hon'ble Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, New Delhi.**

1. I beg to state that I, with the help of a few South Indian Moderates, have made an Economic Survey and Census of various important places in South India, representing the various Economic Divisions. In my travels, I have heard varying statements regarding the average yield per acre, cost of production per acre and per capita food consumption required; and as such I am not in a position either to criticise the 'British Land Revenue Policy' in India or to suggest radical changes at random. As a matter of fact, **the per capita food consumption is becoming shorter in India**, owing to the enormous increase in population without corresponding increase in the acreage yield.

2. Dr. Gangulee gives six reasons in his book 'Indian Peasant' (Published in 1935) for a revision of the system of land revenue in India. Not even a single reason of his is supported by statistics. I also investigated as to whether the land revenue system in India requires a thorough overhauling. My investigation shows that the percentage of the gross produce taken as land revenue is only eleven in British India, during the depression period. Dr. Gangulee has not found out the percentage; but makes a sweeping remark without giving a definite idea as to how much per cent of the gross produce the Government is entitled to take. The late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt has consented that the demand of the Government should not exceed 20 per cent of the gross produce, when the Customs duty was only a few crores. Now the Customs duty is equal to Land revenue. Unless and until it is decided both by the Government and the Public as to **how much per cent of the gross produce the Government demand should be** without jeopardising the Public finance, it would be very hard for a sane Economist to criticise the British Indian land revenue policy.

3. I am of opinion that the acreage rate prevailing in India is much lower than the acreage rate in other countries; but the burden of taxation is heavier than that of other countries, if we take into consideration the proportion of gross produce taken as Land revenue. The Land tax is heavier in India on account of **low acreage yield** and for **want of better marketing facilities** on a co-operative basis as in Denmark. If these two defects are remedied and if the rural folk were to start themselves '**Better Living Societies**' with a view to cut down the '**unproductive expenditure**', the Land revenue will not be a burden.

4. The area of England and Wales is one third of the Madras Presidency excluding Indian States and the populations of both the countries are more or less equal. There are 28 millions of cattle and sheep to supply manure for seven million acres under crops in England and Wales; so four animals supply manure to one acre, whereas the same animals have to supply for 3 acres in the Madras Presidency. Further, in England and Wales the night soil and the city refuse are carefully converted into manure and supplied to the fields and six men supply manure for one acre, whereas the same number of men have to supply for seven acres in the Madras Presidency. Even this small quantity of night soil is not well utilised in India. Agriculture in England and Wales is successful as an industry, because of the adequate supply of animal manure and night soil besides cheap chemical manure. In the Madras Presidency, the agriculturists have not got adequate animal manure, the night soil is not utilised properly and the chemical manure cannot be applied to as nearly 73 per cent of the lands are not well irrigated but are purely dependent on seasonal rainfall. The only way to improve the acreage yield in India is by applying more animal manure, which has to be increased by increasing the number of livestock, that has to be fed properly by increasing the number of acres under fodder crops. Unless this **question of manure is solved**, there is no salvation for the Indian agriculturists, who can never depend upon chemical manures. If a portion, say at least, 25 per cent of the area under crops is set apart for fodder, that will go a long way to increase the number of cattle; and the quantity of manure will be increased, which when applied to the remaining portion of the lands under food crops, will make us derive more produce; besides, the extra income from cattle will be quite sufficient to meet the Land revenue.

5. A Non-official Committee is required to check the figures of the Settlement Officers, who generally err in calculating average yield, average land values, prices of crops and average rainfall. If these figures are correctly estimated by the Settlement Officers, I am sure that we will have a 'fair and equitable rent' under the present system of Land revenue. When the East India Company was ruling in a bureaucratic fashion, Sir Thomas Munro used to take the opinion of the Non-official Committee before fixing the acreage rate. Under the New Reforms '**Non-official Land Taxation Committee**' can easily be appointed till the Land revenue policy is placed on a Statutory basis just to have a fair and equitable rent during the Re-settlement.

6. According to the Census of Industrial Production (in 1930) the gross out-put of industrial production in England and Wales is 3,022 million £s; the cost of Production including the cost of materials is 1,607 £s; the net output is 1,352 million £s; the average number of persons employed in industry is 6½ millions and the average net out-put per person is 210 £s per annum. An industrial employee in England and Wales is able to give a net out-put of 210 £s to his master, whereas

the proprietors of industrial concerns in India have to feed the employees even at a loss sometimes. Still, the Labour Leaders are encouraging the strike of industrial workers in India for higher wages just to spoil the Indian industrial concerns. Such is the position of the industry in India.

7. As regards agriculture, one field labourer manages ten acres of land in England and Wales, whereas one labourer manages  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land in the Madras Presidency. All persons returned as agricultural workers in the Indian Census Report are not the full-time actual workers in agriculture. I know that I am criticised for not recommending a general reduction in the Land revenue by the agitators. But my policy is to bring forward an **Economic (Agricultural and Textile) Planning** to increase the acreage yield and to give labour to the rural folk during the non-agricultural season.

8. The poverty of India can only be mitigated by introducing an Economic Planning with a view to increase the present acreage yield by fifty per cent and by concluding an 'Agricultural Trade Agreement between India and the United Kingdom' with a view to increase the value of net-export of agricultural and animal production of India, as the United Kingdom imports food, drink and tobacco worth 200 million £s from foreign countries. The United Kingdom exports its manufactured articles worth 150 million £s to foreign countries; so, the United Kingdom can import Indian food grains to the extent of 50 million £s, which she is now distributing among the foreign countries. Indians have got a special claim for this favour, since they are encouraging the British goods.

4—5—1936.

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#### NOTE.

I appeal to all the economists and men well-versed in the study of rural problems and leaders of public opinion to point out my errors, if any. I welcome criticisms of all kind which go to enlighten me and I will be very thankful to those who come forward with their opinions on the proposals propounded by me after careful investigation and consideration.

CAMP: }  
MADRAS. }

*M. Sankar Linga Gowda,*

20th May 1936.



H. I. M. EDWARD VIII

*King-Emperor of India.*



This block has been patronised

By Dr. SUBBARAYAN,

*Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Salem District.*



## Introduction.

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The origin of writing this book, containing demy 500 pages, began with the heated discussion between Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu (*President of All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association*) and myself, regarding the question of (1) average yield of rice in British India, (2) need for Economic Planning and (3) land rent in Zamindaries and Inamdaries.

I had to tackle him through the press ; and he replied that he was not going to dispute the figures given by me and also taunted me saying, that I could not dispute his figures and observations also.

Agricultural Economics should not contain coloured sentences with ill-digested views siding one party. Students of Agricultural Economics must claim superiority for their calculations and must prove the real conditions of the Indian agriculturists, and give real figures to the Legislators and Voters.

Regarding the average yield of rice, the following table has been specially prepared to the readers, to judge who is correct :—

**Production per acre of rice-field in lbs.**

| Sources of information.  | Country. |        |                  |       |        |
|--|----------|--------|------------------|-------|--------|
|  | U.S.A.   | Japan. | Siam.            | Italy | India. |
| (1) Mr. Pantulu * ...  | 2,100    | 2,800  | ...              | 4,600 | 1,350  |
| (2) Statistical Year Book of League of Nations (33-34) for 1932-33.                    | 2,093    | 3,010  | 1,416            | 4,320 | 1,256  |
| (3) Report of the Rice-production and Trade in the Madras Presidency for 1927-30 † ... | 1,994    | 3,158  | 1,500            | 4,211 | 806    |
| (4) United States, Commercial Year Book for 1932-33 ‡ ...                              | 1,259    | 2,377  | 609<br>in China. |       | 837    |

\* *Vide*—Page 12, *Indian Express*, 4th January 1936.

† *Vide*—Statement No. 7 in Page 10 of Mr. Stayanathan's Report dated 31st July 1935, published by the Government of Madras.

‡ *Vide*—Page 75 foot-note, *Financial Problems of Indian States under Federation* by Dr. S. A. Wajid Khan.

Mr. Pantulu replies that he has followed the figures of the League of Nations, and his figures refer to rough rice or paddy.\* The figures showed in items Nos. 3 and 4 refer to cleaned rice (*not paddy*). The figures of the report of Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, published by the Government

\* Cols. 1 & 2 in page 10, *Justice*, dated 13th Jan. 1936, Madras,

of Madras, relating to the Countries, *viz.*, Japan and Italy must be paddy, and those figures have been compared with the rice-figure of India. His method of comparison is wrong, because there is a world of difference between his figures and the figures of U. S. A. Commercial Year Book. Any how, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan made Mr. Sathyanathan, I.C.S., to err in his conclusions. The figure, published in U. S. A. Commercial Year Book, relating to Japan is rice; and this figure more or less tallys with the figure supplied by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, whose figure is 2,240 lbs. of rice. This figure is correct, as the Ministry of Agriculture in Japan, has estimated the income of rice at 220 Yens per acre and also estimates the cost of production equal to the income. The figure relating to Japan, as given by the League of Nations is doubtful, because if it is converted into rice, the yield comes to 1,800 lbs. It is stated in a Thesis, (with a foreword by Dr. Dalton, an eminent Economist) which has been approved for Ph. D. (Econ.) Degree of London University, that the average yield in China is 609 lbs. of rice per acre. But the Ministry of Industry in China has estimated that 320,561,000 *mows* (6 mows = one acre) produced 982,157,000 *picules* (one picule = 133½ lbs.)

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§ Page 443, J. Y. B. (1934).

in 1932\*. If these are converted into acres and lbs., China produces 2,445 lbs. of paddy or 1,466 lbs. of rice (*not paddy*) per acre. This is the way how the authoritative books give informations to the Political Orators, who are interested in the reduction of land-revenue.

Dr. C. K. Ping gives a table showing the extent of tenancy in China as follows :—

| Particulars ( <i>Vide</i> —Page 767, China Year Book of 1934.) | Percentage |
|--|------------|
| (1) Owner cultivators ...                                      | 32%        |
| (2) Persons who cultivate their own lands and leased lands ... | 25%        |
| (3) Tenant cultivators ...                                     | 43%        |

The tenants under the *Zamindars* in China are paying 40 to 65 per cent of their gross produce and sometimes the tenant has to pay ten times the seeds utilised for sowing.† Even with all this high percentage of land-rent taken by the *Zamindars and Inamdars*, the people of China had to recognise the hereditary rights while framing the constitution of the **Political**

\* *Vide*—Page 404 of this book.

† *Vide*—Rajchman's Economic Report published in 1934—C. Y. B. of 1934.

**Tutelage Period of China** adopted on May 12, 1931, at the Fourth General Session of the National People's Convention, and promulgated on June 1, 1931, as follows :—

“The land within the territory of the Chinese Republic shall belong to the people as a whole. The right to ownership of such lands, as secured by the people according to law and usage, shall receive the protection of and limitation by the law. Persons having the right to ownership of lands shall bear the obligation of using such lands.” (*Vide—Article 25, Part III—People's Economic Life*).

Prof. Ranga and his supporter Mr. Pantulu argue that the land rent in Zamindaries is very high, without suggesting a proper remedy for the compensation to be given to the *Zamindars* (as desired by Mahatma Gandhiji), who are paying 3½ times more than the quit-rent paid by the whole *Inamdars*.\* The *Hindu*, Madras, supports vehemently the interests of *Inamdars* leaving out the interests of *Big Zamindars*, who granted the villages as *Inam* (rent free) indiscriminately, when they had the **Ruling Powers** before the advent of the *British Raj*.

Prof. Ranga and Mr. Ramadas Pantulu argue again that the *Zamindars* in the Madras Presidency are mere **Tax-gatherers** like the

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\* *Vide—Page 114, I, E. C., Vol. II, Ed. 1935.*

Zamindars of Northern India, who were appointed by the Mogul Emperors. Mr. Romesha Chandra Dutt says "the whole of Southern India was parcelled out among petty Hindu Rajas, Chiefs and Polygars, who are still ruling their small domains when the English and the French appeared on the scene in the eighteenth century." The present Zamindars are the descendants of those Rajas, Chiefs and Polygars, who lost their ruling powers under the *British Raj*. No doubt, Lord Cornwallis recognised the system of Tax-gatherers in Bengal, and made their jurisdiction a permanent settlement with the approval of the Parliament of England; and he also wanted to extend the same system in Madras and Bombay. But Sir Thomas Munro recommended that settlements should be made with the cultivators themselves and to fix a certain amount of *Peshkash* with the Rulers entirely giving them the rights of ownership in their lands taking away the Ruling Power. His recommendation was approved; but Munro was not permitted to give such kinds of rights to the Ryotwari ryots. Sir Thomas Munro confirmed the Zamindaries on the payment of a certain *Peshkush* or *Nazar* to the East India Company; these Zamindars became the full owners of the land in their territories from that time.



The Madras Act IV of 1822, VII of 1865 and VIII of 1865 gave some occupancy rights to the ryots in the Zamindaries. On account of these Acts, these Zamindars could not eject the cultivator's rights in the land and so fixed a rent between the cultivators and themselves. So the income of the Zamindars became only the land revenue, which was their gross income, like the gross income of a ryotwari land-holder from his lands. When the ryotwari landholders are paying 11 per cent of their gross income as land revenue, why should the Zamindars pay 44 per cent of their gross income as land revenue or *Peshkush*, or *Nazar* or whatever it may be called? Prof. Ranga further argues that the Zamindars live in Palaces and they have got enough of money, already earned at the cost of the poor ryots and therefore the abolition of Zamindaries is absolutely necessary without giving any compensation to them. If his argument is really sound, the people can also demand that the merchants who have earned millions of rupees, by way of profits earned by the people, to give away their hard-earned money to the public at large. No doubt the land rent in the Zamindaries is heavier than the land rent in the surrounding British villages; but if the land rent is compared with the land rent of the British villages in other parts of India, it is not higher. From this

stern logic of actual evidences, Mr. Pantulu is wrong in supporting Prof. Ranga. Unless the *Peshkush* is reduced, I do not think that the land rent can be lessened in the interests of both the parties, *viz.*, the Zamindars and the tenants.

Mr. Pantulu compares the average yield of India with that of Japan and criticises the British Land-Revenue policy; and asserts that the average yield of Japan is 2,800 lbs. of paddy and not 2,240 lbs. of rice (*not paddy.*) According to his own calculations, the average yield of paddy per acre under the delta of Kistna District is 30 per cent lower than the yield of Japan; and the land tax should be Rs. 13-6 per acre in Kistna District, as he has taken Japan as a standard one for comparison to criticise the Indian Land-Revenue policy.

Knowing all these defects, I suggested an Economic (*Agricultural and Textile*) Planning to be introduced in the rural areas to increase the taxable balance on land. Mr. Ramadas Pantulu pointed out at Sreerangam Conference, held on 4th Jan. 1936 as follows:—

“No amount of economic planning can by itself increase the income of the agriculturists or create a sufficient margin of profit from

agriculture to give a decent living standard to the ryot, so long as the land-revenue system remains what it is."

My policy is :—

" An adequate subsidy from the Government to run the Economic Planning will certainly increase the income of the agriculturists and will create a sufficient margin of profit from agriculture, provided the people cut down the unproductive expenditure by starting ' Better Living Societies '."

Leaving my quotation, the *Hindu* praises Mr. Pantulu and puts forth that the assessment should be fixed on a rational and equitable basis in India.\* According to the suggestion of the *Hindu*, if the Government of Madras were to fix the assessment on ' rational and equitable basis,' they have to fix the rate at Rs. 13-6 per acre, in Kistna Delta, following the yield of Japan and the assessment fixed on the yield. Had the *Hindu* known a little bit of Agricultural Economics and Politics better, it would not have accepted Mr. Pantulu's quotation, and would not have given room to the Government of Madras to say that the land taxation in the Kistna District is very low.

In the year 1926-27 (before depression), the land tax collected in Japan was 68,728,175

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\* *Vide*—Page 10, *Hindu*, dated 6th January 1936.

Yens, and now (1934) the land tax collected is 58,482,530 Yens. The decrease is due to the temporary reduction of 15 per cent of land revenue. On account of economic depression, the Government of Japan, which is very interested in the welfare of its own country, could not go beyond 15 per cent in granting reduction, as it had to adjust the budget. But the Madras Government, which is being criticised by the so-called National Leaders as Bureaucratic Government, has also granted 12½ per cent reduction during the depression period.

Granting that the Government of Madras were to give a reduction of 15 per cent in land revenue like Japan, the extra reduction of 2½ per cent per acre will be a few annas only in the deltaic area of the Kistna District. Would these few annas be sufficient to give a decent standard of living as desired by Mr. Pantulu, or would an adequate subsidy of the Government to run the Economic Planning, help the agriculturists to increase the taxable balance on land by increasing the acreage yield, by at least 30 per cent, so that we may pay off the present acreage rate without any difficulty?

The number of farm-households is 5,633,800, which is 46 per cent of the total number of

houses in Japan proper. Out of this, there are :—

| Particulars.   | Number.   | Percentage. |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Owner cultivators ...                                    | 1,756,399 | 31 %        |
| (2) Tenant farmers ...                                       | 1,495,310 | 27 %        |
| (3) Persons, who cultivate their own lands and leased lands. | 2,382,091 | 42 %        |
| Total ...  | 5,633,800 | 100 %       |

The holdings in Japan are given below :—

| Particulars.   | Number.   | Percentage.   |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| (1) Under $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres ...                   | 1,941,488 | 35            |
| (2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres to $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres ... | 1,933,172 | 34%           |
| (3) $2\frac{1}{2}$ acre to 5 acres ...               | 1,236,383 | 22%           |
| (4) Over 5 acres ...                                 | 522,760   | <del>2%</del> |
| Total ...  | 5,633,803 | 100%          |

In India, there are holdings of over 5 acres occupying 44 per cent of the total number of holdings; whereas in Japan there is only 9 per cent. Still Japan is growing 2,240 lbs. of rice per acre, which is nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the British Indian average yield. When Japan is thriving well

having 91 per cent of the uneconomic holdings and competing with India in the World Rice Market, why should India not compete, having 5 times the Economic Holdings possessed by Japan? We are lagging behind for lack of proper 'Organisations'.

The Report of the Agricultural policy of the Reconstruction Committee in Great Britain and Ireland (1919) is not in favour of giving the permanent occupancy right to any one, in order to safeguard the agricultural production and distribution of the country. They have recommended to His Majesty's Government as follows :—

(1) If the Estate owners (Zamindars and Inamdars of Great Britain and Ireland) do not cultivate properly, the Government have to take the Estate into their control and improve the agricultural production of the Estate and the Government should manage the Estate as Trustee for the owner.†

(2) If the tenant does not cultivate the land properly and give the reasonable profit to the land-owner, who is responsible to pay up the taxes, the Government has to empower the Land-owner to give twelve months' notice to the tenant to quit and to take away the permanent occupancy right of the tenant.†

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† *Vide*—Page 99, in 'War and Agriculture' by N. N. Gangulee, B. Sc., Ed. 1919.

When the Zamindars and Inamdars have got the facts to support their causes, how can the Congress man define 'Swaraj'\* as the 'Abolition of Zamindari' in India ?

In Japan, a fresh movement has just begun to decide the land rent between the tenant and the Ryotwari big landholders. As soon as the *Inamdars and Zamindars* will loose their rights by means of fresh Acts, they will begin to organise meetings to teach tenants under the big Ryotwari landholders to press for 'Ryotwari Tenancy Act,' to decide the 'fair-rent' between the landlord and the tenant. If this movement begins in India, there will be a serious confusion and disorder in the Federal Constitution of India; and naturally the afflicted persons will submit a Memorial to His Majesty the King Emperor to protect their rights by taking away the present system of Swaraj. I am sure, H. I. M.'s Government will certainly interfere and will begin to rule India just as they ruled Mysore State for 50 years, (1831-1881) for the simple reason that the people did not like the rule of the then Maharaja. I suppose, that I have convinced the readers with sufficient reasons about the future dangers in the Political Constitution of India.

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\* *Vide*—Page 11, *Madras Mail*, dated 7th January 1936.

Prof. Cyril Ransome, M.A. (Oxon) of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, expressed freely in the course of his lecture on 'How we gained India?' as follows :—

" We gained our power in India because of the disunion of the natives, we put down the mutiny by turning the natives against themselves ". §

Mark well these words ! I, therefore, request the so-called National Leaders ' to think before they leap '.

The total area of arable land in Japan at the end of 1931 was 5,904,607 hectares and this figure was made up of :—

| Class of Lands.* | Area in Hectares. | Percentage. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Rice fields ...  | 3,185,312         | 54          |
| Upland Farms ... | 2,719,294         | 46          |
| Total ...        | 5,904,606         | 100         |

The land tax collected was 68,035,367 Yens. Hence, the average land tax per hectare is 11½

§ *Vide*—Page 75, 'Our Colonies and India,' Third Ed., 1887, by Cassell & Company, Ltd., London.

\* *Vide*—Page 455, J. Y. B. of 1933.



Yens. If they are converted into acres and rupees, the average land tax per acre will be Rs. 7 in Japan, where there is 54 per cent of rice fields ; whereas the average incidence per cultivated acre is 2-9-0 in Madras Presidency, where only 27 per cent of the lands are irrigated.

The Economists of Japan have calculated the production per *tan* of rice lands as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *kokus* ; and the average price of the whole year per *koku* as  $22-1\frac{1}{5}$  Yens ; and the cost of production of rice per *tan* as  $55\frac{1}{2}$  Yens. If they are converted into acres, lbs. and rupees, the average yield per acre is 2240 lbs. of rice, and the income is Rs. 335 ; and the cost of production is Rs. 332 per acre. These figures have been obtained by making an investigation in 555 landed farmers in Japan proper. The Government of Japan says that the taxes per acre is only Rs. 19 ; whereas the Imperial Agricultural Society estimates at Rs.  $43\frac{1}{2}$ .\* Taking the government figure as correct the net income per acre of rice field is Rs.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ . Mr. Ramadas Pantulu admits that there is a net income of Rs. 7-2 per acre of rice field, irrigated under Kistna Anicut, allowing the cost of cultivation,

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\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 26 in page 402 of this book.

calculated by the Professors of Andhra University, according to their own whims and fancies.§

The land tax charged per *tan* of rice-field in Japan is 3.13 Yens that is, Rs. 19 per acre of rice-field ; whereas in British India, the average land-tax per acre under Kistna Anicut is Rs. 9, which is half of the rate fixed in Japan. The average yield of rice per acre in Japan is 2,240 lbs ; whereas Mr. Pantulu admits that the average yield of rice per acre in the Delta situated in the Kistna District is 1,968 lbs. (12 bags of paddy at 164 lbs.) of paddy or 1,312 lbs. of rice (100 lbs. of paddy = 66.2/3 lbs. of rice according to Mr. Pantulu's calculation).†

China is also a rice growing country ; and it grows 40 per cent (1934) of the world rice production. Rajchman's Economic Report of China gives the following table regarding the size of farm :—

| Particulars.                    | Percentage of farms. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
|                                 | per cent.            |
| Below 5/6 acre ..               | 38.5                 |
| One acre to 1 2/3 acres ...     | 33.0                 |
| 1 5/8 acres to 4 1/8 acres ...  | 21.0                 |
| 4 1/3 acres to 8 1/3 acres ...  | 7.0                  |
| 8 1/2 acres to 16 2/3 acres ... | .2                   |
| Over 17 acres ...               | .3                   |
| Total ...                       | 100                  |

§ *Vide*—Appendix No. 9 in page 104-105 of the book.

† Cols. Nos. 1 and 2 in page 10, *Justice*, dated 13th June, 1936, Madras.

Even with 92½ per cent of uneconomic holdings, the crude agriculturists in China are growing 1,466 lbs. of rice per acre of rice-land. The yield of China (1932) is 64 per cent higher than the 30 years average yield of British India. The argument of the Indian Economists, who say that the average yield in India has become lower on account of uneconomic holdings will not hold good. Why, should we not come up at least to the level of China though not of Japan, where the 14 years' (1918-31) average yield of paddy per hectare is 342 quintals, which is 2¼ times the average yield of India, which is 14.9 quintals, according to League of Nations?

In Japan, the area planted with cereals in 1931 was 1,970,271 hectares and the cereals harvested were valued at 1,086,123,373 Yens. In the year 1932, the agriculturists of Japan earned 1,235,023,000 Yens from the production of rice-fields covering an area of 3,230,611 hectares. This clearly shows that the Japanese earned 14 per cent more than the previous year's income, in an area which is 35 per cent less than the previous year. How did they get it? Is it on account of 15 per cent of reduction in land revenue? If it is for the reduction of land revenue, the Indians ought to have grown more

like the Japanese, when the Provincial Governments of India have also given a reduction of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in land revenue. Did they? No! The average yield per acre is 829 lbs. of rice in 1932-33 and it is 14 lbs. less than the previous year. It is on account of this reason, that I prefer the increase of yield to the general reduction of land revenue. By this stern logic of actual evidence, I am of opinion that Mr. Pantulu's argument on Economic Planning does not come under the principles of insurance against famine on a co-operative basis.

The area irrigated under State Irrigation Works in British India is 28 million acres, and the revenue (including water rate) collected was Rs. 121 millions nearly. Hence, the average land-tax per acre of rice-field is Rs.  $4\frac{1}{3}$ . If we come up to the level of primitive China by increasing the acreage yield, we do not feel the difficulty of paying the present water-rate even in the depression period. How to improve the acreage yield? What is the method? Mr. Pantulu's method is the reduction of Land-revenue and my method is the Economic Planning. It is for the readers to decide.

All have appreciated and are grateful (except Mr. Pantulu and his supporters) to

H. E. Lord Erskine, who has ordered his Ministers to frame a Scheme for the 'Ten-year Economic Plan' for the Madras Presidency.

The Editor of the *Indian Express*, a National daily printed in Madras City, following Mr. Pantulu criticises me as follows :—

“ The Wonderful Economic Planning is nothing else than Better Living Societies which will collect statistics on the lines of Mr. Gowda's Book and Co-operative Marketing.” (*Vide—page 7, Indian Express, March 15th, 1936.*)

Without materials, a house cannot be built ; and as such, without proper statistics, no planning can be framed. In Table No. 42, page 129 of this book, it is clearly shown that the people of Guntur District are contributing 15 lakhs of rupees more as Stamp, Excise, Registration and Opium Duties than in the Pre-war period even in this Economic Depression Period. In order to cut down the 'Unproductive expenditure', I have wisely suggested the formation of Better Living Societies in the rural areas. From the experiences, I have gained by touring throughout all the parts of India, I boldly say that for want of Better Living Societies alone in India, we lost self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, which these three alone would have helped us to get the Sovereign Power long

long ago. Therefore, I did not recommend for the general reduction in land revenue as it would be impossible to adjust even the budget of Purna Swarjya, if the people were to cut down the 'unproductive expenditure'. But I recommend the introduction of Agricultural and Textile Planning to increase the taxable capacity of the agriculturists and request the Government to grant a subsidy of 12½% of the total collection of land revenue to run the 'Economic Planning.' My Economic Planning has been explained clearly by Mr. S. Subhrama Iyer, M.A., Professor of Economics of the Madras Christian College, and Rev. F. Basenach, S.J., B.Sc., Ph D., Professor of Economics, Loyola College, Madras. (*Vide—pages 442-448 of this book*).

Mr. Navaratna Rama Rao (*Retired Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore State*) gives an evidence before the **Mysore Co-operative Enquiry Committee** as follows:—

“On an agricultural income below a certain subsistence line, no land revenue should be charged, as in the case of income-tax. For big estates in capitalists' hands, the rate of land revenue should be enhanced”.— (*Vide—Hindu, 18th April 1936, page 17.*)

The following table shows the number and extent of holdings in the Mysore State (1923-24):—

| Particulars. | Number. | Extent in acres, | Average area of holding in acres. |
|--------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Below 1 acre | 109,755 | 101,365          | ...                               |
| 1 to 5 acres | 473,941 | 1,241,014        | 2.6                               |
| 5 „ 10 „     | 261,326 | 1,829,524        | 7                                 |
| 10 „ 50 „    | 160,312 | 2,974,176        | 18.5                              |
| 50 „ 100 „   | 19,350  | 1,042,174        | 53.3                              |
| 100 „ 500 „  | 2,804   | 516,242          | 184                               |
| Above 500 „  | 108     | 99,117           | 917.7                             |

The above table clearly goes to prove that 845,022 persons hold an extent of 3,171,903 acres, (*per head below 7 acres*) which is nearly 40 per cent of the total occupied area.

The incidence of land revenue per acre, on the fully assessed area is Rs. 1-4-8 of the total area. According to this calculation the land revenue on 31 lakhs of acres which form the **uneconomic holdings** is nearly 40 lakhs of rupees. As per suggestion given by Mr. N. Rama Rao, the above 845,022 members are to be exempted from land revenue which amounts to Rs. 40 lakhs; and this amount is to be realized from the other members who pay more than Rs. 25 and form a number nearly 182,574. The present rate of land revenue has

to be increased by 50 per cent on the lands owned by the capitalists, in order to balance the budget of land revenue, if the holders of uneconomic holdings are to be exempted. I do not hold his suggestion as a sound one, since the other party will have to suffer very much, if the land revenue is increased by 50 %, when the big landholders in Mysore are crying for a reduction of land revenue on account of economic depression. No amount of theoretical recommendations of the Mysore Co-operative Enquiry Committee will solve the problem of rural indebtedness in Mysore, unless the Agricultural and Textile Planning is introduced with a view to increase the acreage yield and to give labour to the rural folk during the non-agricultural seasons.

“ My anxiety is not to talk about Agricultural Improvement but to bring it about,” says Lord Linlithgow, the new Viceroy of India. (*Vide-page 9, 24th April, 1936, Times of India*) His main plan to help the cultivators is to improve the tilling capacity of their bullocks in order to lessen the cost of production. He encourages better cattle-breeding in India. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, with the same intention, gave instructions in 1916 to Dr. Sir. M. Visveswarayya (the then Prime-



Minister of Mysore) to create Economic Holdings and to have better cattle-breeding all over the State. Though the Revenue department selected the best places belonging to the Amritamahahal Department, the previous two Superintendents misrepresented the whole facts to the Government and did not surrender good lands and in the end, the Large Landed Scheme was spoiled and many were ruined on account of bad lands given to them. Had the Scheme worked well, there would have been more than one thousand Economic Holdings in the Mysore State yielding nearly an agricultural production worth fifty lakhs of rupees and three lakhs of rupees net land-revenue to the Government, which is not now getting even one lakh of rupees as net profits from the Amritamahahal Department. Further, these Large Landed Estates, would have served as the Model Farms in the interior of the State without any expense to the Government of Mysore.

In order to uplift the rural folk, Rulers can only suggest and the Government Officers can only help to a certain extent, but the National Leaders have to realise the real object of any Scheme and have to organise well to bring the Scheme into practical politics. Lord Linlithgow knows these defects perfectly

well and he wants now the National Leaders to be practical instead of being talking machines. If the National Leaders were to take up better cattle-breeding-plan in India, the acreage yield in India will be increased, the cost of production will be lessened, and the burden of land-revenue will become lighter. I still hold my opinion for not giving a general reduction of Land Revenue, as it will be impossible to adjust the budget, if the people were to cut down the 'unproductive expenditure' by the influence of "Better-Living-Societies."

A Senior Officer of the Indian Agricultural Department (*name not known*), while editing the book 'Indian Agriculture' written by Late Prof. N. G. Mukerji, M.A., says that India produces on an average 840 lbs. of food grains [*dry grains and rice (not paddy)*] per acre. I have found out that India produces for 30 years 1,318,300,000 tons of food grains in an area of 156 million acres, of which 52 per cent of the total area is under rice. Hence the average yield per acre  $[(1,318,300,000 \text{ tons} \div 30 \text{ years}) \div 156 \text{ million acres}]$  is 630 lbs. So, there is a difference of 210 lbs. *i.e.*, 25 per cent. If my figure is correct the yield in India is decreasing year by year and if it is wrong, per capita food consumption grown in

British India is [(156,000,000 acres  $\times$  840 lbs.)  $\div$  271 million people] 483 lbs. of food grains. But Sir John Megaw in his report says that out of the total population of British India 41 per cent is poorly nourished and 20 per cent is very badly nourished. According to my calculation, I have formed an opinion that per capita food consumption required in British India is 480 lbs. of grains [if it is 48 per cent dry grains + 52 per cent rice (not paddy)]; but the senior officer of the Agricultural Department says that per capita food grains required is 393 lbs. If the opinion of the Agricultural Expert is correct, Sir John Megaw is wrong. Unless and until the Indian Economists decide who is correct regarding (1) average yield of grains per acre and (2) per capita food consumption required and available in India, neither the Legislators nor the Government are in a position to say that the land taxation in British India is heavier and can enforce a radical change in the British Land Revenue Policy. Under these circumstances, I was not fully equipped to criticise the British Land Revenue Policy down-rightly. Therefore, I suggested an Economic (*Agricultural and Textile*) Planning to increase the taxable balance on land and to raise the standard of

living. I have now convinced the readers why I did not recommend for the general reduction in land revenue.

This book is intended to give some practical suggestions to frame a scheme of Economic (*Agricultural and Textile*) Planning. In order to facilitate the working of the plan, I have suggested to start 'Better Living Societies' with strict rules to cut down 'Unproductive expenditure'. The *Indian Express*, Madras, says that my scheme is 'wonderful'; but the *Swarajya*, Madras, says that 'my suggestions on Economic Planning constitute a distinct step in the path of Economic evolution'.

Men's opinions differ largely just as screw-loose watches disagree. While inserting the loyalty pictures I have followed the footsteps of Dr. Gangulee, who has inserted the photo of Lord Linlithgow, the new Viceroy of India, and the short speech delivered by King George V during the opening ceremony of The Round Table Conference. While putting the names of the patronisers underneath the blocks and maps contained in my book, I have followed the example of Pachayappa's College Magazine, which is run by the highly educated people. The remarks of some of the papers, about the loyalty pictures, contained in my book, are too

thin, just as their double pice papers are thinner than any other quarter-anna paper.

My conclusions are free from prejudice. To err is human. I request the readers of this book to point out the mistakes in my figures, if they are found to be wrong; for this act of kindness, I will be ever grateful.

THE AUTHOR.

*Dated, 29th April 1936.*

## H. E. LORD LINLITHGOW'S PLAN

To Help The Indian Cultivators.

### Better-Cattle-Breeding-Plan

*New Delhi, 22nd April, 1936.*

The following is the Viceroy's speech :—

“My anxiety is not to talk about agricultural improvement but to bring it about.”

“First of all, I want to tell you about a little plan of mine for helping the cultivators of Delhi District. Even if you live in a city or town, I am sure you will appreciate that the cow and the working bullock carry on their patient backs the whole structure of Indian agriculture. They are faithful assistants of the farmer. Without them he can neither till his fields nor carry his crops to the market.

What is the use of spending time and money in devising improved agricultural implements, if the bullocks are too feeble to pull these better implements? Therefore, my friends, if you would help India, help the cultivator, and one of the best ways to help the cultivator is to improve the breed of cattle all over the country.

“Now let me introduce to you my two distinguished friends. See what noble animals they are! The mothers of these two bulls have yielded over 5,000 lbs. in a lactation period of less than 300 days.”

— which he has purchased for stud purposes in Delhi District.



This block has been patronised by MR. C. MUTTAIYA MUDALIAR, B.A.,  
*Zamindar of Cheyur, and President, District Board, Chingleput.*

The second bull, which has been presented to Delhi District  
by Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India.



This block has been patronised by DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T. DESIKACHARI, KT., B.A., B.L.,

*Advocate, Vellore, Coimbatore, and Bangalore.*



# ECONOMIC PLANNING

(*Agricultural & Textile*).

## FOR MADRAS, BOMBAY, MYSORE AND DECCAN STATES.

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## FOREIGN AND INDIAN VERNACULAR WORDS EXPLAINED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Words.                      Page.                      Meanings.

### A.

*Agraharams.*                      4      Villages and houses granted free to Brahmins by the Hindu Rajas.

### B.

*Balijas.*                      152      A High class Hindu community living generally in South India.

*Bandar.*                      154      A town.

*Bara mahi.*                      289      Having a duration of twelve months.

*Bhet.*                      252      A cess to punish the village officials.

*Bhiga.*                      269      A unit of land measurement in North India.

### C.

*Candies.*                      106      A quantity weighing 500 lbs.

*Chaitram.*                      147      A month of the Hindu year.

*Charka.*                      134      Spinning wheel.

*Chiranjji morinda.*                      153      A kind of bark.

*Choudary.*                      40      A title given to a Kamma Community mostly living in the Andhra territory.

*Chouthaya System.*                      254      System of taking one-fourth of the produce as land revenue.

*Cumblies.*                      151      Woollen blankets.

### D.

*Deshghat.*                      248      The Right of collecting land rent from the Desais.

*Desais.*                      248      Title granted during the time of the Peshwas to persons holding groups of villages as their own.

*Dollars.*                      374      An American coin.

*Doruvus.*                      28      Springs to irrigate lands.

*Dudekula.*                      149      A professional bow-man belonging to a Hindu community.

### F.

*Fasli.*                      39      A Mahomedan year.

### G.

*Girika.*                      134      Hand ginning appliance.

*Gogu.*                      147      A kind of fibre.

*Gollas.*                      149      A class of people belonging to Hindu community, who are mostly cowherds.

### H.

*Harialli.*                      290      A herb whose roots go very deep and spoil the fertility of the soil ; but it is a good fodder for horses and cattle.

*Havala System.*                      254      System of collecting land revenue, before the harvest is gathered. It was prevalent at the time of the Peshwas.

|                            |     |  |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| <i>Hectare.</i>            | 403 | 2'47 acres.  |
| <i>Honnu.</i>              | 253 | A gold coin, equal to four rupees in value, current during the time of the Peshwas.                              |
| <i>I.</i>                  |     |  |
| <i>Inam lands.</i>         | 248 | Lands given free or on some concession in land revenue for services rendered to the Government.                  |
| <i>J.</i>                  |     |  |
| <i>Jagir.</i>              | 248 | Lands given free for having rendered military services during the time of war.                                   |
| <i>Jamabandi.</i>          | 252 | System of testing village accounts once in every year.   |
| <i>Jambakanam.</i>         | 139 | Carpets.   |
| <i>Jodi.</i>               | 339 | Lands given to the Brahmins at half the concession of land revenue.  |
| <i>Jorahs.</i>             | 150 | Blankets of thick variety.   |
| <i>K</i>                   |     |  |
| <i>Kaduru.</i>             | 147 | A suspended spindle.   |
| <i>Kailies.</i>            | 137 | Vide 'Lungis'.   |
| <i>Kajagadulu.</i>         | 150 | Tamarind seed.   |
| <i>Karkhanas.</i>          | 154 | Workshops.   |
| <i>Kasa.</i>               | 153 | Leaf of a certain tree.  |
| <i>Kasikokas.</i>          | 144 | Sashes.  |
| <i>Khariff.</i>            | 307 | A rainy season crop.   |
| <i>Khanduwas.</i>          | 135 | A garment.   |
| <i>Khane-Sumari.</i>       | 350 | Statistics on population.  |
| <i>Koru.</i>               | 324 | Leasing the lands with the condition of taking half of the gross produce from the tenants.                       |
| <i>Kshyatriya.</i>         | 326 | A warlike high class Hindu community.  |
| <i>Kundernad.</i>          | 291 | Fertile country.   |
| <i>Kuppadam.</i>           | 135 | Cloth with designed borders.   |
| <i>Kurcha.</i>             | 5   | Disbursements and outgoings allowed to a Zamindar against his receipts.  |
| <i>Kuri.</i>               | 251 | Measurement of lands ranging from 3 to 5 acres.  |
| <i>Kuruma.</i>             | 149 | Shepherds.   |
| <i>L</i>                   |     |  |
| <i>Ladi.</i>               | 142 | A quantity of yarn, the weight of which differs in different places.   |
| <i>Lavani.</i>             | 279 | Lands leased for a definite sum.   |
| <i>Lingayatism.</i>        | 248 | A religion according to which Shiva is the only god. This religion was founded in the 16th Century by Basavanna. |
| <i>Lungis.</i>             | 137 | Garment worn by male Mohammedans.  |
| <i>M</i>                   |     |  |
| <i>Mahalkaris.</i>         | 252 | Officers to supervise village officials.   |
| <i>Mahasivarathri day.</i> | 4   | A great Hindu festival in honour of the god Shiva.   |
| <i>Maidan.</i>             | 244 | Plain country.   |
| <i>Malnad.</i>             | 250 | Country full of forests where the rain fall is heavy and where there is frequent outbreak of fever.              |
| <i>Malikhana.</i>          | 5   | Allowance given to a Zamindar.   |
| <i>Mali.</i>               | 295 | Open fertile tracts of land in the valley.   |
| <i>Manu.</i>               | 279 | Ancient Hindu King, who is the father of the Indian Laws.  |

- 300 See 'malnad'  
 251 A unit of measurement in land equal to 8 kuris.  
 142 A caste among the Hindus.  
 154 A kind of leaf used for colouring.  
 404 A unit of land measurement in China; one mow is equal to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an acre.

## N

- 276 A portion of remission granted on land revenue.  
 142 Tape made of cloth.

## P

- 124 A male dependant of a ryot to help him in discharging efficiently his functions of a supervisor.  
 295 Low-lying lands.  
 4 An amount fixed by the government on a Zemindari, to be paid by the Zamindar.  
 147 A class of people belonging to the Hindu religion.  
 404 A Chinese unit of weight, and is equal to 133.33 lbs.  
 135 A unit in length.  
 141 Curtain.

## Q

- 403 A unit of weight, weighting 220 lbs.

## R

- 152 A Hindu community.  
 134 Vide 'girika'  
 137 Handkerchiefs.

## S

- 152 A weaver class belonging to Hindu religion.  
 138 A kind of 'Lungi'.  
 221 Villages granted to persons who rendered military services during the war.  
 297 A title granted to noblemen.  
 297 Right to collect land revenue from the Desais; also called 'Lord' or 'Governor' of the Desais.  
 227 A kind of cess current during the time of the Patwardhan rulers.  
 225 Crown lands periodically leased to the highest bidders.  
 351 A Hindu deity.  
 315 A money-lender.  
 154 A kind of 'sari'.

## T

- 307 Loan granted to the ryots for the improvement of agriculture during the time of famine, by the government.  
 402 A unit of land measurement in Japan ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre).  
 154 A kind of seed used in dying for indigo colour.

|                  |     |  |
|------------------|-----|--|
| <i>Taram.</i>    | 316 | The rate of land revenue fixed by the Government of Madras according to the class of land. |
| <i>Tattu.</i>    | 145 | A kind of carpet made of coarse fibre.   |
| <i>Telegas.</i>  | 152 | A class of people belonging to the Hindu religion.   |
| <i>Thogatas.</i> | 152 | A community among the Hindus.  |
| <i>Tola.</i>     | 134 | A unit weighing one rupee.   |
| <i>Tur.</i>      | 225 | A kind of pulse.   |

## V

|                  |     |   |
|------------------|-----|---|
| <i>Vishnu.</i>   | 351 | The Supreme God according to a Hindu religious sect.          |
| <i>Viss,</i>     | 134 | A unit of weight, which is equal to 120 tolas or about 3 lbs. |
| <i>Vysias.</i>   | 152 | A third class of people belonging to the Hindu religion.      |
| <i>Vysyakam.</i> | 147 | A month of the Hindu year.                                    |

## Y

|             |     |   |
|-------------|-----|---|
| <i>Yen.</i> | 402 | A Japanese coin equal to Rs. 1-8-0 in normal value. |
|-------------|-----|---|



# Burden of Land-Taxation

IN

## Jawari-Cotton Tracts.

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### CHAPTER I.

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#### PRINCIPLES OF SETTLEMENT IN GUNTUR DISTRICT (MADRAS.)

##### Section 1.

##### Area, Boundary and Population.

1. The Guntur District is bounded on the north by the Kistna (Krishna) River, on the east by the Bay of Bengal and the Kistna River, on the south by the Nellore District, and on the west by the Kistna River, Kurnool and Nellore Districts. The district was constituted on the 1st October 1904 out of the taluks of Tenali, Bapatla, Guntur, Sattenapalli, Narasaraopet, Palnad and Vinukonda of the Old Kistna District, and of the Ongole Taluk from the Nellore District. The Tenali Taluk was split up into two taluks—Tenali and Repalle on the 1st July 1910 under Sir W. Meyer's scheme.\*

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\* *Vide*—Note in page 22 of Vol. 2 of G. D. G., Ed. 1933.

2. The district consists of nine taluks (political divisions) at present as shown below :—

TABLE NO. 1

| Locality.                     | Area in square miles. | Number of |           |                  | Population, 1931. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
|                               |                       | Towns.    | Villages. | Occupied houses. |                   |
| <b>GUNTUR DIVISION.</b>       |                       |           |           |                  |                   |
| Guntur ...                    | 502                   | 2         | 109       | 57,302           | 297,835           |
| Sattenapalle ...              | 706                   | 1         | 131       | 44,357           | 215,885           |
| <b>NARASARAOPET DIVISION.</b> |                       |           |           |                  |                   |
| Narasaraopet ...              | 716                   | 2         | 106       | 48,003           | 237,261           |
| Palnad ...                    | 1,041                 | 1         | 88        | 37,409           | 167,994           |
| Vinukonda ...                 | 644                   | 1         | 72        | 21,156           | 104,379           |
| <b>ONGOLE DIVISION.</b>       |                       |           |           |                  |                   |
| Bapatla ...                   | 688                   | 5         | 110       | 62,922           | 298,869           |
| Ongole ...                    | 820                   | 3         | 163       | 55,672           | 277,986           |
| <b>TENALI DIVISION.</b>       |                       |           |           |                  |                   |
| Repalle ...                   | 345                   | 2         | 68        | 38,233           | 178,824           |
| Tenali ...                    | 295                   | 3         | 79        | 51,476           | 256,627           |
| District total ...            | 5,757                 | 20        | 926       | 416,530          | 2,035,660         |

3. The following table shows the population of the district by religion and literacy :—

TABLE NO. 2 (Vide-Appendix No 1.)

| Name of Castes.       | Persons. |          | Literates. |          |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
|                       | Males.   | Females. | Males.     | Females. |
| Brahmans ...          | 40,804   | 43,211   | 27,192     | 7,039    |
| Hindus ...            | 704,210. | 638,387  | 85,736     | 9,897    |
| Depressed classes ... | 82,061   | 81,161   | 1,690      | 176      |
| Jains ...             | 257      | 77       | 103        | 4        |
| Muslims ...           | 80,956   | 76,690   | 7,642      | 955      |
| Christians ...        | 120,672  | 117,100  | 8,515      | 3,665    |
| Tribal ...            | 13       | 25       | ...        | ...      |
| Others ...            | 20       | 16       | 15         | 9        |

4. The Table No. 2 shows that the percentage of literacy among Non-Brahmins (high class Hindus) is only 7 and among Brahmins is 40. "There are in this district 248,340 children (124,228 boys and 124,112 girls) who are between 5 to 10 years; of this only 8,059 (6,024 boys and 2,035 girls) are going to schools."\* Although there are schools in villages, people are not sending their children for schools on account of poverty. Unless the poverty of the villages is removed, the percentage of illiteracy will never be diminished and there is no good of starting schools indiscriminately. If the National Leaders remove the poverty in rural parts, villagers themselves start schools for their own children. Therefore, the District Boards have to start 'Ten-year Agricultural Plan' to improve the forlorn condition of the villages.

5. The main object of 'Agricultural Planning' † has to be two-fold *viz.*:—

(a) to enable India to maximise her production of tobacco, cotton, silk and oilseeds ;

and (b) at least to make up for the shortage of 75 lbs. of corn per capita required to come up to the level of 480 lbs. of corn that is absolutely needed per capita in India for consumption.

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\* *Vide*—Statement No. XIII, page 262, Part 2 in Vol. 14, C. I. of 1931, Madras.

† *Vide*—Page LXV (Introduction) and pages 98 and 309.311, I.E.C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935.

## Section 2.

## Venkatagiri Zemindari Estate.

6. The addition of the Ongole Taluk has brought with it 59 villages \* (5 are uninhabited) of the Venkatagiri Estate which is the only Zemindari Estate in the district ; of which nine *Agraharams* (Villages granted free to Brahmins) are in the Zemindari Estate. The population of the Zamindari estate is 56,546 \* according to census of 1931. The two big villages *viz.*, Ithamukkala (Population 3,585) and Madanuru (Population 2,802) are the pilgrim centres on **Mahasivarathri Day**. The owner of the Zemindari is even now called "Maharaja of Venkatagiri." His forefathers were once the Ruling Chiefs, who lost the Ruling Powers under the British Rule. The Zemindar pays a total revenue of Rs. 63,179 † (44, 920 as peshkush and 18,259 as land-cess) for these villages to Government according to the accounts of 1930-31, whereas the peshkush and land-cess was Rs. 45,310 ‡ (40,132 as peshkush and 6,178 as land-cess) in the year 1902-03. The Court of Directors of the **East India Company**

\* *Vide*—pages 22—24, C. V. S. G., Ed. 1932.

† *Vide*—Statement No. XIV, page 38, Vol. 2, G. D. G., Ed. 1933.

‡ *Vide*—Statement No. XII, page 24, Vol. 2, G. D. G., Ed. 1906.



made all the Zemindars as *land-owners* and fixed the permanent *annual assessment* (gross assessment minus the cost of collection and maintenance) to the Government according to the existing value, so as to leave to the Zemindars the benefit of all subsequent improvements.\*

7. The five Judges of the Privy Council of the British Empire, *viz.*, The Rt. Hon. T. P. Leigh, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice K. Bruce, The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Ryan, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Turner and The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Pattenon have also interpreted the intention of East India Company and come to the definite conclusion that the Zemindars are the OWNERS OF THE LAND and not as HOLDERS OF THE LAND under Ryotwari tenure and the Government are bound to take only the revenue, fixed permanently and they (Zemindars) are entitled to have the benefit of all 'subsequent improvements' made in their Estates after the permanent settlement is over. 'The benefit of all subsequent improvements' is left as MALIKANA AND KURCHA for the Zemindar. "The MALIKANA is the allowance made to the Zemindar for his maintenance and disbursements and outgoings allowed to him against his receipts fall

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\* *Vide*—Page 227, Land Systems of Bengal and Bihar by Atul Chandra Guha, Ed. 1915.

under the term KURCHA."\* Under these circumstances it is regrettable to note that the taxation (Peshkush and land-cess) was increased by 36 per cent within a period of 28 years against the principles of the Zemindari System in the Venkatagiri Estate in Ongole Taluk. The Maharaja now pays Rs. 1-2-0 as the *per capita* incidence of land revenue on behalf of his people, whether he collects the rent or not from his tenants, whereas the *per capita* incidence of land revenue is Rs. 1-12-8† in the ryotwari villages of the Ongole Taluk. Under this heavy burden of peshkush and land-cess the Zemindar of Venkatagiri has to charge land rent more than the ryotwari tenure as he has to meet the extra charges for the collection of land-rent and for the maintenance of the customary Religious Institutions.

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\* *Vide*—Privy Council Decision—*Raja Lalanand Singh Bahadur* versus *The Government of Bengal*, dated 25th July 1855.

† Total assessment including wet and dry fixed in ryotwari villages of Ongole Taluk is Rs. 381,408 (*Vide*—line 7 in col. 7 of Statement No. XIII in Vol. 2 of G. D. G., Ed. 1933) and if this is divided by the population of 212,700 (Total population 277,986 minus 56,546 and 8,740, the population of Zemindari and Inam villages), the *per capita* incidence of land revenue will be Re. 1-12-8 in the Government villages of Ongole Taluk.

## ERRATA.

*N. B.*—[The readers of this book are requested to paste the corrected slip, which has been perforated, on the concerned pages.]

Page 7, Para 8, line 6.

Read 'Rampur State' for 'Dholpur State'.

Page 22, Table No. 9, item No. 4, in column 2.

Read ' $\frac{3}{4}$  of Vinukonda' for ' $\frac{1}{2}$  of Vinukonda.'

Page 32, Para 47, line 3.

Read 'nine portions' for 'eight portions'.

Page 36, Foot Note Marked \*

Read 'G. D. G' for 'C. D. G'.

Page 157, Para 154, line 4.

Read (Table No. 44) for (Appendix No. 17).

Page 194, Para 178, line 4.

Read 'economic' for 'uneconomic'.

Page 207, Para 197, line 1.

Read 'Table No. 46' for 'above table'.



8. Mr. Satyanathan, I.C.S., has accused the Zemindars as extorting unduly high amounts of land-revenue from their tenants; and he gives an instance that they charge Rs. 30 for one acre of wet land. The rate per cultivated dry acre in **Dholpur State** is Rs. 8-13-6. \* The water rate per acre in different parts is shown below :—

TABLE No. 3.

| Crops.                | Hyderabad State.<br>(Local coin) | Bombay Presidency † |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Rainy season crop ... | Rs. 18                           | ...                 |
| Sugarcane ...         | Rs. 42                           | Rs. 45              |
| Pan garden ...        | ...                              | Rs. 66              |

The land-rent prevailing in the Zemindari Estates in Madras Presidency is not so higher as those of other parts.

9. Mr. Satyanathan, I.C.S., (Madras), has given a table in his report on Agricultural Indebtedness, (1935) which shows that the estimated income from all the Estate-holders of the Madras Presidency is Rs. 23,828,737 † and the peshkush payable to Government is only Rs. 4,991,532. ‡

\* *Vide*—Agricultural Statistics of the Government of India, Vol. 2 of the year 1929-30.

† *Vide*—Bombay Irrigation Manual,

‡ *Vide*—Statement No. 2 in page 25 of R. S. L. R., Ed. 1935.

Blindly following his own figures I calculated the proportion of gross income taken as land revenue in the form of peshkush as only 21 per cent in my book Vol. 2, Indian Economic Census, Ed. 1935.

[The conveners of the South Indian Estate and Land-Owners' Conference, held at Trichinopoly on 4-1-'36 say in their Welcome Address as follows :—

“Recently Prof. N. G. Ranga, differing from the views of Mahatma Gandhiji and Babu Rajendra Prasad, advocated the “Abolition of Zemindari System prevailing in India”, with no facts and figures to support his strange thesis that the Zamindars are mere tax-gatherers, who extort money arbitrarily from ryots. It has been proved beyond doubt by Mr. Gowda of Mysore that the Zemindars in the Madras Presidency, are in a worse position economically than the Ryotwari Pattadars. While in the ryotwari area 11% of the gross produce goes as land revenue, the Estate-holders contribute 21% of their gross income as Peshkush, cesses and rates. If the exactions from them be reduced at least to the level of that prevailing in the ryotwari areas, Estate-holders will be in a position to help ryots. Many Zemindars are unable to collect even thirty-three per cent of the demanded rent ; still they have to pay their Peshkush, cesses and rates to the Government borrowing at high rates of interest. In these circumstances, it is a pity that Prof. Ranga, a responsible Indian Legislator, propounds such astounding views about Zemindars.”

Rao Bahadur K. C. Saptharishi Reddiar,

*Zemindar of Kattuputhur.*

Rao Sahib G. Rajagopal Pillai, F.R.H.S.,  
*President, Dt. Agricultural Association, Trichinopoly.*

Dr. A. Mathuram,  
*Inamdar, Trichinopoly.*

Rao Bahadur M. C. S. Ananthapadmanabha Rao, M.A., (I.E.S.),  
*Rtd. Principal, Govt. College, Kumbakonam.*

Rao Bahadur K. S. Ganapathi Iyer, M.A., M.L.,  
*Advocate & Mirasdar, Trichinopoly.*

Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib, M.A., B.L.,  
*Member, Legislative Council, Trichinopoly.*

Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, M.A., B.L.,  
*Public Prosecutor, Trichinopoly.]*

10. From a close study of the accounts again, I have now come to the conclusion that the total revenue payable by all the Estate-holders according to accounts of 1933-34 is :—

|                               |     |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| (a) Peshkush *                | ... | Rs. 49,90,583   |
| (b) Land cesses *             | ... | „ 25,36,662     |
| (c) Charges for water rates † | „   | 29,56,447       |
|                               |     | —————           |
| Total                         | ... | Rs. 1,04,83,692 |
|                               |     | —————           |

11. Hence the proportion of gross income taken as revenue is 44 per cent in the Zemindari Estates, while the proportion of gross produce

\* *Vide*—Statement No. 10 in page 38 of R. S. L. R., Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Item No. 3 in Statement No. 9 in page 36 of R. S. L. R., Ed. 1935.

taken as land revenue is 11 per cent\* (British Indian average) in the ryotwari areas. Without knowing the real facts and figures why the Zemindars are taxing their tenants heavily, the agitators in KANIGIRI TALUK ZAMIN RYOTS' CONFERENCE (under the Presidentship of Professor N. G. Ranga, M.L.A.,) have passed the following resolutions † :—

- (1) "The conference requested the Government to abolish the Zemindari system".
- (2) "The conference requested His Excellency the Viceroy to approve the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act."
- (3) "The Zamindar of Venkatagiri was requested to fix the kist in his villages on a par with that in Government villages and also to set apart 1 anna 6 pies in the rupee for improvement of the villages."

12. The people living in the Zemindari Estates are paying land-rent to the Zemindars and

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\* *Vide*—Item No. 6 in Statement in page 134 of I. E. C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Article "Congressman Defines Swaraj" in page 11, *Madras Mail*, Tuesday, dated 7th January 1936.



also indirect taxes to the British Government. Are these people getting any share from the Indirect taxes for the improvement of the Zemindari Villages ? If the Zemindari ryots demand one anna and six pies in the rupee from the Zemindars they should demand the same proportion from the British Government and further they should also contribute the same amount as the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu (now ex-member of Council of State) has made a responsible statement 'that the people should take kindly to local taxation for the construction of their villages '\* . If all the three parties agree to contribute, then alone the Rural Reconstruction Schemes will work wonders in the Zemindari Villages ; if not, it is a cry in the wilderness.

13. One most important fact that the Economic Enquiry Committee (Madras) has brought to the broad day light is that the Ryotwari big land-holders are exacting 75 per cent of the gross produce from their tenants. It is now the time for Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., who is fighting for the abolition of Zemindari system, to introduce the Ryotwari Tenancy Act to give immediate relief to the poor tenants-at-will under the Ryotwari Shylockian land-holders, who have extracted 40 per cent

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\* *Vide*—Article on Rural Reconstruction by Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu published in Triveni Magazine.

of the total lands by giving debts at a higher rate of interest cunningly and forcibly.

14. There is a series of very interesting stories in the Vol. 2 of the Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee (Madras) relating to the cost of production and income from the land. They show that there is no profit on land and the Committee also observe that the land-holders do not like to cultivate their lands themselves and that the lands would be profitable to them only if they lease out. If any foreigner reads the report of Madras Economic Enquiry Committee, he can easily come to the conclusion that the absentee landlords in India are extracting 50 per cent to 75 per cent on the gross produce from their tenants and he is sure to have an opinion that the tenants under Zemindari Tenure are hundred times better than the tenants under Ryotwari Tenure.

15. The owners of the land under the Ryotwari tenure are expected to take a '**Fair Rent**,' which means 'the rent fixed by the Irish Land Commission on a tenant's holding under the provisions of the Land Law (Irish) Act, 1881, and it is subject to revision every 15 years, and forms the basis on which the purchase price is fixed as between landlord and tenant under the Purchase

Land (Ireland) Act, 1903. Unless a 'Fair Rent' is introduced in India there is **no salvation** for the tenants under Ryotwari tenure; on the other hand the British Settlement Officers in India are increasing the land-tax or land-rent on the **ground** that the **rent** has been **increased abnormally** and this is the main policy of the British Settlement.\* Neither the Government will agree to change their policy nor the big Ryotwari landholders agree to have 'Fair Rent Act'; when this is not possible, it is not also possible to abolish the Zemindari system in India.

16. Rulers of smaller Indian States and big Zemindars, Jahagirdars and Inamdars are the **Lords and Millionaires** of the Indian Empire. They hold natural powers to improve their own tenants provided the tenants follow the couplet mentioned below :—

" Loud threatenings make men stubborn, but kind words  
Pierce gentle breasts sooner than sharpest swords."

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\* " Lastly, the value of land has gone up 2 to 5 times, *rentals 2 to 3 times* and the condition of prices of the various standard grains have risen by 100 to 119 per cent. Meanwhile the assesment has remained stationary and the time has come to decide what share of this *unearned increment* the State may reasonably demand," says Settlement Officer in paragraph 44 of the Scheme Report of Godavari East and Old Kistna Districts (*vide*—Para 18, page 5, Vol. 1, M.E.E.C. of 1929.)

**Section 3.****Rainfall in Guntur District.**

17. The Settlement Officers always calculate the average rainfall of the whole year and compare with the previous years whether the rainfall is normal, more or less. Their system of calculation is always against the principles of Agricultural Economics because "from December to April, the rainfall is nominal; the showers in May and June generally augment the supply of drinking water and enable the ryots to raise the early crops in the upland countries. Unless the rains in the succeeding months be frequent and good, there will be a failure of early crops, such as Cholan, Cumbu, Korra, etc., which are the staple food grains. The south-west monsoon from June to October is the most important, and its failure affects the food supply."\* The Madras Economic Enquiry Committee are of opinion that 'there is no data in support of the assertion that one sometimes hears that the quantity of rainfall is diminishing and that its distribution now is worse than in former years'.† Their statement is not correct; statistics are available from 1870; if one thoroughly studies the Metereological Reports he can decide which year is good or bad.

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\* *Vide*—S. A. G., Eds. 1908, 1913 and 1924.

† *Vide*—Para 24, page 7, Vol. 1, M. E. E. C.

18. The average rainfall of Guntur District in different periods is shown below :—

TABLE No. 4.

| Monsoons.                        | 1870 to<br>1903 (34<br>years.) | 1870 to<br>1919 (50<br>years) | 1870 to<br>1925 (51<br>years.) | 1870 to<br>1930 (61<br>years.) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                  | (*)                            | (f)                           | (:)                            | (§)                            |
|                                  | Inches.                        | Inches.                       | Inches.                        | Inches.                        |
| <b>Hot Weather:—</b>             |                                |                               |                                |                                |
| (1) May ...                      | 1'61                           | 1'56                          | 1'50                           | 1'56                           |
| (2) June ...                     | 3'17                           | 3'33                          | 3'30                           | 3'08                           |
| <b>South-West:—</b>              |                                |                               |                                |                                |
| (3) July ...                     | 4'70                           | 4'48                          | 4'50                           | 4'30                           |
| (4) August ...                   | 5'92                           | 5'25                          | 5'10                           | 5'02                           |
| (5) September ...                | 5'67                           | 5'71                          | 5'60                           | 5'49                           |
| <b>North-East</b>                |                                |                               |                                |                                |
| (6) October ...                  | 6'39                           | 6'21                          | 5'90                           | 5'38                           |
| (7) November ...                 | 4'19                           | 3'79                          | 3'70                           | 3'56                           |
| <b>Total ...</b>                 | <b>31'85</b>                   | <b>30'33</b>                  | <b>29'60</b>                   | <b>28'39</b>                   |
| <b>Total for the whole year.</b> | <b>33'90</b>                   | <b>32'30</b>                  | <b>31'80</b>                   | <b>30'84</b>                   |

19. From the above table one can understand that the whole year's average rainfall of 61 years is 30'84 inches and that it has decreased

\* Calculated from Statement No. VII, pages 7 and 8 Vol. 2, G. D. G., Ed. 1906.

† Calculated from S. A. G., Ed. 1924.

‡ Calculated from Appendix No. 1, pages 8 and 9 in S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

§ Calculated from Statement No. XII, pages 35 and 36, Vol. 2, G. D. G., Ed. 1933.

by nearly one inch and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch from 51 and 50 years' average rainfall respectively and that it is also less by 3.6 inches than the average rainfall of 34 years. It is regrettable to note that the rainfall in the Guntur District is **decreasing continually** from period to period instead of increasing.

20. The average rainfall of typical years in different years is shown below :—

TABLE No. 5.

| Monsoons          | 1927.28 | 1930-31 | 1934-35 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hot-whether :—    |         |         |         |
| (1) May ...       | 0.8*    | 1.3*    | 0.4*    |
| (2) June ...      | 4.4     | 4.1     | 2.3     |
| South-west :—     |         |         |         |
| (3) July ...      | 4.2     | 3.0     | 7.9     |
| (4) August ...    | 5.7     | 2.8†    | 2.7†    |
| (5) September ... | 5.7     | 4.8     | 4.3     |
| North-east :—     |         |         |         |
| (6) October ...   | 2.6‡    | 12.7§   | 6.9     |
| (7) November ...  | 11.5§   | 5.8     | 3.0     |
| Total ...         | 34.9    | 34.5    | 27.5    |

\* Rainfall became short to prepare the land for sowing in time. † Rainfall became short and the crops to be matured were dried up. ‡ Paddy crop suffered for want of rain. § Heavy rains damaged the standing crops.

The above table shows that there were 3 bad years within a short period of 8 years (1927-1935).

21. The average rainfall of 1934-35 is less by 6 inches than that of 34 years. The Government may argue that in the year 1927-28 and 1930-31 the rainfall was 34.9 and 34.5 inches respectively between May and November (both months inclusive). What they say is true; but instead of having an average rainfall of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the month of October there was a rainfall of 12.7 inches in the year 1930-31 and instead of having an average rainfall of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the month of November there was a rainfall of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches and this heavy rainfall had damaged the standing crop. Further in the month of August during the year 1930-31 and 1934-35 the average rainfall was 2.75 inches and it is less by 50 per cent than the fair average rainfall of that month. Whenever the August rainfall falls short of the average rainfall for that month, the dry crops are sure to suffer. And the dry crops during the above two years have suffered on that score. These facts clearly go to prove that the average rainfall during the year is not the sole criterion to assert that the rainfall was evenly distributed during the year.

#### Section 4. Classification of soils.

22. The black soil is to be found in the interior, *viz.*, in Tenali, Repalle and portions of

the Bapatla, Guntur, Sattenapalli, Ongole and Palnad taluks. This variety of soil is considered to be the most fertile and is assessed at the highest rates and in fact it is not so fertile as that of **Gudagere in Miraj Junior State** (Dharwar District, Bombay). The red soils are found principally in the neighbourhood of the Guntakal-Bezwada line. The arenaceous or sandy soils border on the sea. A small extent of soils classed as alluvial to be found along the banks of the Kistna River.

23. The following table prepared by the Government shows the percentage of soils in each taluk :—

TABLE No. 6.

|                 | Black,        | Red.           | Arenaceous.  |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Tenali ...      | 100 per cent. | ...            | ...          |
| Repalle ...     | 74 "          | ...            | 26 per cent. |
| Bapatla ...     | 81·71 "       | 0·22 per cent. | 18·07 "      |
| Ongole ...      | 89·42 "       | 4·08 "         | 6·50 "       |
| Guntur ...      | 95·36 "       | 3·36 "         | 1·28 "       |
| Sattenapalli... | 91·89 "       | 7·54 "         | 0·57 "       |
| Narsaraopet.    | 72·29 "       | 26·72 "        | 0·99 "       |
| Vinukonda ...   | 28·91 "       | 71·09 "        | ...          |
| Palnad ...      | 93·31 "       | 5·83 "         | 0·85 "       |

24. The cultivable area of the district has been classified according to different soils by the



Survey authorities in the first Re-settlement time (1904—07) as follows :—

TABLE No. 7.

| Kinds of soils. | Dry.      |             | Wet.    |             | Total % |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                 | Area.     | Percentage. | Area.   | Percentage. |         |
| Black ...       | 1,784,849 | 72.27       | 239,038 | 9.67        | 81.94   |
| Red ...         | 303,462   | 12.29       | 1,247   | 0.05        | 12.34   |
| Arenaceous.     | 119,323   | 4.83        | 21,894  | 0.89        | 5.72    |
| Total ...       | 2,207,634 | 89.39       | 262,179 | 10.61       | 100%    |

25. The two tables Nos. 6 and 7 do not give a clear idea as to the fertility of the soils and hence the present area under occupation (according to accounts of 1934-35) has been classified as follows :—

TABLE No. 8.

| Class of Lands.                    | Acres.     | Percentage to the total area. |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Irrigated lands under all sources. | 372,773    | 15%                           |
| Good dry lands ...                 | 1,100,000  | 44%                           |
| Bad dry lands ...                  | 803,217    | 32%                           |
| Waste dry lands ...                | 222,527    | 9%                            |
| Total ...                          | 2,498,517* | 100%                          |

\* *Vide*—Line 6, para. 26 in page 20 of this book.

## Section 5.

### Distribution of area and crops.

26. The total area of the district is 3,683,824 acres of which 469,312 acres (13 per cent) are under forests, 497,404 acres are waste lands (unfit for cultivation—14 per cent), 218,591 acres are un-occupied (fit for cultivation—5 per cent) and 2,498,517 acres are under occupation (68 per cent) according to accounts of 1934-35. The area under current fallows is 397,794 acres (11 per cent).\*

27. Out of the occupied area of 2,498,517 acres only 2,100,723† acres are sown; out of this net area sown, 372,773 acres† are irrigated by different sources as shown below:—

|         |       |       |            |           |
|---------|-------|-------|------------|-----------|
| 331,852 | acres | under | Government | canals.   |
| 15,902  | „     | „     | Tanks.     |           |
| 15,320  | „     | „     | Wells.     |           |
| 9,699   | „     | „     | Spring     | channels. |

The percentage of irrigated area to net area sown is 18 and the percentage of area irrigated by wells to the total area irrigated is 4.† The total

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\* *Vide*—Line 6 of the Appendix No. 2 of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Line 6 of the Appendix No. 3 of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

area of crops irrigated is 374,745\* acres which is 16 per cent of the total area sown. The total area sown is 2,369,494 acres† and the area sown more than once is 268,771 acres.‡

28. The percentage of food crops and industrial crops is 72 and 28 respectively. Among food crops paddy is 17 per cent, cholam 18 per cent, cumbu 8 per cent, korra 3 per cent, other cereals 14 per cent and pulses 12 per cent. Among industrial crops groundnut is 8 per cent, castor 1 per cent, cotton 4 per cent, tobacco 5 per cent and 10 per cent, non-food crops. ‡

## Section 6.

### Economic Divisions.

29. "The Incidence of Land-Revenue of British India or each province which is arrived at by dividing the total Land-Revenue by the total number of cultivated acres and the proportion of gross produce taken as Land-Revenue which is arrived at by dividing the total value of gross

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\* *Vide*—Line 6 in Col. No. 22 of the Appendix No. 4 of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Line 6 in Col. Nos. 107 and 109 of the Appendix No. 6 of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

‡ *Vide*—Line 6 of the Appendix No. 7 of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

income of the total cropped area by the total Land-Revenue do not help us to know the real condition of the actual cultivating ryots living in different divisions of the country," says Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desikachariar, Kt., Trichinopoly.

30. Therefore, the Guntur District has been divided into 4 main divisions according to the average rainfall statistics as follows :—

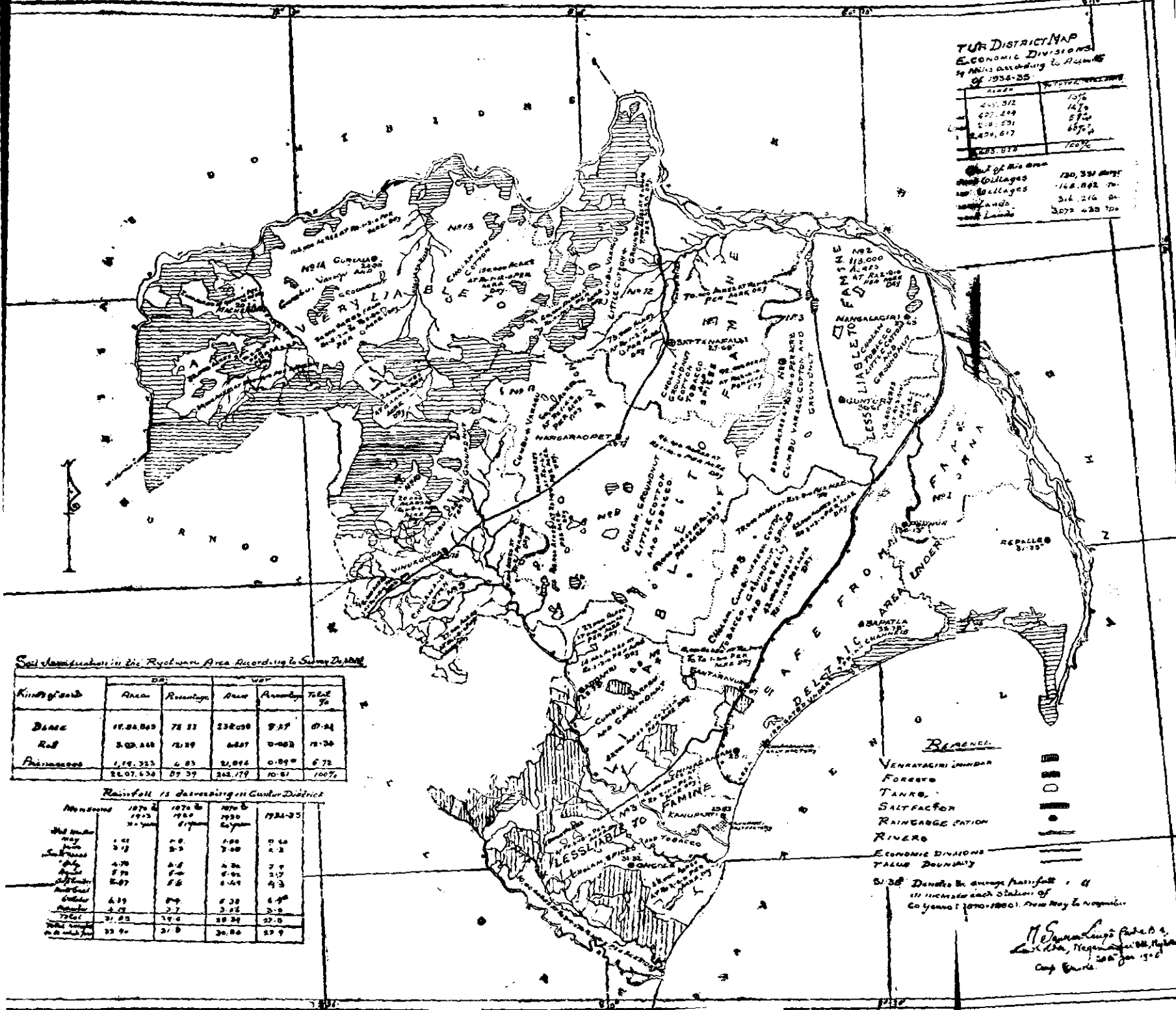
TABLE No. 9.

| Name of divisions.        | Name of Taluks.  | Area in sq. miles.   |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Safe from Famine.      | Guntur Delta :—Tenali (295 sq. m.), Repalli (345 sq. m.) and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Bapatla (344 sq. m.)   | 984 sq. miles; of which 59 sq. miles are under forests.              |
| 2. Less liable to Famine. | $\frac{1}{2}$ of Guntur (251 sq. m.) and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ongole (410 sq. m)   | 661 sq. miles; of which $12\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles are under forests. |
| 3. Liable to Famine.      | $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ongole (410 sq. m.), $\frac{1}{2}$ of Bapatla (344 sq. m.), $\frac{1}{2}$ of Guntur (251 sq. m.), $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sattenpalli (353 sq. m.), $\frac{1}{2}$ of Narasaraopet (477 sq. m.) and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Vinukonda (214 sq. M.) | 2,050 sq. miles ; of which 47 sq. miles are under forests.           |
| 4. Very liable to Famine. | $\frac{1}{2}$ of Vinukonda (429 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.) $\frac{1}{2}$ of Narasaraopet (239 sq. m.), $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sattena-palli (353 sq. m.), and the whole of Palnad (1,041 sq. m.)  | 2,062 sq. miles of which 623 sq. miles are under forests.            |



No. 1—Showing the Economic Divisions in Guntur District, Madras Presidency.

(This block has been patro



**TUR DISTRICT MAP**  
Economic Divisions  
in Acres according to Revenue  
of 1934-35

| Area     | % of Total Area |
|----------|-----------------|
| 4,51,312 | 10%             |
| 4,27,299 | 14%             |
| 5,18,231 | 5%              |
| 1,45,617 | 6%              |
| 4,85,618 | 100%            |

Out of this area  
 130,330 acres  
 are Villages  
 142,882 do  
 216,216 do  
 3,672,285 do

Soil Characteristics in the Ryckwari Area according to Survey Department

| Kinds of soil | DR        |            | WR      |            | Total % |
|---------------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
|               | Area      | Percentage | Area    | Percentage |         |
| Black         | 17,84,843 | 78.31      | 238,058 | 9.17       | 87.48   |
| Red           | 3,02,248  | 12.89      | 6,687   | 0.02       | 12.91   |
| Pharmaceous   | 1,18,325  | 4.80       | 21,846  | 0.89       | 5.69    |
|               | 22,07,634 | 87.39      | 262,791 | 10.01      | 100%    |

Rainfall in descending in Guntur District

| Measurement | 1876 to 1923 | 1876 to 1923 | 1876 to 1923 | 1924-35   |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
|             | in inches    | in inches    | in inches    | in inches |
| Wet season  | 1.51         | 2.0          | 1.88         | 0.46      |
| Wet season  | 2.12         | 2.5          | 2.00         | 4.3       |
| Wet season  | 4.70         | 5.2          | 4.36         | 7.9       |
| Wet season  | 5.70         | 6.0          | 6.02         | 2.17      |
| Wet season  | 5.07         | 5.6          | 5.44         | 4.3       |
| Wet season  | 4.19         | 4.9          | 4.38         | 4.4       |
| Wet season  | 4.28         | 5.7          | 5.25         | 5.0       |
| Total       | 21.83        | 29.4         | 28.24        | 27.0      |
| Wet season  | 23.9         | 31.8         | 30.84        | 27.9      |

M. Srinivasulu Reddy  
 District Officer, Guntur  
 15th Dec 1934

**Reference.**

[N.B.—Crop registers according to economic divisions are not easily available. Hence Indian Economists have to calculate carefully.]

**Particulars.**

(a) *Artificially protected from famine.* Area in Sq. Miles

- |  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| 1. Guntur Delta is the irrigable area under Krishna river comprising a few villages in the Guntur taluk, practically the whole of Tenali and Repalle taluks, half of Bapatla taluk and a few villages in Ongle Taluk | ... | 984 |
|--|-----|-----|

(b) *Less liable to famine.*

- |  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| 2. Eastern portion of Guntur Taluk, bordering the Kammamur Canal | ... | 251 |
| 3. Southern portion of Ongole Taluk, bordering the Bay of Bengal | ... | 410 |

(c) *Liable to famine.*

- |  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| 4. Northern portion of Ongole Taluk, bordering the Nellore District on the Western Side                        | ... | 410 |
| 5. Western portion of Bapatla Taluk, bordering the Kammamur Canal  | ... | 344 |
| 6. Western portion of Guntur Taluk   | ... | 251 |
| 7. Eastern portion of Sattenapalli Taluk, bordering the Guntur Taluk   | ... | 353 |
| 8. Eastern portion of Narasaraopet Taluk, bordering Vinukonda, Ongole, Bapatla, Guntur and Sattenapalli Taluks | ... | 477 |
| 9. Southern portion of Vinukonda Taluk, bordering Nellore District   | ... | 214 |

(d) *Very liable to famine.*

- |   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| 10. Northern portion of Vinukonda Taluk, bordering Kurnool District | ... | 429½  |
| 11. Western portion of Narasaraopet Taluk                           | ... | 239   |
| 12. Western portion of Sattenapalle Taluk                           | ... | 353   |
| 13 and 14. Whole of Palnad Taluk                                    | ... | 1,041 |





31. Further, these 4 main divisions have been divided according to soils and crops and in all, the district has been sub-divided into 14. (*Vide*-Map, No. 1 showing the Economic divisions).

32. The area of the district without forest is 5,015 sq. miles; of which 18 per cent is safe from famine, 12 per cent is less liable to famine, 40 per cent is liable to famine and 30 per cent is very liable to famine.

#### Section 7. Actual Workers in Agriculture.

33. The population of the district is 2,035,660 persons (2,997 floating population) according to census of 1931. The total number of inhabited big villages and towns is 946 and it is shown below:—

TABLE No. 10.

| Items.             | Number. | Population.                  |
|--------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Under 500 ...      | 105     | 32,970                       |
| 500—1,000 ...      | 157     | 121,016                      |
| 1,000—2,000 ...    | 302     | 458,474                      |
| 2,000—5,000 ...    | 336     | 990,672                      |
| 5,000—10,000 ...   | 36†     | 223,443† <i>Vide</i> —Appen- |
| 10,000—20,000 ...  | 8†      | 107,480† <i>dix</i> No. 2.   |
| 20,000—50,000 ...  | 1       | 33,940 * Tenali Town         |
| 50,000—100,000 ... | 1       | 64,668 \$ Guntur Town        |
| Total ...          | 946     | 2,032,663                    |

34. There are 36 big villages and 10 big towns with a total population of 429,531 persons, who form the bulk of the Urban population which is 21 per cent of the total population. The total rural population is 1,603,132 persons.

35. The following formula shows the classification for a population of 1,000 persons according to age and sex in the Guntur District :—

TABLE No. 11.

| Age in years. | Males. | Females. | Persons.     |
|---------------|--------|----------|--------------|
| 0—5 ...       | 65 }   | 68 }     | 255          |
| 5—10 ...      | 60 }   | 62 }     |              |
| 10—15 ...     | 59 }   | 56 }     | 115          |
| 15—20 ...     | 46 }   | 49 }     |              |
| 20—30 ...     | 90 }   | 96 }     | 206 males.   |
| 30—40 ...     | 70 }   | 63 }     | 208 females. |
| 40—50 ...     | 50 }   | 44 }     |              |
| 50—60 ...     | 30 }   | 30 }     | 154          |
| Above 60 ...  | 30     | 32       | 62           |
| Total ...     | 500    | 500      | 1,000        |

36. For every population of 1,000 in the district, leaving out 255 persons (under 10 years), 70 per cent of 115 persons, *i.e.*, 80 (between 10 to 15 years who are to be under training), 20 per cent of the male population of 206, *i.e.*, 41 (between 15 to 40 years), 50 per cent of the female population of

208, *i.e.*, 104 (between 15 to 40 years), 40 per cent of 154 persons, *i.e.*, 62 (between 40 to 60 years) and 62 persons (above 60 years)—total being 604, the remaining 396 persons should be the earners in all the professions in the country. According to this formula, 40 per cent of the total population should be the earners and workers in a prosperous country.

37. According to census of 1931, the actual number of earners in the Guntur District has been classified as shown below :—

TABLE No. 12.

| Total earners as               | Numbers. |          | Total persons. |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|
|                                | Males.   | Females. |                |
| (1) Principal occupation ...   | 604,476  | 226,203  | 830,679        |
| (2) Working dependents ...     | 33,546   | 354,929  | 388,475        |
| (3) Subsidiary occupations ... | 95,770   | 66,121   | 161,891        |
| Total ...                      | 733,792  | 647,253  | 1,381,045      |

The actual workers and earners of this district are 1,219,154 persons (830,679 + 388,475) *i.e.*, 60 per cent of the total population.

38. Out of 1,219,154 persons who are the actual workers and earners in the district, the actual number of workers in agriculture is shown in the next table No. 13 :—

TABLE No. 13.

| Items.   | Workers. |          | Working dependents. |          | Total Persons. |
|--|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------------|
|  | Males.   | Females. | Males.              | Females. |                |
| (1) Owner cultivators ...                        | 209,141  | 24,091   | 6,230               | 9,674    | 249,136        |
| (2) Tenant cultivators ..                        | 18,433   | 727      | 80                  | 578      | 19,818         |
| (3) Agricultural labourers ...                   | 129,243  | 128,594  | 5,524               | 10,134   | 273,495        |
| (4) Pan-Vine cultivators...                      | 51       | 4        | 4                   | ...      | 59             |
| (5) Market Gardeners ...                         | 167      | 111      | 4                   | 9        | 291            |
| (6) Cattle and Buffaloe breeders and keepers ... | 862      | 73       | 383                 | 68       | 1,356          |
| (7) Herdsmen and Shepherds ...                   | 18,399   | 1,627    | 8,477               | 1,502    | 30,005         |
| Total ...  | 376,256  | 155,227  | 20,702              | 21,965   | 574,160        |

39. The actual number of workers in agriculture is 574,160 persons, *i.e.*, 28 per cent of the total population or 47 per cent of the total number of actual workers in the district. Mere male tillers (owner and tenant cultivators) of the soil are 227,574 in number, *i.e.*, 11 per cent of the total population or nearly 18½ per cent to the actual number of workers. Any how one man is supplying food for 9 members in the district with the help of another one man. The above facts clearly go to prove that the population living in the urban areas are sucking the blood of the population living in the rural areas. Therefore, villagers are feeding townsmen, who care more to spend their monies on luxurious articles following unproductive occupations. The circumstances being

such how is it that Dr. Sir M. Visveswaraiah recommends in his book "Planned Economy for India" that the number of workers in agriculture has to be diminished? In fact, the number of workers in agriculture has to be increased as there are no agricultural machines in the rural parts.

### Section 8.

#### General Description of the District.

40. The district has been divided into two main physical divisions, *viz.*, **Delta** and **Upland**. The taluks of Tenali, Repalle, a major portion of Bapatla and a small area in the Guntur taluk form the deltaic portion of the district, which is commanded by the Kistna Anicut channels. The general character of the rest of the district is a flat open plain of black cotton soil and it is called "Upland" country.

#### (1) *Guntur Delta.*

41. The canals taken off from Kistna Anicut at Bezwada (Sitanagaram) irrigate an area of about 331,852 acres.\* The crops over the whole of this area which lies in the taluks of Tenali, Repalle, Bapatla, Guntur and one village of the Ongole taluk, may be considered as practically safe in all

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\* *Vide*—Line 6 in col. 2 of Appendix No. 3 of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

seasons. There are 2,169 spring channels\* of all sorts, all of which lie in Bapatla taluk. They are excavated in the sand ridge which runs parallel to the coast for 22 miles from Bapatla to Chinaganjam. The supply in these channels is generally copious. They are dug and kept up entirely by the ryots, who pay water-tax on dry lands, and consolidated wet assessment on wet lands. The lands under these channels are valuable as those in the delta, but the extent is small being only 9,699 acres. † **Doruvus** do not call for special notice and they are generally pits dug every year in villages along the sea coast and water can be tapped very near the surface. The wells in Guntur, Tenali and Repalle taluks are found on the banks of the Kistna River and they are all brick lined and contain an unfailing supply at all seasons. Garden crops such as betel, turmeric, tobacco and chillies are raised under them. Kollipara, Davulur and Annavaram in Tenali taluk are noted for their betel gardens. In the delta, the wet crops wholly depend on canal irrigation, and if the supply is adequate, the yield is good. Horsegram is chiefly grown in the dry parts of deltaic

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\* *Vide*—Line 6 in cols. 11 and 12 of Appendix No. 5 of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Line 6 in col. 6 of Appendix No. 3 of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

region. Sunhemp is grown as a fodder crop in the wet lands after the paddy crop is cut and the ryots do not use this crop as a manurial crop just as the **people of Mysore** are using. It is a pity that the Guntur Delta ryots are growing generally the sunhemp as a fodder crop and sometimes as fibre crop and they are themselves making wet lands *useless* for paddy crop.

42. The average rates fixed by the Survey Authorities during the first Re-settlement of 1904 to 1907 in the Guntur delta are shown below :—

TABLE No. 14.  
(a) Dry Lands.\*

| Class of lands. | Acreage rates. | Area in acres. | Percentage to the total area. |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|                 | Rs.            |                |                               |
| I               | 6 to 8         | 8,394          | 3·8 per cent.                 |
| II              | 3·2 to 5·10    | 39,147         | 17·7 "                        |
| III             | 2 to 3         | 35,636         | 16·1 "                        |
| IV              | 1·8 to 1·14    | 22,755         | 10·3 "                        |
| V               | 1 to 1·4       | 24,991         | 11·3 "                        |
| VI              | 0·4 to 0·14    | 90,318         | 40·8 "                        |
|                 | Total ...      | 221,241        | 100 "                         |

\* Calculated from Part I in Statement No. XI in page 14 in Vol. 2, G. D. G., Ed. 1906.

TABLE No. 14.

## (b) Wet Lands.\*

| Class of lands. | Acreege rates. | Area in acres. | Percentage in the total area. |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|                 | Rs.            |                |                               |
| I               | 10.8 to 12.8   | 43,428         | 17.5 per cent.                |
| II              | 7 to 9.6       | 158,897        | 64.0 "                        |
| III             | 4 to 6         | 43,282         | 17.5 "                        |
| IV              | 2.8 to 3.12    | 2,368          | 1.0 "                         |
|                 | Total ...      | 247,975        | 100 "                         |

43. From the Tables Nos. 14 (a) & 14 (b) one can understand that the total area assessed in 469,216 (221,241 acres dry and 247,975 wet) acres. The wet lands occupy 53 per cent of the total area assessed.

44. The proposed irrigable area and the area cropped under Kistna Anicut in the Government and Inam villages in Guntur Delta in different periods is shown in the next Table No. 15.

\* Calculated from Part I in Statement No. XI in page 16 in Vol. 2, G. D. G., Ed, 1906.



TABLE No. 15.

| Years.  | Area proposed to be irrigated in acres. | Area cropped in acres. | Increase from 1890-91. |             |
|---------|---|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
|         |   |                        | In acres.              | Percentage. |
| 1890—91 | 233,709                                 | 196,638                | ...                    | ...         |
| 1900—01 | 294,221                                 | 215,292                | 18,654                 | 9½          |
| 1910—11 | 346,333                                 | 285,999                | 92,361                 | 46½         |
| 1920—21 | 307,706                                 | 398,795                | 102,157                | 51½         |
| 1930—31 | 324,381                                 | 324,381                | 127,743                | 64½         |
| 1934—35 | 331,852                                 | 331,852                | 135,214                | 68½         |

45. It is a pleasure to note that the area under irrigation is increasing year by year but it has not reached the level of the area proposed to be irrigated in the year 1910-1911.

46. The soil survey of the Guntur Delta was carried out by Messrs. W. H. Harrison, M.Sc., and B. Viswanath in the year 1914 and they have prepared a map showing the manurial requirements of the delta with respect to available phosphoric acid and potash. The boundaries of the delta has been described by them as follows :—

“The Guntur delta is triangular in shape and comprises the whole of the Repalli taluk practically the whole of the Tenali taluk and half of the Bapatla taluk. It is bounded by the Commamur Canal on the north-western side, by the Kistna river on the north-eastern side and the Bay of Bengal on the south, and consists of alluvium deposited by the river.”

47. The six portions grouped 'A' require  $P_2O_5$  &  $K_2O$  *i.e.*, both potash and phosphoric acid; and the eight portions grouped 'B' require only  $P_2O_5$  and this portion is deficient in phosphoric acid; the five portions grouped 'C' require only  $K_2O$ ; and the remaining portions of the delta grouped 'D' require no manure at all. In general the soils requiring special manuring occupy the central portion of the delta, the coastal region west of Nizampatnam and certain lands adjacent to the river bank. The general conclusions of the above two experts, who have made the soil survey, are given below for the information of the ryots along with the Soil Survey Map (*Vide*—Map, No. 2 attached):—

- (1) "The nitrogen content of the delta soils is low and the introduction of special manurial methods with the object of rectifying this would lead to great benefit".
- (2) "In general the contours would appear to indicate the great effect of the river silt in modifying the manurial character of the soil of the delta. The silt of the Kistna river is rich in lime and magnesia and total potash and phosphoric acid and therefore it would materially differ from those not affected. Thus we find that the coastal soils and those in the centre of the delta are generally clearly demarked and are of the poorest quality. This fact would appear to furnish an argument in favour of the conservation of the river silt".

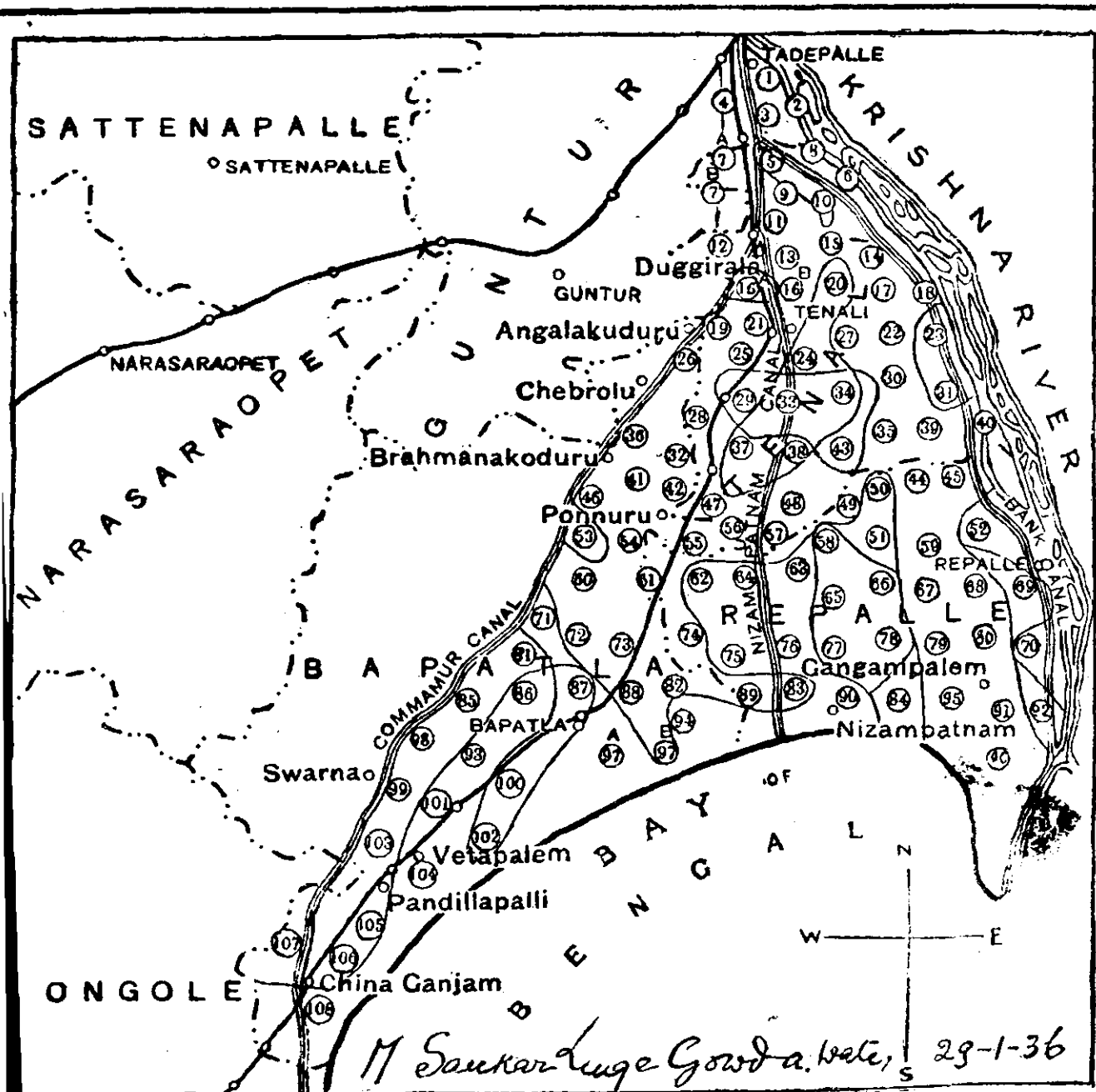
river.

| Reference.   | Where situated ?                                |
|--|---|
| <i>Six Portions :—</i>                                   |   |
| (I) 23 and 31 on the bank of the Krishna river ...       | } In Tenali Taluk                               |
| (II) 33 and 34 ...                                       |   |
| (III) 52 ; (IV) 70 on the bank of the Krishna river ...  | } In Repalle Taluk                              |
| (V) 58 ; 65 ; 66 ; 77 and 78 ...                         |   |
| (VI) 87 ; 100 and 102 ...                                | In Bapatla Taluk                                |
| <i>Nine Portions :—</i>                                  |   |
| (I) 5 and 10 (II) 20 and 24 ...                          | } In Tenali Taluk                               |
| (III) 37 and 38 ...                                      |   |
| (IV) 69 (V) 92 on the bank of the Krishna river ...      | } In Repalle Taluk                              |
| (VI) 50 and 51 (VII) 62 ; 64 ; 63 ; 75 ; 76 ; and 90 ... |   |
| (III) 94 ; 97A ; 108 ; 104 ; 101 ; 93 and 86 ...         | } In Bapatla Taluk                              |
| (IX) 53 ...  |   |
| <i>Five Portions :—</i>                                  |   |
| (I) 16 (II) 29 (III) 43 ...                              | In Tenali Taluk                                 |
| (IV) 84 ...  | In Repalle Taluk                                |
| (V) 71 ...   | In Bapatla Taluk                                |
| the rest of the portions ...                             | } In Guntur, Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla Taluks |

**Gatur Estate, Krishna District, Madras Presidency.**

MAP No. 2—Soil Survey Map of Guntur Delta irrigated under Krishna river.

(Prepared by Mr. W. H. Harrison, M.Sc.)



| Group No.                                 | Reference.   | Where situated ?             |   |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| A.  | <i>Six Portions :—</i>                                 |                              |   |
| Requires both potash and phosphoric acid. | (I) 23 and 31 on the bank of the Krishna river ...     | } In Tenali Taluk            |   |
|   | (II) 33 and 34 ...                                     |                              |   |
|   | (III) 52; (IV) 70 on the bank of the Krishna river ... | } In Repalle Taluk           |   |
|   | (V) 58; 65; 66; 77 and 78 ...                          |                              |   |
|   | (VI) 87; 100 and 102 ...                               | In Bapatla Taluk             |   |
|   | B.   | <i>Nine Portions :—</i>      |   |
| Is deficient in phosphoric acid.          | (I) 5 and 10 (II) 20 and 24 ...                        | } In Tenali Taluk            |   |
|   | (III) 37 and 38 ...                                    |                              |   |
|   | (IV) 69 (V) 92 on the bank of the Krishna river ...    | } In Repalle Taluk           |   |
|   | (VI) 50 and 51 (VII) 62; 64; 63; 75; 76; and 90 ...    |                              |   |
|   | (VIII) 94; 97A; 108; 104; 101; 93 and 86 ...           |                              |   |
|   | (IX) 53 ...  | In Bapatla Taluk             |   |
|   | C.   | <i>Five Portions :—</i>      |   |
|   | Is deficient in potash                                 | (I) 16 (II) 29 (III) 43 ...  | In Tenali Taluk                                 |
|   |  | (IV) 84 ...                  | In Repalle Taluk                                |
| (V) 71 ...                                |  | In Bapatla Taluk             |   |
| D.  |  |                              |   |
| No manure is required                     |  | The rest of the portions ... | } In Guntur, Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla Taluks |

This Block has been patronized by the Hon. Mr. V. Ranga Naikulu Naidu. Member, Council of State and Zemindar of Katur Estate, Krishna District, Madras Presidency.



48. The analytical results of the soil survey of the Guntur Delta in extenso are given in Appendix No. 3 annexed.

49. The average sale value of land of the whole delta from 1886 to 1935 has been calculated below :—

TABLE No. 16.

(a) DRY \* (Value in Rs.)

| Class of lands.     | 1886—1890. | 1896—1900. | 1906—1910. | 1916—1920. | 1921—1929. | 1930—1935. | 50 years' Average. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Alluvial ...        | 70'5       | 196'5      | 341'66     | 550        | 831'5      | 415'5      | 400'943            |
| Red ...             | 130'5      | 109'5      | 226'5      | 250        | 437'5      | 219        | 228'83             |
| Sandy and rocky ... | 47'66      | 100        | 124        | 232'5      | 406'85     | 203'5      | 185'751            |

(b) WET † (Value in Rs.)

|                     |      |       |       |     |        |       |        |
|---------------------|------|-------|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------|
| Alluvial ...        | 131  | 362'5 | 407   | 972 | 1684'6 | 842'3 | 733'23 |
| Red ...             | 85'3 | 155'3 | 266'5 | 590 | 1032'5 | 516   | 440'93 |
| Sandy and rocky ... | 41   | 106   | 200'5 | 375 | 656    | 327'5 | 284'3  |

(c) GARDEN ‡ (Value in Rs.)

|                     |     |     |      |      |      |     |       |
|---------------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-------|
| Alluvial ...        | 250 | 446 | 1215 | 1500 | 1500 | 750 | 943'5 |
| Red ...             | 110 | 267 | ...  | ...  | ...  | ... | 188'5 |
| Sandy and rocky ... | 314 | 208 | 30   | 60   | 105  | 53  | 128'3 |

\* Vide—Appendix No. 4 (a); † Vide—Appendix No. 4 (b)

‡ Vide—Appendix No. 4 (c).

(2) *Guntur Upland.*

50. The general character of the rest of the District is a flat open plain of black cotton soil and it is called "Upland" country. Scarcity of good drinking water is felt in several villages in the uplands and in the Guntur taluk. This is especially the case with the town of Guntur and Narasaraopet, and lack of drinking water is a chronic complaint in these places. The draught is always felt first in the upland portion of the district especially in the Vinukonda and Palnad taluks and the western portions of Narasaraopet and Sattenapalli taluk, where the soil is red and rocky and where the crops ' would not yield half of the normal outturn, fixed by the Government, unless there is good rainfall at short intervals.'§ There are wells having independent ayacuts and supplementing recognised sources irrigating to an extent of 15,320 acres.\* The wells in the upland country are deep and contain very insufficient supply of water. There are 330 (268 Government and 62 private) minor irrigation tanks with an ayacut of about 15,902 acres† and the irrigation under them cannot be said to be

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§ *Vide*—S. A. G., Ed. 1924.

\* *Vide*—Line 6 in cols. 5 (a) and 5 (b) in Appendix No. 3 in S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Line 6 in col. 4 in Appendix No. 3 in S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

protected even in ordinary years. In the uplands, the staple food crops are Cholan, Varagu and Cumbu in the order named. The practice of sowing pulse mixed with cereals is common. At the end of the month of August and in the early part of September Cholan and Cumbu are grown in dry lands and Paddy in wet lands under tanks. If the season is favourable the dry crops yield a good return. In years of deficient rainfall, the garden crops are raised under wells or doruvus, especially Ragi in sandy tracts. The crops grown are generally classified under three heads, *viz.* :—

- (i) Punasa or early crops, such as Cumbu, Giddajonna (cholan) and Korra which are sown with the first rains in June and July.
- (ii) Paddy, Cholan and Cotton are grown between July and September.
- (iii) The Paira or latter crops consisting of Varagu, Ragi, Chillies, Tobacco, Horsegram and other pulses which are sown in November.

51. The total area assessed by the Survey Authorities during the first Resettlement of 1904 to 1907 in the Guntur upland is 1,835,098 (1,816, 805



dry and 18,293 wet) acres; and the acreage rates fixed by them is shown below :—

TABLE No. 17.

## (a) Dry Lands \*

| Class of lands. | Acreage rates.  | Area in acres. | Percentage to the total area. |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| I ...           | Rs. 6 to 8      | ...            | ...                           |
| II ...          | " 3-2 to 5-10   | 85,255         | 4.68 per cent                 |
| III ...         | " 2 to 3        | 465,455        | 25.82 "                       |
| IV ...          | " 1-8 to 1-14   | 559,292        | 30.8 "                        |
| V ...           | " 1 to 1-4      | 479,828        | 26.4 "                        |
| VI ...          | As. 4 to 14 As. | 226,975        | 12.3 "                        |
|                 | Total ...       | 1,816,805      | 100 per cent                  |

## (b) Wet Lands †

| Class of lands. | Acreage rates.   | Area in acres. | Percentage to the total area. |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| I ...           | Rs. 10.8 to 12.8 | ...            | ...                           |
| II ...          | " 7 to 9.6       | 8,433          | 46.5                          |
| III ...         | " 4 to 6         | 9,216          | 50.3                          |
| IV ...          | " 2-8 to 3.12    | 644            | 3.2                           |
|                 | Total ...        | 18,293         | 100%                          |

\* Calculated from Part I in Statement No. XI in page 14 in volume 2, C. D. G., Ed. 1906

† Calculated from Part I in Statement No. XI in page 16 in volume 2, G. D. G., Ed. 1906.

52. The average sale value of the land of the Upland taluks from 1886 to 1935 has been calculated below :—

TABLE No. 18,  
(a) Dry \* (Value in Rs.)

| Class of lands. | 1886—1890 | 1896—1900 | 1906—1910 | 1916—1920 | 1921—1929 | 1930—1935 | 50 years' Average. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| I ...           | 128·5     | 231·75    | 127·2     | 288       | 504       | 251·8     | 255·21             |
| II ...          | 29        | 136·2     | 88·28     | 178·43    | 312·35    | 156·1     | 150·06             |
| III ...         | 35        | 59·66     | 84·66     | 109·8     | 192       | 96        | 96·19              |

(b) Wet † (Value in Rs.)

| Class of lands. | 1886 to 1890. | 1896 to 1900. | 1906 to 1910. | 1916 to 1920. | 1921 to 1929. | 1930 to 1935. | 50 years' Average. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| I               | 44            | 662·5         | 174·75        | 443·75        | 776·5         | 388·25        | 414·96             |
| II              | 177·6         | 88·4          | 117·66        | 229           | 399·75        | 195·83        | 202·04             |
| III             | 169           | 76·6          | 75            | 302·66        | 529·5         | 264·66        | 236·24             |

(c) Garden ‡ (Value in Rs.)

| Class of lands. | 1886 to 1890. | 1896 to 1900. | 1906 to 1910. | 1916 to 1920. | 1921 to 1929. | 1930 to 1935. | 50 years' Average. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| I               | 11            | 90            | ...           | ...           | ...           | ...           | 50·5               |
| II              | 76            | 290·5         | 67            | 121           | 211·7         | 105           | 145·37             |
| III             | 188           | 238·3         | 154           | ...           | ...           | ...           | 196·7              |

\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 4 (d).

† *Vide*—Appendix No. 4 (e).

‡ *Vide*—Appendix No. 4 (f).

53. The following comparative table shows the 50 years' (1836-1935) average sale value of all classes of lands in the Delta and Upland areas :—

TABLE No. 19.

| Class of lands. | Average rate per acre in rupees. |         | Difference between the cols. 2 and 3. |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
|                 | Delta.                           | Upland. |                                       |
| 1               | 2                                | 3       | 4                                     |
| Dry ...         | 272                              | 167     | 105                                   |
| Wet ...         | 486                              | 284     | 202                                   |
| Garden ...      | 420                              | 130     | 290                                   |

54. The dry, wet and garden lands in the delta area are greater in sale value by 62 per cent, 71 per cent and 221 per cent respectively than that of those in the uplands.

### Section 9.

#### Severe Famines.

55. Between November 1790 and November 1792, there was a serious dearth in this district and numerous deaths occurred from starvation. In the year 1832-34, the famine known as the "GUNTUR FAMINE" occurred. It lasted for 20 months and was extremely severe. This was caused by the deficient rainfall of the South-West-monsoon and almost total failure of the North-East-monsoon of 1832. In the year 1876-

78 (Dhatu year) all the taluks of Guntur district were affected from famine and this was very serious. And again in 1892 famine occurred (Famine of Nandana Year) all the villages were affected seriously and thousands of families left the country for good. An anicut was constructed across the river Kistna and there has been no actual famine in the deltaic area since then. But some distress was felt in the year 1897; and also the year 1899-1900 was a very bad one. The distress which was evidently due to the failure of the monsoon was felt in *fasli* 1314 (1909 *i.e.*, in the Kilaka year) in the upland taluks only. Again a distress was felt in most of the villages of Palnad, Vinukonda, Narasaraopet and Sattenapalli taluks in *fasli* 1330 (1920 A.D.).

56. There is a Scheme called '**Kistna Reservoir Project**' which is for the impounding of 163,586 millions of cubic feet of water in the Kistna river at Pulichinta about 40 miles above the Bezwada Anicut wherewith to increase irrigation by 292,000 acres from the existing canals of Kistna delta and by 610,000 acres from a new upland channel in a hitherto unirrigated tract to the west of the delta. The investigation of the project has been completed. 'As the upland taluks are situated in the **famine zone** the distress is felt

amongst the ryots whenever the rains fail\*.' Therefore, this Reservoir is absolutely necessary. But the ryots living in the upland taluks of Guntur and Kistna Districts are afraid of very low prices of paddy on account of import of rice from Siam and Burma and also of high water-rates to be levied by the Government. On my tour in these districts a National Choudary was singing as follows:—

హిల్సన్ ఏమంటాడు; బిడ్లు బిడ్డంటాడు.

What does Mr. Hilson say?

He says, 'Don't want paddy.'

### Section 10.

#### Acreeage per head of Population.

57. The density of population per sq. mile in each taluk is shown below:—

TABLE No. 20.

| Taluks.                   | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ongole ...                | 283  | 282  | 311  | 328  | 339  |
| Repalle } ...             | 346  | 447  | 414  | 445  | 518  |
| Tenali }                  |      |      | 673  | 746  | 870  |
| Bapatla ...               | 268  | 314  | 352  | 380  | 434  |
| Guntur ...                | 334  | 401  | 462  | 510  | 593  |
| Sattenapalli ...          | 194  | 224  | 258  | 264  | 306  |
| Narsaraopet ...           | 220  | 237  | 273  | 296  | 331  |
| Vinukonda ...             | 128  | 128  | 146  | 156  | 162  |
| Palnad ...                | 133  | 147  | 155  | 151  | 161  |
| Average for the District. | 232  | 260  | 296  | 316  | 354  |

\* *Vide*—S. A. G., Ed. 1908; 1913 & 1924.

58. The Table No. 20 shows that the density of population is continually increasing and the present density of population is 354 per square mile, and this is 50 per cent higher than that in 1891. The present real density of population of the district excluding forests is  $(2,035,660 \div 5,015) 406$ .

59. It is happy to note that the population is increasing continually in the district. Now, let us examine from the following table whether the acreage under cultivation per head of total population is also increasing :—

TABLE No. 21.

| Year.     | Population. | Area cropped in acres. | Acreage per head of population. |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
|           |             |                        | ac. cts.                        |
| 1891-1892 | 1,316,204   | 1,824,056              | 1-39                            |
| 1900-1901 | 1,490,635   | 1,959,377              | 1-31                            |
| 1910-1911 | 1,697,551   | 2,052,972              | 1-21                            |
| 1920-1921 | 1,809,574   | 2,011,860              | 1-11                            |
| 1930-1931 | 2,035,660   | 2,124,878              | 1-07                            |
| 1934-1935 | 2,135,660 * | 2,100,723              | 0-98                            |

60. It is regrettable to note that the acreage per head of population is decreasing and the present acreage is decreased by 30 per cent from the *per capita* acreage of 1891-92. The decrease being inevitable the only solution is to increase the acreage yield. But in the upland taluks the

\* Calculated according to Birth and Death registers.

yield is not increasing as the 61 years' average rainfall has gone down by 9 per cent from the 34 years' average rainfall. The people living in the upland taluks are in the poorest condition, because the population is increasing without increasing the acreage yield. To assert this fact I quote the observation of Sir N. E. Marjoribanks, I.C.S., Director of Land Records in 1908 and retired Governor of Madras :—

“The Condition of the ryots in the uplands is not good, especially in Narsaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnad, where indebtedness is more or less chronic.”\*

## Section 11.

### Value of Landed Properties.

61. Out of 2,717,108 acres which are fit for cultivation, 2,498,517 acres are under occupation according to the accounts of 1934-35.

62. The non-official members of the Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of Madras in the year 1929) have given the

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\* Vide—Page 139, S. A. G., Ed. 1908.

following table estimating the value of landed properties:—

TABLE No. 22.

| Name of District.      | No. of ryots. | Extent in acres. |        | Total value of the property in Rs. |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
|                        |               | Dry.             | Wet.   |                                    |
| 1. Kistna* ...         | 1,334         | 4,913            | 6,863  | 8,363,205                          |
| 2. West-Godavari † ... | 2,886         | 8,607            | 16,288 | 18,318,176                         |
| 3. East-Godavari ‡ ... | 2,606         | 1,934            | 7,094  | 10,124,003                         |
| Total ...              | 6,826         | 15,454           | 30,245 | 36,805,384                         |

63. In the above table we see that 15,454 dry acres and 30,245 wet acres have a total value of Rs. 36,805,384; now taking 3 dry acres to be equal to one wet acre the total extent comes to 35,396 (30,245 plus 5,151) wet acres. So the value of one wet acre comes to Rs. 1,040. From the above data the total value of all lands in the Guntur District is calculated below:—

- (1) Guntur Delta contains 221,241 dry acres and 331,852 of wet acres under canals (3 dry—one wet). This will be equal to 405,599 wet acres in all.

\* Cols. 32 to 35 page 60 in Appendix No. 20 (1) Vol. 3 of M. E. E. C. R. (1929).

† Cols. 32 to 35 in page 64 in Appendix No. 20 (2), Vol. 3 of M. E. E. C. R. (1929).

‡ Cols. 32 to 35 in page 66 in Appendix No. 20 (3), Vol. 3 of M. E. E. C. R. (1929).



- (2) Guntur upland contains 1,881,976 dry acres of lands in three classes, 500,000 acres 1st class, 800,000 acres 2nd class and 581,976 acres 3rd class—in 1st class 5 dry=1 wet, in 2nd class 8 dry=1 wet and in 3rd class 12 dry=1 wet and also 63,448 wet acres (2 upland wet acres is equal to one delta wet acre). This will come to nearly 280,230 wet acres in all.
- (3) Hence the total value of lands in the Guntur District is Rs. 713,262,160 (421,822,960 rupees, the value of delta lands and 291,439,200, the value of uplands.)

64. Let us also calculate the total value by using the Registration figures:—

The average value per acre of best wet land in the depression period, (1930—35) in the delta is Rs. 842. According to this rate the total value of all the lands in the Guntur District will (by multiplying the 685,829 delta wet acres which are equalised to the value of all the lands in the Guntur District by Rs. 842) be Rs. 577,468,018.

65. As the two figures, arrived at by using the data of the Madras Economic Enquiry Committee and the Registration figures of the Guntur District differ considerably, let me estimate the real value of the landed properties according to

the local market rates prevalent in different economic divisions :—

TABLE No. 23.

| Class of lands.                    | Area in acres. | Local market rate per acre. | Amount in Rs. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Under canals :—                    |                |                             |               |
| I                                  | 20,000         | 1,500*                      | 30,000,000    |
| II                                 | 20,000         | 1,000*                      | 20,000,000    |
| III                                | 60,000         | 800*                        | 48,000,000    |
| IV                                 | 100,000        | 600                         | 60,000,000    |
| V                                  | 131,852        | 400                         | 52,740,800    |
| Under tanks and Spring channels :— |                |                             |               |
| I                                  | 5,000          | 1,000*                      | 5,000,000     |
| II                                 | 13,000         | 600                         | 7,800,000     |
| III                                | 30,128         | 300                         | 9,038,400     |
| Under wells :—                     |                |                             |               |
| I                                  | 3,320          | 1,000*                      | 3,320,000     |
| II                                 | 5,000          | 600*                        | 3,000,000     |
| III                                | 7,000          | 300                         | 2,100,000     |
| Dry lands :—                       |                |                             |               |
| I                                  | 50,000         | 500*                        | 25,000,000    |
| II                                 | 100,000        | 300*                        | 30,000,000    |
| III                                | 150,000        | 200*                        | 30,000,000    |
| IV                                 | 200,000        | 100                         | 20,000,000    |
| V                                  | 300,000        | 80                          | 24,000,000    |
| VI                                 | 300,000        | 60                          | 18,000,000    |
| VII                                | 500,000        | 40                          | 20,000,000    |
| VIII                               | 200,000        | 20                          | 4,000,000     |
| IX                                 | 303,217        | 10                          | 3,032,170     |
| Total.                             | 2,498,517      | Total.                      | 415,031,370   |

\* *Vide*—para 67 of this book.

66. Lands marked (\*) in the table No. 23 are owned largely by rich men, who have bought them by court sales in these days of depression and they generally do not undersell these lands but they won't get a loan even 30 per cent of the present values in the Land Mortgage Banks, if they are in need of money.

67. From the Table No. 23 we see that the present total value of all the lands of the Guntur District estimated by using the data of the local market rates prevalent in different economic divisions of the district is  $41\frac{1}{2}$  crores of rupees and this figure, also differs considerably from those arrived at by using the data of both the Registration figures and the figures of the Madras Economic Enquiry Committee.

68. Now it is a puzzle to the reader of this book to judge for himself which of those figures is genuine. I, for myself, am of opinion that the Madras Economic Enquiry Committee thought that reduction of land revenue might be effected by having a high estimate of the indebtedness of the country and that they might have purposely over-estimated the value of lands on that score.

69. Now let us come to the Registration figures. During the Depression period people were given to understand that the Land Mortgage

Banks would be started to relieve the greater indebtedness of the country, so the people thought that if the bonds were to be registered at a higher value, they could get a greater percentage of loan from the Bank. Hence I am convinced that the documents are purposely registered at a higher value.

70. Now that I have criticised the figures arrived at from the data supplied by the Madras Economic Enquiry Committee and the Registration, the reader would naturally be curious to know how I defend the genuineness of the figures arrived at by me. Now for a moment let us think of this ; there is in America a public garden having an area of nearly 3,500 Sq. miles. Supposing the Government wants to acquire all the lands of the Guntur District for such a purpose, what do you think the award (or remuneration) which the people expect to receive at the hands of the Government will be ? If the Government gives 41 crores of rupees according to my estimate, I and you must feel glad ; it is enough. But I believe the Government will under estimate it, I am sure the Government is not prepared to award even 41½ crores. So one can easily see that the estimate given by me is both modest, real and genuine.

**Section 12.**  
**Agricultural Production.**

71. The following table shows the actual area under crops in different periods and the normal area fixed by the Government (*Vide*—Appendix No. 5):—

TABLE No. 24.

| Name of crops.                              | In acres. |           |           | Normal area. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|   | 1926-27.  | 1930-31.  | 1934-35.  |              |
| Food crops ...                              | 1,642,839 | 1,731,234 | 1,710,446 | 1,696,560    |
| Oil seeds ...                               | 141,164   | 332,622   | 220,044   | 311,180      |
| Fibres ...                                  | 181,793   | 145,069   | 108,313   | 128,000      |
| Non Food crops ...                          | 68,998    | 70,141    | 124,619   | 94,480       |
| Fodder crops ...                            | 186,589   | 163,457   | 206,072   | 187,000      |
| Area cropped ...                            | 2,221,383 | 2,442,523 | 2,369,494 | 2,417,220    |
| Area sown more than once.                   | 253,577   | 317,645   | 268,771   | 313,000      |
| Net area cropped ...                        | 1,967,806 | 2,124,878 | 2,100,723 | 2,104,220    |
| Population*                                 | 1,909,574 | 2,035,660 | 2,135,660 | 2,135,660    |
| Net area cropped per head of population ... | 1'03      | 1'04      | 98 cents  | 99 cents     |

72. From the above table one can see that the area cropped in the year 1934-35 is decreased by nearly one per cent when compared to the area cropped in the year 1930-31 and further it is

\* These figures have been calculated following the facts contained in the Birth and Death registers of the Guntur District.

also less by  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent to the normal area fixed by the Government and this decrease is negligible. The total cultivable area available in the district is 2,717,108 acres including current fallows and the cultivable waste other than fallow. The population of the district was 1,316,204 in the year 1891 and now the population was increased by 719,456 within a period of 40 years. Granting that the same population would be increased by the same figure within a period of 40 years the present cultivable area would suffice to the level of the population of the Guntur District and there will be no danger of over-population in the district till 1971 A. D. If the present normal yield is increased at least by an extent of 25 per cent, I am sure the district can even protect the people to an extent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions and this population figure might be reached in the early part of the next century.

73. The British Government always fixes the acreage rate on land on the basis of a certain proportion of the gross or net produce of the food crops raised on the land. This system was first introduced by **Raja Todar Mal**, the Prime Minister under Akbar, abolishing the old system of assessing different rates on different crops raised on lands with an intention to increase the taxable capacity of the agriculturists, who are

compelled to bear the indirect taxation of the country. The same principle was followed by the East India Company and showed to the public that their collection of land-revenue was much lower than the amount collected by the Mahamadan Rulers.\* The present system is 50 per cent of the net produce or 20 per cent of the gross produce on land; and this share is called the "Half Rental Rule", which was accepted by Mr. R. C. Dutt when the Customs revenue was only a few crores of rupees.

74. Now let us find out the production of the district on the basis of the production of food crops to ascertain their 'Half-Rental-Share.' The normal area fixed by the Government is 2,104,220 acres; of which 331,852 acres under Kistna Anicut canals and 40,683 acres under tanks, wells and spring channels are irrigated and the rest 1,731,685 acres are unirrigated. This cultivated area has been classified into four main divisions adjusting the area according to Economic divisions of the district as shown in Table No. 25 :—

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\* Sir Stanley Reed says in the 'Indian Year Book' that Aurangzeb was collecting 2 times the present land-revenue of British India in a much smaller Empire.

TABLE No. 25.

| Particulars of area,   | Remarks.                                |
|--|---|
| (1) 331,852 acres under canals.                              | are artificially protected from famine. |
| (2) (a) 40,683 acres under tanks, wells and spring channels. | } are less liable to famine.            |
| (b) 519,505 dry acres ...                                    |   |
| (3) 692,675 dry acres ...                                    | are liable to famine.                   |
| (4) 519,505 dry acres ...                                    | are very liable to famine.              |

75. In this district 25 per cent—Paddy under canals and 25 per cent—Cholam, 20 per cent—Cumbu and 30 per cent—other cereals are usually grown. The normal yield per acre of all kinds of soils has been fixed by the Government of Madras in raw pounds (lbs.) accordingly :—

|                    |     |  |
|--------------------|-----|--|
| (1) Paddy          | ... | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,800 \text{ lbs. per acre under canals.} \\ 1,100 \text{ lbs. per acre under other sources.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| (2) Cholam         | ... |  |
| (3) Cumbu          | ... | 630 lbs. per acre unirrigated.   |
| (4) Other cereals. | ... | 500 lbs. per acre unirrigated.   |



76. Now let us find out the total normal yield of the district :—

TABLE No. 26.

| Name of crops. | Economic division. | Area in acres. | Normal yield per acre in raw lbs. | Total yield in raw lbs. |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Paddy          | S.F.F.             | 331,852        | 1,800                             | 597,333,600             |
|                | L.L.F.             | 40,683         | 1,100                             | 44,751,300              |
| Cholam         | L.L.F.             | 312,000        | 630                               | 196,560,000             |
|                | L.F.               | 346,000        |                                   | 217,980,000             |
|                | V.F.               | 208,000        |                                   | 131,040,000             |
| Cumbu          | L.L.F.             | 104,000        | 600                               | 65,520,000              |
|                | L.F.               | 173,000        |                                   | 108,990,000             |
|                | V.L.F.             | 156,000        |                                   | 98,280,000              |
| Others         | L.L.F.             | 103,505        | 500                               | 51,752,500              |
|                | L.F.               | 173,675        |                                   | 86,837,500              |
|                | V.L.F.             | 155,505        |                                   | 77,752,500              |
| Total ...      |                    | 2,104,220      | Total ...                         | 1,676,797,400           |

*Note* :—S. F. F. = Safe from famine ; L. L. F. = Less liable to famine ; L. F. = Liable to famine ; V. L. F. = Very liable to famine.

77. The Government are giving a reduction from 6 to 25 per cent for bad seasons. Following their own principles let us find out the actual yield of the District :—

TABLE No. 27.

| Name of crops. | Economic divisions. | Normal yield in raw lbs. | Percentage of deduction | How much has been deducted. | Actual yield in raw lbs. |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Paddy ...      | S.F.F.              | 597,333,600              | 10 p. c.                | 59,733,360                  | 537,600,240              |
|                | L.L.F.              | 44,751,300               | 15 ..                   | 6,712,695                   | 38,038,605               |
| Cholam...      | L.L.F.              | 196,560,000              | 15 ..                   | 29,484,000                  | 167,076,000              |
|                | L.F.                | 217,980,000              | 20 ..                   | 43,596,000                  | 174,384,000              |
|                | V.L.F.              | 131,040,000              | 25 ..                   | 32,760,000                  | 98,280,000               |
| Cumbu ...      | L.L.F.              | 65,520,000               | 15 ..                   | 9,828,000                   | 55,692,000               |
|                | L.F.                | 108,990,000              | 20 ..                   | 21,798,000                  | 87,192,000               |
|                | V.L.F.              | 98,280,000               | 25 ..                   | 24,570,000                  | 73,710,000               |
| Others ...     | L.L.F.              | 51,752,500               | 15 ..                   | 7,762,875                   | 43,989,625               |
|                | L.F.                | 86,837,500               | 20 ..                   | 17,367,500                  | 69,470,000               |
|                | V.L.F.              | 77,752,500               | 25 ..                   | 19,438,125                  | 58,314,375               |
| Total ...      |                     | 1,676,797,400            | Total ...               | 273,050,555                 | 1,403,746,845            |

*Note*:—S. F. F. = Safe from famine; L. L. F. = Less liable to famine; L. F. = Liable to famine; V. L. F. = Very liable to famine.

78. From the above table one can see that the total normal raw yield of the country according to the basis of food crop production is 1,676,797,400 raw lbs.; and the actual yield is 1,403,746,845 raw lbs. after a deduction of 273,050,555 raw lbs. for bad seasons. The deduction works out 16 per cent of the total normal yield.

79. Out of the actual raw yield of 1,403,746,845 lbs., the yield of different crops has been classified in the Table No. 28 to find out the real weight of the grain in dry condition:—

TABLE No. 28.

| Name of crops. | Actual raw yield in lbs. | Percentage of deduction.* | How much is deducted. | Net yield in lbs. in dry condition. |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                |                          |                           | lbs.                  | lbs.                                |
| Paddy ...      | 575,638,845              | 40 p. c.                  | 230,255,538           | 345,383,307                         |
| Cholam ...     | 439,740,000              | 15 "                      | 65,961,000            | 373,779,000                         |
| Cumbu ...      | 216,594,000              | 20 "                      | 43,318,800            | 173,275,200                         |
| Others ...     | 171,774,000              | 25 "                      | 42,943,500            | 128,830,500                         |
| Total ...      | 1,403,746,845            | Total ...                 | 382,478,838           | 1,021,268,007                       |

N.B.—[One wet acre yields 926 lbs. of rice (not paddy) in dry condition and one dry acre yields 390 lbs. of dry corn on an average.]

80. From the above table we can see that the total net yield in dry condition in the Guntur District is 1,021,268,007 lbs. Now the value has been calculated below taking the average prices of the two years 1934 and 1935:—(83 lbs. equals one Imperial Maund).

TABLE No. 29.

| Name of grains. | Net yield of grains without husk in Imperial Maund. | Price per Imperial Maund in Rs.† | Value in Rs. |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Rice ...        | 4,161,245   | 2 14 0                           | 11,963,579   |
| Cholam ...      | 4,503,362   | 2 4 0                            | 10,132,564   |
| Cumbu ...       | 2,087,653   | 2 12 0                           | 5,741,045    |
| Others ...      | 1,552,174   | 2 4 0                            | 3,492,392    |
| Total ...       |   |                                  | 31,329,580   |

\* *Vide*—Foot Note under Appendix IX in page 7 of, S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Line 6 in Appendix No. 10, page 20 of S. C. R. M. Ed. 1935.

81. The following table shows the total produce of food crops in 1934-35 in the Guntur District estimated by the Government of Madras (*Vide*—Line 6 of Appendix No. 9 in para 17 of Season and Crop Report of Madras Presidency, Ed. 1935):—

TABLE No. 30.

| Name of crops.              | Actual area cultivated in acres. | Actual yield in tons. | Converted into lbs.  | Average yield per acre in lbs. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Paddy ...                   | 395,158                          | 316,700               | 709,408,000          | 1,542                          |
| Cholam ...                  | 417,890                          | 120,620               | 270,188,800          | 647                            |
| Cumbu ...                   | 199,160                          | 47,040                | 105,369,600          | 524                            |
| Ragi ...                    | 14,078                           | 7,940                 | 17,785,600           | 1,263                          |
| Korra ...                   | 73,285                           | 17,300                | 38,752,000           | 529                            |
| Varaga ...                  | 4,722                            | 1,520                 | 3,404,800            | 721                            |
| Samai ...                   | 979                              | 190                   | 425,600              | 435                            |
| Maize ...                   | 24,406                           | 8,410                 | 18,838,400           | 880                            |
| <b>Total food Crops ...</b> | <b>1,126,678</b>                 | <b>519,720</b>        | <b>1,164,172,800</b> | <b>1,033</b>                   |

82. The above table goes to prove that the actual average yield per acre (including Wet and Dry) is 1,033 lbs. as estimated by the Government of Madras; but my estimate comes to (1,403,746,845 lbs. ÷ 2,104,220 acres) 667 lbs. and this is 35½ per cent lower than the figures worked out by the Government. Let us examine now which figure is correct. The Government have admitted that the seasonal conditions in the year 1934-35 (*Vide*—

Appendix No. 9 in the Season and Crop Report, Ed. 1935) were very favourable and they have compared the yield of 1934-35 with the normal yield taken as 100 as shown below :—

|       |      |     |        |      |     |
|-------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|
| Paddy | .... | 105 | Cholam | .... | 102 |
| Cumbu | .... | 83  | Ragi   | .... | 92  |
| Korra | .... | 88  | Varaga | .... | 103 |
| Samai | .... | 85  | Maize  | .... | 80  |

83. The total rainfall in the year 1934-35 was not only short by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to the 51 years' average rainfall but also was short by 73 per cent and 47 per cent especially in the months of May and August respectively. If the rainfall fails in May the sowing of early crops must have to be postponed and the failure of rainfall in August dries up the standing crops considerably. Under these circumstances it is wrong on the part of an Agricultural Economist to estimate the yield to be more than the normal during the particular year. One can now see that my estimate is correct and logical and my figure is lower as I have given proper deductions for bad seasons according to economic divisions of the country.

84. According to my estimate the average income per wet acre (delta and upland) is (11,963,579 rupees  $\div$  372,535 acres) Rs. 32.2-0 and per dry acre (delta and upland) is (19,366,001

rupees ÷ 1,731,685 acres) Rs. 11-4-0 on the basis of food crops. The survey authorities will generally do not value the cost of hay as they do not deduct the item of depreciation on cattle and implements towards the cost of cultivation. The Government of Madras have estimated in the depression period (1930-31), the value of the food and industrial crops raised on 4,573,000 acres receiving state irrigation, at nearly 223,300,000 rupees, *i.e.*, nearly Rs. 50 per irrigated acre if the industrial crops are 20% to the total cropped irrigated area. In the Guntur Delta the percentage of industrial crops to total crops is only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and therefore, my estimate works out at Rs. 32-2 and it is correct. I wonder how Madras Economic Enquiry Committee have estimated at Rs. 64 per delta wet acre on the basis of paddy in the depression period, *i.e.*, in 1930.

### Section 13.

#### Taxable Balance on Land.

85. Indian Economists have recently discussed a new theory whether the land revenue is a 'tax or rent'. Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, has already replied to the Indians that it is a 'rent' and not a 'tax' and he has already issued to the Government of India that they should demand on each class of land

'a full, fair, and equitable rent.'\* There is no good of wasting time to discuss this point, which is purely of an academical interest. We shall discuss what 'a full, fair and equitable rent' is. The Taxation Enquiry Committee is of opinion that "a full, fair and equitable rent" is the "Economic Rent," *i.e.*, 25 per cent of the net produce or the *annual value* of the land. As the Government have not accepted the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Committee there is no good, for the time being, of wasting our lungs in the Council Hall to change the present system of "Half-Rental-Rule". The only way for us is to show whether they are violating their own present policy.

86. The principles of the present British Ryotwari system in fixing the acreage rates are:—

- (1) Finding out the normal yield of the land;
- (2) Allowing a deduction of 6 to 25 per cent for bad seasons;
- (3) Converting of grains with husk into grains without husk giving a deduction of 40 per cent for Paddy, 15 per cent for Cholam, 20 per cent for Cumbu and Korra, 45 per cent for Samai, 40 per cent for Varagu and Maize and 20 per cent for pulses;

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\* *Vide*—Foot-note marked (t) in page 41, I. E. C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935.

- (4) Determining the value of the yield of the crops with the average harvest prices of 20 non-famine years prevailing in principal markets ;
- (5) Granting a deduction of 22 per cent for wet and 28 per cent for dry grains for cartage and merchants' profits (*vide*—Para 3 cl. 5 of the Proceeding of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 92, Press, dated 11th July 1934) ;
- (6) Following Dr. Buchanan (1907 A.D.) who has given a deduction of 46 per cent for a field of poor quality or 28 per cent for a field of best quality of the gross produce as the cost of cultivation ; (*Vide*—Journey of Madras)
- (7) After finding out the net yield from the gross normal yield by going through the above mentioned six operations, fixing the land tax or rent including cesses at 50 per cent of the net yield, which is called the "Half-Rental-Rule."

87. Applying the first four principles mentioned in para 86, I have found out the actual gross value of crops of the Guntur District on the basis of the harvest prices of the Depression period fixed by the Collector of Guntur District.

88. Applying the principles as per item Nos. 5 and 6 mentioned in para 86, now let us find out the net value of the crops from the actual gross value of Rs. 31,329,580\* :—

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*Vide*—Table No. 29 in page 54 of this book.



TABLE No. 31.

| Items.  | Rupees<br>(nearly). |
|---|---------------------|
| (5) Deduction for cartage and Merchants' Profit :—                                  |                     |
| (a) 22 per cent for wet, <i>i.e.</i> , 22 per cent of Rs. 11,963,579 ...            | 2,640,000           |
| (b) 28 per cent for dry, <i>i.e.</i> , 28 per cent of Rs. 19,366,301 ...            | 5,420,000           |
| (6) Cost of Cultivation :—  |                     |
| (a) 28 per cent for wet lands, <i>i.e.</i> , 28 per cent of Rs. 11,963,579 ...      | 3,360,000           |
| (b) 37 per cent for Middling lands, <i>i.e.</i> , 37 per cent of Rs. 12,000,000 ... | 4,440,000           |
| (c) 46 per cent for bad lands, <i>i.e.</i> , 46 per cent of 7,366,301 ...           | 3,404,000           |
| Total ...   | 19,264,000          |

89. Hence the net value of the crops is (31,329,580—19,264,000) Rs. 12,065,580 ; half of Rs 12,065,580, *i.e.*, Rs 6,032,790 should be the amount required by the British Government as land-rent or land-tax.

90. The total demand of land revenue including cesses was Rs. 6,385,509 in the year 1930-31 that is, the people paid Rs. 352,719 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent more than they are entitled to pay ; again in the year 1933-34 the people paid Rs. 6,554,775 as land revenue including cesses, *i.e.*, they paid Rs. 522,985 more or nearly 8 per cent

more than what they are bound to pay. Hence **The Government of Madras are violating their own principles of Settlement in Guntur District** during the depression period, if proper deductions are made for bad seasons, merchants' profits and cartage etc., according to Economic divisions.

### Section 14.

#### Rural Indebtedness in Guntur District.

91. I have made some observations regarding the question of rural indebtedness in the Introduction of my book 'Taxable Capacity of the British Indian Agriculturists.' I do not accept the figures of Mr. Satyanathan *as sound* since he has not found out the *relation between the agricultural wealth and debt*.\* The Madras Economic Enquiry Committee have estimated the debt per each family at Rs. 1,085 and further they say that nearly 92% of the total agricultural families have got debts.† Further they have come to the conclusion that the total debts is only 21 per cent of the total value of landed properties. ‡ The Economic Survey Officer of Cochin State has arrived at

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\* Paras 6-12 of Introduction of Vol. 2, I. E. C., Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Statement, in page 73 of Vol. 1, M. E. E. C.

‡ *Vide*—Appendices Nos. 20 (1), 20 (2) and 20 (3) in Vol. 3, M. E. E. C.

the figure of 16·4 per cent and his investigation made in the year 1935 is shown below :—

The village Pattancheri, in Chittur taluk (Cochin State) has an area of 5,569 acres and a population of 6,604, density being 759 to the square mile. The total assets of the 1,542 families in the village, *according to the current low prices*, are valued at Rs. 15 lakhs. The land-owning classes own as much as 68 per cent of the total assets while the tenant classes own 12·6 per cent of the assets. The total indebtedness of the village is Rs. 2·45 lakhs equivalent to 16·4 per cent of the total assets. If the debt is compared to the assets *according to the value of Boom (Post-War) Period*, the percentage will be not more than 10.

92. The average debt per indebted family has been estimated by different persons in different parts as shown below :—

TABLE No. 32.

| By whom?                                | Where ?  | How much ? |
|---|--|------------|
|   |  | Rs.        |
| Prof. K. Iyengar ...                    | Malkapur, Raichoor Dt.<br>Hyderabad State.                                   | 353        |
| Madras Economic En-<br>quiry Committee. | Average of 85 villages in<br>Kistna, Godavari West<br>and Godavari East Dts. | 1,085      |
| By the author of this<br>book.          | Holulu Block (4 Villages)<br>Bellary, Dt. Madras.                            | 697        |
|   | Guttal Block (6 villages)<br>Dharvar, Dt. Bombay.                            | 474        |
|   | Harihar Block (16 villages)<br>Mysore State.                                 | 874        |
|   |  |            |

93. Neither the average of these figures mentioned in the Table No. 32 nor the figures of each group of villages can give a definite data to find out the actual total indebtedness of the country. Under these circumstances, I have to estimate the rural indebtedness of the Guntur District.

94. The value of landed properties of the Guntur District is Rs. 41½ crores.\* The following points are certain :—

- (1) All the lands are not mortgaged in any country.
- (2) All the agricultural families have not contracted debts.
- (3) At the most, 40 per cent of the total occupied area are mortgaged.
- (4) At the most, 60 per cent of the total agricultural families have incurred debts.
- (5) No money lender will advance more than 50 per cent of the total value of the properties.
- (6) Banks and Co-operative Societies always advance 33 per cent of the value.

95. Applying the general principles contained in the previous paragraph, the agricultural

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\* *Vide*—Table No. 23 of this book.

debts of the Guntur District has been calculated below :—

*1st method :—*

(a) 40 per cent of the total area =  $\frac{2}{5}$  of 685,829 delta wet acres (which have been equalised to the value of all the lands) = 274,332.

(b) The value of 274,332 as per local market rates = Rs. 170,000,000.

(c) 50% of Rs. 170 million = Rs. 85 millions.

*2nd method :—*

(a) 60 per cent of agricultural families. =  $(\frac{3}{5}$  of 126,000) = 75,600.

Debt per family estimated by Madras Economic Enquiry Committee = Rs. 1,085 in round figures

Total debts = Rs. 82 millions  
(75,600  $\times$  1,085)

*3rd method :*

16 per cent of the total value =  $(\frac{1}{6}$  of 42 crores *i.e.*, of landed properties is the Rs. 70 millions. total debt.

96. The average of the figures of above mentioned 3 methods is Rs. 8 crores in round figures and it can be taken as a safe figure, because the total debts are Rs. 13 crores in the Cauvery Delta, where there are 1,172,100 acres of wet lands and 600,000 acres of dry lands.\*

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\* *Vide*—Pages 161-162 in I. E. C., Ed. 1935.

## Section 15.

**Taxable capacity of the Guntur Agriculturists.**

97. The terms 'Taxable Balance on the income of land' and 'Taxable capacity of the agriculturist' have been defined below\* :—

(a) **Taxable Balance on the income of land** is the gross value of the agricultural produce minus (1) the exact cost of production, (2) the indirect taxes and contribution towards the services rendered by the government borne by himself and his family members who are old and minors and (3) the required quantity of food to be allotted for 3 members (including himself) per unit of 'plough land,' which means 'as much land as one team can plough in a year.'

(b) **Taxable Capacity of the agriculturist** is the 'Taxable balance on the income of land,' if he owns lands; and how much percentage is to be taken as 'King's equitable share' has to be determined according to the needs of the expenditure of the State; and the 'King's equitable share' should be the 'Economic Rent', which means 'the rent relating to the science that treats of the development of the means and methods of living well for the family and the individual.'

98. In the previous Section No. 12 dealing with the agricultural production of the Guntur district, the value of agricultural production has been found out on the basis of food crops in order to ascertain the '**Half-Rental-Share**.' Now, let us find out the real value of all the crops.

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\* *Vide*—Para 70 in Introduction I.E.C., Vol. 2., Ed. 1935.

99. The value of the normal area under different crops is calculated below for the Depression period:—

TABLE No. 33.

| Name of crops.                                       | Normal Area in acres. | Outturn P. A. = per acre.        | Total Value in Rs. |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Paddy ...  | 399,600               | Rs. 33 P.A.*                     | 13,186,800         |
| Other food grains ...                                | 1,072,580             | Rs. 12 P.A.*                     | 12,870,960         |
| Pulses ...   | 100,370               | Rs. 15 P.A.*                     | 1,505,550          |
| Food grains  | 1,572,550             | Total value                      | 27,563,310         |
| Condiments and spices.                               | 105,900               | Rs. 50 P.A.*                     | 5,295,000          |
| Sugar ...  | 3,800                 | Rs. 200 P.A.†                    | 760,000            |
| Fruits and vegetables...                             | 13,570                | Rs. 30 P.A.‡                     | 407,100            |
| Ground-nut ...                                       | 276,000               | Rs. 25 P.A.†                     | 6,900,000          |
| Other oilseeds ...                                   | 35,180                | Rs. 20 P.A.*                     | 703,600            |
| Cotton lint ...                                      | 86,000                | Rs. 20 P.A.†                     | 1,720,000          |
|  |                       | (5,160,000 lbs. ‡)               |                    |
| Bombay Hemp ...                                      | 13,000                | Rs. 20 P.A.§                     | 260,000            |
| Indigo and Dyes ...                                  | 450                   | (7,200 lbs. ‡) Rs. 100 P.A.§     | 45,000             |
| Tobacco ...  | 92,000                | Rs. 100 P.A.*                    | 9,200,000          |
|  |                       | (156,352,000 lbs. of dry leaf) ‡ |                    |
| Industrial crops                                     | 625,900               | Total value                      | 25,290,700         |
| Fodder crops including paddy and other dry crops ... | 1,701,180             | Rs. 5-8 P.A.†                    | 9,356,49           |
| Total area   | 2,198,950             | Grand Total value                | 62,210,500         |

\* Estimated by me. † Estimated by the Andhra Professors of Economics. ‡ Estimated by the Government of Madras. § Information obtained from the ryots in Guntur District.

100. Hence the total value of agricultural production is nearly 62 millions of rupees based

on the normal area and outturn and the prices of depression periods. Allowing a fair deduction of 25 per cent for bad seasons we get Rs. 46½ millions as the net gross value of agricultural production.

101. There are in this district 126,000 ploughs\* with 269,000 cultivators † (249,000 owner cultivators and 20,000 tenant cultivators). These cultivators are expected to till the normal area with the help of 274,000 (135,000 males and 139,000 females) agricultural labourers. The net gross agricultural income per plough is Rs. 370 ( $46,500,000 \div 126,000$ ), the debt per plough is Rs. 635 ( $80,000,000 \div 126,000$ ) and the taxation per plough is (Land revenue Rs. 6,554,775  $\div$  126,000) Rs. 52. Hence the proportion of gross income taken as land-revenue is 14 per cent excluding the cost of lifting the water from wells.

One plough on an average :—

(a) tills—

(1) 16 acres of dry land (rain fed);

(2) 2½ acres of wet land (under canals, and tanks);

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\* *Vide*— Line 6, in Cols. No. 31 and 32 in Appendix No. XIII of S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.

† This figure has been calculated for the year 1935.



(3)  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre dry land (under wells);

Total—Nineteen acres\* (2,498,517 acres under occupation  $\div$  1260,000) under all sources.

*N. B.*—[R. Cecil Wood Esq., M.A., (*Madras Agricultural Department*) has calculated that one plough tills on an average 6.66 acres of land in his book 'Agricultural Facts and Figures', Ed. 1928. If his figures are correct, the figures of Season and Crop Report prepared by the Revenue Board must be wrong. Whose figures are correct. If both are correct, the year of 1926-27 must be a famine year. But the rainfall figures, shown in the Meteorological Reports, are favourable. (*Vide*—P. 202 of Wood's Book) ].

(b) gets an income—

(1) Grows—6,372 lbs. of food crops (345,383,307 lbs. of rice † and 457,450,000 lbs. of dry grains ‡ divided by 126,000 ploughs).

(2) Earns Rs. 150 from industrial crops.§

102. Madras Economic Enquiry Committee estimate that "the food consumption required per

\* *Vide*—Para 61 of this book.

† *Vide*—Table No. 28 of this book.

‡ 1,172,950 dry acres  $\times$  390 lbs. per acre (*Vide*—*N. B.* under Table No. 28.)

§ (25,290,700 minus  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 25,290,700) = 19,000,000  $\div$  126,000 (*Vide*—Table No. 33).

family of 5 members is 20 bags of 72 Madras measures or 864 lbs. per head of population." \* This is too much. 'For a hard worker in India 800 lbs. of dry grains and pulses per annum are required' † There are 630,000 persons in 126,000 actual cultivator families at 5 persons per family. Each family requires on an average 3,500 lbs. of corn. If we deduct 3,500 lbs. for consumption, each owner cultivator's family has got a surplus of:—

- (1) 2,872 lbs. of rice (*not paddy*).
- (2) Cash Rs. 150 from industrial crops.
- and (3) Hay to feed the cattle.

The following comparative table shows the gross income and taxation per plough in different cotton soil tracts:—

TABLE No. 34.

| No. | Name of Places.   | Income per plough from. |                       | Taxation per plough. |
|-----|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|     |   | Food crops in lbs.      | Industrial crops. Rs. | Rs.                  |
| 1   | Guntur District (Madras) ...                            | 6,372§                  | 150                   | 52                   |
| 2   | Holalu Block (4 villages)<br>Bellary District (Madras). | ‡2,918                  | 111                   | 24                   |
| 3   | Guttal Block (6 villages)<br>Dharwar Dist. (Bombay).    | ‡5,022                  | 194                   | 32                   |
| 4   | Harihar Block (16 villages)<br>Mysore State. ...        | ‡3,897                  | 103                   | 26                   |
| 5   | Coimbatore Dist. (Madras).                              | 2,707§                  | 72                    | 16                   |

\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 34 (b) in M. E. E. C., Vol. 3, pages 134-150. † *Vide*—Page 94 in I. E. C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935.

§ 42% is rice (Not paddy). ‡ dry grains. § 16% is rice (not paddy). (Which country is better?)

103. Out of the amount of Rs. 265 (Rs. 115, the cost of surplus rice and Rs. 150, the value of industrial crops), each agricultural family (owner cultivator) holding one plough has to adjust the budget accordingly:—

TABLE No. 35.

| Particulars.  | Expenditure<br>in Rs. |
|---|-----------------------|
| (1) Interest on Rs. 630 at 10% interest (average) ...   | 63-0-0                |
| (2) Indirect taxation at Rs. 4 per capita for 5 members ...   | 20-0-0                |
| (3) Cost of cultivation for practical ryots only:—*   |                       |
| (a) To irrigate $\frac{1}{2}$ acre under well at Rs. 32 per acre ...  | 8-0-0                 |
| (b) At Rs. 10 per acre of commercial crop for $3\frac{1}{2}$ unirrigated acres (including cotton and oil seeds) ... | 32-0-0                |
| (c) At Rs. 9 per acre of paddy crop of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres (including the cost of seed) ...                        | 25-0-0                |
| (d) At Rs. 30 per acre of Tobacco for $\frac{3}{4}$ unirrigated acre ...  | 22-0-0                |
| (e) At Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per acre of food crop for 12 dry acres (including the cost of seed) ...                   | 40-0-0                |
| (f) Implements including carts ...  | 10-0-0                |
| (4) Land Revenue including cesses ...   | 52-0-0                |
| (5) Clothing at Rs. 3 per capita for 5 members ...  | 15-0-0                |
| (6) Cost of salt for 5 members in Guntur District only. ...   | 3-0-0                 |
| Total ...   | 290-0-0               |

\* Compare Appendix No. 9.

The Table No. 35 clearly goes to prove that there is a deficit of Rs. 25 in the budget. In order to balance, he is compelled to sell food stuffs, which he has kept for his consumption.

104. There are 20 thousand tenant cultivator families with a total population of 80 thousand. They also get a gross income per each plough as shown below :—

(a) grows 6,372 lbs. of food crops

(b) earns cash Rs. 150 from industrial crops and (c) hay to feed the cattle.

Out of this gross income, he has to give away not less than half of the gross income derived from food and industrial crops. Out of his net gross income he has to adjust the budget as shown below :—

TABLE No. 36.

| Particulars,  | Expenditure. |
|---|--------------|
|   | Rs. A. P.    |
| (1) Indirect taxation at Rs. 2 per capita for 4 members ... | 8 0 0        |
| (2) Cost of cultivation ...                                 | 137 0 0      |
| (3) Clothing at Rs. 2 per capita for 4 members ...          | 8 0 0        |
| (4) Cost of salt for his family members ...                 | 2 0 0        |
| Total ...   | 155 0 0      |

The tenant cultivators give away nearly 80 per cent of the gross income and quietly depend upon landlords and money-lenders till the next harvest comes.

105. The landlord gets an income of Rs.  $[(370-54, \text{ the cost of hay}) \times \frac{1}{2}]$  158 per plough; out of which he has to pay Rs. 52 towards land revenue; according to this calculation landlord pays 33 per cent to the government which is lower by 17 per cent to the '**Half-Rental-Share.**'

106. This is the condition of the practical agriculturists and Ryotwari big land-holders, who live in Guntur District, which has been considered to be one of the best food producing districts in the Madras Presidency. Somehow or other the poor agriculturists and landlords who have run into debts are passing days and nights in these days of depression and within a course of few years their lands will be taken away by money-lenders. I had been to Nidabarol Village (in Bapatla Taluk), where Prof. N. G. Ranga Choudary, M.L.A., lives, and he owns about 30 acres of wet lands and he himself takes 75 per cent of the gross produce from his tenants and makes conferences to abolish the Zemindari System differing from the views of Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad. He is accepting purses in the conferences. Why ?

Perhaps to drive the cattle (illiterates) to graze in the barren fields. (*Vide*—paras 81-83 in Introduction in I. E. C., Vol. 2.)

### Section 16.

#### Incidence of Land-Revenue in Guntur Delta.

107. The incidence of land-revenue per acre irrigated under Kistna Anicut in Guntur Delta ranges from period to period as shown below (*Vide*—Appendix No. 6 annexed):—

TABLE No. 37.

| Year.   | Area cropped in acres. | Demand in rupees. | Incidence per acre. |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1890—91 | 196,638                | 1,134,814         | 5 12 4              |
| 1900—01 | 215,292                | 1,289,111         | 5 15 10             |
| 1910—11 | 288,999                | 2,397,740         | 8 4 9               |
| 1920—21 | 298,795                | 2,910,602         | 9 11 10             |

The above table clearly goes to prove that the incidence of land-revenue of 1920-21 is 70 per cent more than that of 1890-91.

108. Though the average incidence of land-revenue shows that there is only an increase of 70 per cent, yet the incidence of land-revenue in different taluks of Guntur delta area differs considerably as shown in the next table No. 38 :—

TABLE No. 38,

| Names of Taluks. | Incidence of land-revenue per acre in rupees. |          |         |         | Percentage of difference. |
|------------------|---|----------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
|                  | 1890-91                                       | 1900-01  | 1910-11 | 1920-21 | from 1890-91 to 1920-21   |
| Tenali ...       | { 5-10-5                                      | 6-6-11 } | 10-11-4 | 10-6-0  | + 82½ %                   |
| Repalle ...      |   |          | 6-0-3   | 4-11-11 | - 16½ %                   |
| Bapatla ...      | 6-0-10  | 5-4-4    | 7-8-11  | 14-9-10 | + 141½ %                  |
| Guntur ...       | 5-6-4   | *1-6-5   | 9-4-0   | 5-0-2   | - 7 %                     |
| Ongole ...       | 4-0-0   | 5-0-0    | 5-0-4   | 8-4-6   | + 106½ %                  |

\* This is doubtful.

109. Though the principle of Settlement is that the incidence of land-revenue should never be increased more than 33½ per cent within a period of 30 years, yet the incidence of land revenue in Tenali, Ongole and Bapatla taluks has been increased by 82 per cent, 106 per cent and 141 per cent respectively. This clearly goes to prove that the Government have violated their own principles.

110. In the Madras Legislative Council meeting dated 8th August 1935, Mr. P. V. Krishiah Choudry, M. L. C., has given a *responsible statement* that the incidence of land revenue per acre is Rs. 8-8-10 in Guntur District, where the wet lands under tanks is only 10 per cent (331,852 acres under canals and 38,429 under tanks) to the total irrigated area. Mr. P. V. Choudry's statement is *incorrect* and he compares his Delta with that of the Cauvery Delta. The people of Guntur Deltaic area cannot grumble on the ground that the

incidence of land revenue of the Cauvery Delta is lower than the incidence of Guntur Delta. Guntur Delta cannot be compared with that of Cauvery Delta, where :—

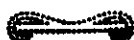
- (1) the incidence per acre is Rs. 7-11-7,\*
- (2) the drainage system is miserable,
- (3) the soil is not so fertile as that of Guntur Delta,
- (4) the manurial crop is not grown,
- and (5) the estimated yield fixed by the Government is 12 per cent less than the estimated yield of Guntur Delta.†

111. The present incidence of land-revenue is 7-14-2. (Vide—Appendix No. 7) and it is 37 per cent higher than the incidence of 1890-91. Hence the Government are taking 4 per cent more what they are entitled to take. People can request the Government for a **permanent reduction of 4 per cent only**. Mr. Chowdry is spoiling the case of poor ryots by over exaggerating the facts, though Mr. N. G. Iyengar, C.I.E., 2nd Member, Board of Revenue, has warned the agitators in general.

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\* *Vide*—Item No. 3 in Foot-note in page 151, I. E. C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935.

† *Vide*—Lines 6 and 19 in Col. No. 3 of Appendix No. VIII in S. C. R. M., Ed. 1935.







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TEN APPENDICES

REFERRED TO

IN THE CHAPTER No. 1.

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## APPENDIX No. 1.

Showing the population of taluks by Religion and  
Literacy in the Guntur District.

*(a) Brahmins.*

| Name of Taluks.  | Number of persons. |          | Number Literate. |          |
|------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                  | Males.             | Females. | Males.           | Females. |
| Bapatla ...      | 6,761              | 7,288    | 4,884            | 1,572    |
| Guntur ...       | 7,163              | 7,073    | 5,365            | 1,832    |
| Narasaraopet ... | 4,119              | 4,321    | 2,631            | 598      |
| Ongole ...       | 5,608              | 6,193    | 3,647            | 606      |
| Palnad ...       | 2,155              | 2,463    | 1,126            | 191      |
| Repalle ...      | 3,677              | 3,774    | 1,854            | 811      |
| Sattenapalle ... | 2,579              | 2,843    | 1,806            | 307      |
| Tenali ...       | 7,503              | 7,944    | 5,048            | 1,007    |
| Vinukonda ...    | 1,239              | 1,312    | 831              | 115      |
| Total ...        | 40,804             | 43,211   | 27,192           | 7,039    |

*(b) Non-Brahmins.*

|                  |         |         |        |       |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| Bapatla ...      | 105,354 | 102,809 | 16,268 | 1,185 |
| Guntur ...       | 99,013  | 94,913  | 13,812 | 1,488 |
| Narasaraopet ... | 81,938  | 79,573  | 8,570  | 624   |
| Ongole ...       | 99,348  | 98,718  | 10,236 | 799   |
| Palnad ...       | 59,035  | 59,820  | 5,520  | 248   |
| Repalle ...      | 63,921  | 63,067  | 7,507  | 1,057 |
| Sattenapalli ... | 72,018  | 69,502  | 6,379  | 251   |
| Tenali ...       | 85,339  | 82,569  | 15,259 | 4,153 |
| Vinukonda ...    | 38,244  | 37,416  | 2,185  | 92    |
| Total ...        | 704,210 | 688,387 | 85,736 | 9,897 |

APPENDIX No. 1—*Contd.*

Showing the population of taluks by Religion and Literacy in the Guntur District.

(c) *Depressed Classes.*

| Name of Taluks.  | Number of persons. |          | Number Literate. |          |
|------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                  | Males.             | Females. | Males.           | Females. |
| Bapatla ...      | 10,707             | 10,574   | 213              | 13       |
| Guntur ...       | 11,057             | 11,598   | 241              | 11       |
| Narasaraopet ... | 6,600              | 6,457    | 144              | 6        |
| Ongole ...       | 16,739             | 16,304   | 308              | 32       |
| Palnad ...       | 5,006              | 5,299    | 112              | 10       |
| Repalle ...      | 9,569              | 9,135    | 150              | 10       |
| Sattenapalle ... | 7,743              | 7,747    | 118              | 11       |
| Tenali ...       | 12,220             | 11,609   | 345              | 77       |
| Vinukonda ...    | 2,420              | 2,438    | 59               | 6        |
| Total ...        | 82,061             | 81,161   | 1,690            | 176      |

(d) *Jains.*

|                  |     |     |     |     |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bapatla ...      | 44  | 50  | 3   | 3   |
| Guntur ...       | 57  | 6   | 44  | ... |
| Narasaraopet ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ongole ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palnad ...       | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Repalle ...      | 16  | ... | 12  | ... |
| Sattenapalle ... | 2   | ... | 2   | ... |
| Tenali ...       | 138 | 21  | 42  | 1   |
| Vinukonda ...    | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ...        | 257 | 77  | 103 | 4   |

APPENDIX No. 1—*Contd.*

Showing the population of taluks by Religion and Literacy in the Guntur District.

*(e) Muslims.*

| Name of Taluks.  | Number of persons. |          | Number Literate. |          |
|------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                  | Males.             | Females. | Males.           | Females. |
| Bapatla ...      | 10,610             | 9,658    | 1,318            | 113      |
| Guntur ...       | 15,800             | 14,557   | 1,852            | 263      |
| Narasaraopet ... | 12,128             | 11,709   | 927              | 76       |
| Ongole ...       | 5,578              | 5,398    | 588              | 29       |
| Palnad ...       | 7,258              | 7,143    | 477              | 71       |
| Repalle ...      | 5,507              | 5,363    | 733              | 150      |
| Sattenapalle ... | 12,668             | 12,184   | 509              | 122      |
| Tenali ...       | 7,945              | 7,372    | 911              | 118      |
| Vinukonda ...    | 3,462              | 3,306    | 327              | 13       |
| Total ...        | 80,956             | 76,690   | 7,642            | 955      |

*(f) Christians.*

|                  |         |         |       |       |
|------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Bapatla ...      | 18,283  | 16,729  | 1,679 | 411   |
| Guntur ...       | 18,122  | 18,436  | 1,483 | 1,055 |
| Narasaraopet ... | 15,280  | 15,136  | 949   | 401   |
| Ongole ...       | 12,134  | 11,966  | 1,055 | 623   |
| Palnad ...       | 9,915   | 9,876   | 588   | 256   |
| Repalle ...      | 7,627   | 7,168   | 405   | 231   |
| Sattenapalle ... | 14,545  | 14,052  | 1,007 | 341   |
| Tenali ...       | 17,423  | 16,538  | 1,131 | 269   |
| Vinukonda ...    | 7,343   | 7,199   | 218   | 78    |
| Total ...        | 120,672 | 117,100 | 8,515 | 3,665 |

APPENDIX No. 1—Contd.

(g) Number of Literates by taluks according to age.

| Name of Taluks. | Aged 0-15. |          | Aged 15-20. |          | Aged 20 and over. |          | Literate in English. |          | Remarks.                               |
|-----------------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|--|
|                 | Males.     | Females. | Males.      | Females. | Males.            | Females. | Males.               | Females. |  |
| Bapatla ...     | 3,391      | 829      | 3,592       | 749      | 17,382            | 1,719    | 3,052                | 118      | M.F.<br>Buddhist 2 ...                 |
| Guntur ...      | 3,149      | 1,177    | 3,722       | 970      | 15,939            | 2,511    | 4,896                | 689      | Buddhist 3 3<br>Zoroas-<br>trian 10 10 |
| Narasaraopet .  | 1,937      | 434      | 1,843       | 355      | 9,441             | 916      | 1,177                | 84       |  |
| Ongole ...      | 2,093      | 551      | 2,011       | 402      | 11,730            | 1,136    | 1,619                | 110      |  |
| Palnad ...      | 842        | 191      | 1,032       | 134      | 5,949             | 451      | 464                  | 25       |  |
| Repalle ...     | 1,426      | 607      | 1,568       | 540      | 7,667             | 1,112    | 1,326                | 14       |  |
| Sattenapalle..  | 1,285      | 305      | 1,395       | 243      | 7,143             | 484      | 556                  | 70       | Buddhist 2 ...                         |
| Tenali ...      | 3,417      | 1,534    | 3,515       | 1,290    | 15,804            | 2,801    | 3,324                | 87       | Buddhist 3 3                           |
| Vinukonda ...   | 482        | 78       | 491         | 45       | 2,647             | 181      | 204                  | 9        |  |
| Total ...       | 18,022     | 5,706    | 19,169      | 4,728    | 93,702            | 11,311   | 16,618               | 1,206    |  |

## APPENDIX NO. 2.

Showing the population of Municipalities and important Towns in Guntur District.

| Towns.                     | Population. |           |           |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
|                            | 1931        | 1921      | 1911      |
| The whole district ...     | 2,035,660   | 1,809,574 | 1,697,551 |
| <i>Guntur Taluk.</i>       |             |           |           |
| Guntur* ...                | 65,179      | 48,184    | 40,529    |
| Mangalagiri ...            | 10,972      | 9,945     | 8,747     |
| <i>Sattenapalle Taluk.</i> |             |           |           |
| Sattenapalle ...           | 7,484       | 5,830     | 5,599     |
| <i>Narasaraopet Taluk.</i> |             |           |           |
| Chilakalurpet ...          | 5,864       | 11,150    | 10,907    |
| Narasaraopet* ...          | 15,403      | 11,308    | 8,743     |
| <i>Palnad Taluk.</i>       |             |           |           |
| Gurazala ...               | 5,582       | 5,130     | 5,201     |
| <i>Vinukonda Taluk.</i>    |             |           |           |
| Vinukonda ...              | 7,711       | 8,349     | 7,495     |
| <i>Bapatla Taluk.</i>      |             |           |           |
| Bapatla ...                | 13,343      | 10,501    | 10,973    |
| Chebrolu ...               | 10,576      | 9,461     | 9,115     |
| Chirala* ...               | 18,853      | 15,323    | 18,618    |
| Ponnuru ...                | 11,101      | 9,607     | 8,440     |
| Vetapalem ...              | 11,102      | 10,288    | 10,582    |
| <i>Ongole Taluk.</i>       |             |           |           |
| Addanki ...                | 9,150       | 8,485     | 8,358     |
| Alluri Kottapatnam ...     | 7,393       | 9,671     | 8,083     |
| Ongole* ...                | 16,672      | 14,276    | 13,286    |
| <i>Repalle Taluk.</i>      |             |           |           |
| Battiprolu ...             | 5,407       | 4,436     | 3,979     |
| Repalle ...                | 7,132       | 11,757    | 3,989     |
| <i>Tenali Taluk.</i>       |             |           |           |
| Kollipara ...              | 7,413       | 6,616     | 6,430     |
| Kolluru ...                | 7,448       | 6,215     | 5,999     |
| Tenali* ...                | 34,580      | 23,230    | 18,195    |

\* Represents a Municipal town.



### APPENDIX NO. 3.

Showing the analytical results of the soils in the Guntur Delta.

(Vide Map No. 2.)

| Name of village. | Number of sample. | % N. | % CaO. | % MgO. | Ratio % CaO/<br>% MgO. | % P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> . |             | % K <sub>2</sub> O. |             |
|------------------|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
|                  |                   |      |        |        |                        | Total.                            | Avail-able. | Total.              | Avail-able. |

#### *Guntur Taluk.*

|                |     |   |      |      |      |       |     |       |     |      |
|----------------|-----|---|------|------|------|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| Kolanukonda    | ... | 1 | '030 | 1'45 | 1'31 | 1/1'1 | '08 | '02   | '54 | '018 |
| Gundumeda      | ... | 2 | '043 | 2'81 | 1'35 | 1/2'1 | '09 | '039  | '27 | '011 |
| Ippatam        | ... | 3 | '056 | 1'48 | 0'58 | 1/2'5 | '08 | '066  | '28 | '016 |
| Atmakuru       | ... | 4 | '042 | 0'49 | 0'27 | 1/1'8 | '08 | '012  | '56 | '020 |
| Peddavadlapudi | ... | 5 | '040 | 3'20 | 0'35 | 1/9'1 | '09 | '0096 | '15 | '005 |

#### *Tenali Taluk.*

|                 |     |    |      |      |      |        |     |       |     |       |
|-----------------|-----|----|------|------|------|--------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| Peddakonduru    | ... | 6  | '028 | 1'48 | 0'16 | 1/5'2  | '10 | '020  | '33 | '0087 |
| Chiluvuru, N.W. | ... | 7a | '034 | 0'95 | 0'10 | 1/9'5  | '12 | '0395 | '30 | '010  |
| Chiluvuru, S.W. | ... | 7b | '039 | 0'94 | 0'20 | 1/4'7  | '11 | '0496 | '23 | '013  |
| Srungarapuram   | ... | 8  | '027 | 1'74 | 1'48 | 1/1'2  | '05 | '015  | '23 | '005  |
| Perakalapudi    | ... | 9  | '035 | 1'95 | 1'86 | 1/1'05 | '07 | '020  | '17 | '005  |
| Vallabhapuram   | ... | 10 | '036 | 3'56 | 2'12 | 1/1'7  | '07 | '009  | '42 | '007  |
| Duggirala       | ... | 11 | 050  | 3'72 | 2'09 | 1/1'7  | '08 | '014  | '22 | '011  |
| Kolakaluru      | ... | 12 | '041 | 4'1  | 1'40 | 1/2'9  | '08 | '016  | '30 | '006  |

|                   |     |     |      |      |      |        |      |       |      |       |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Chintalapudi      | ... | 13  | '022 | 1'56 | 1'00 | 1/1'1  | '05  | '019  | '14  | '007  |
| Pidaparru         | ... | 14  | '040 | 2'57 | 1'18 | 1/2'2  | '07  | '016  | '31  | '008  |
| Attota            | ... | 15  | '028 | 1'94 | 1'73 | 1/1'1  | '075 | '011  | '43  | '010  |
| Kathevaram, W.    | ... | 16a | '027 | 3'00 | '54  | 1/5'6  | '06  | '015  | '10  | '0033 |
| Kathevaram, E.    | ... | 16b | '023 | 2'75 | '64  | 1/4'3  | '05  | '010  | '34  | '0085 |
| Davuluru          | ... | 17  | '034 | 2'94 | 1'07 | 1/2'7  | '08  | '029  | '23  | '016  |
| Annavaram         | ... | 18  | '035 | 3'45 | '97  | 1/3'6  | '08  | '010  | '24  | '005  |
| Sangamjagarlamudi | ... | 19  | '063 | 1'79 | 1'38 | 1/1'3  | '08  | '011  | '33  | '006  |
| Burripalem        | ... | 20  | '034 | 2'94 | 1'02 | 1/2'9  | '06  | '007  | '42  | '007  |
| Tenali            | ... | 21  | '033 | 2'03 | 1'75 | 1/1'2  | '07  | '018  | '42  | '009  |
| Chadalavada       | ... | 22  | '029 | 2'78 | 1'32 | 1/2'1  | '09  | '013  | '45  | '007  |
| Ipuru             | ... | 23  | '022 | 4'13 | '74  | 1/5'6  | '07  | '006  | '22  | '002  |
| Chinaravuru       | ... | 24  | '028 | 1'80 | 0'91 | 1/2'0  | '05  | '009  | '20  | '005  |
| Edlapalle         | ... | 25  | '030 | 1'86 | 1'16 | 1/1'6  | '08  | '012  | '40  | '005  |
| Zampani           | ... | 27  | '043 | 2'08 | 1'47 | 1/2'0  | '075 | '013  | '10  | '010  |
| Vetapalem         | ... | 28  | '040 | 4'45 | 1'35 | 1/3'1  | '075 | '015  | '11  | '007  |
| Peddagadelavarru  | ... | 29  | '032 | 1'58 | 1'59 | 1/ '95 | '057 | '017  | '086 | '0016 |
| Vemuru            | ... | 30  | '052 | 1'31 | 1'83 | 1/ '73 | '05  | '020  | '095 | '0056 |
| Kolluru           | ... | 31  | '042 | 5'12 | 0'86 | 1/5'9  | '075 | '0083 | '20  | '0019 |
| Manduru           | ... | 33  | '041 | 1'50 | 1'50 | 1/1'0  | '06  | '0044 | '33  | ..    |
| Mulpuru           | ... | 34  | '039 | 2'56 | 0'98 | 1/2'6  | '06  | '0045 | '29  | '0039 |
| Chavali           | ... | 35  | '041 | 2'82 | 1'28 | 1/2'2  | '13  | '039  | '42  | '0076 |
| Modukuru          | ... | 37  | '032 | 2'81 | 1'00 | 1/2'8  | '07  | '0066 | '37  | '0050 |
| Koditadiparru     | ... | 38  | '013 | 1'12 | 1'06 | 1/1'05 | '04  | '009  | '30  | '0083 |
| Penumarru         | ... | 39  | '034 | 2'58 | 1'75 | 1/1'7  | '11  | '0274 | '48  | '0101 |
| Chinnapulivarru   | ... | 40  | '052 | 2'69 | 1'95 | 1/1'4  | '16  | '052  | '33  | '011  |
| Amartaluru        | ... | 43  | '032 | 1'40 | 0'77 | 1/1'8  | '05  | '021  | '33  | '0039 |

APPENDIX NO. 3—(Contd.)

Showing the analytical results of the soils in the Guntur Delta.

(Vide Map No. 2.)

| Name of village. | Number of sample. | % N. | % CaO. | % MgO. | Ratio<br>% CaO/<br>% MgO. | % P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> . |             | % K <sub>2</sub> O. |             |
|------------------|-------------------|------|--------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
|                  |                   |      |        |        |                           | Total.                            | Avail-able. | Total.              | Avail-able. |

Tenali Taluk—(Contd.)

|              |     |    |      |      |      |        |      |       |     |       |
|--------------|-----|----|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| Kondamudi    | ... | 47 | '036 | 1'56 | 1'59 | 1/1'97 | '031 | '011  | '35 | '0078 |
| Yelavarru    | ... | 48 | '026 | 1'76 | '53  | 1/1'1  | '05  | '021  | '41 | '0101 |
| Govada       | ... | 49 | '025 | 2'09 | 1'69 | 1/1'2  | '029 | '012  | '31 | '0072 |
| Inturu, S.W. | ... | 56 | '031 | 1'12 | 0'97 | 1/1'1  | '05  | '0164 | '24 | '0031 |
| Inturu, S.E. | ... | 57 | '059 | 2'71 | 1'08 | 1/2'5  | '22  | '104  | '58 | '015  |

Repalle Taluk.

|              |     |    |      |      |      |        |      |       |     |       |
|--------------|-----|----|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| Addepalle    | ... | 44 | '035 | 1'73 | 1'63 | 1/1'06 | '033 | '011  | '35 | '012  |
| Bhattiprolu  | ... | 45 | '044 | 3'22 | 0'79 | 1/4'1  | '08  | '027  | '31 | '0066 |
| Gudapalli    | ... | 50 | '056 | 2'65 | 1'07 | 1/2'5  | '06  | '0050 | '58 | '0081 |
| Kanagala     | ... | 51 | '041 | 2'27 | 1'32 | 1/1'7  | '051 | '003  | '23 | '0062 |
| Gorigepudi   | ... | 52 | '051 | 3'24 | 1'61 | 1/2'0  | '08  | '0071 | '25 | '0023 |
| Chintalapudi | ... | 55 | '040 | 1'84 | 1'24 | 1/1'5  | '088 | '021  | '27 | '0076 |
| Nadimpalle   | ... | 58 | '030 | 2'77 | 1'24 | 1/2'2  | '06  | '0058 | '43 | '0047 |

|                 |     |    |      |      |      |       |      |       |      |       |
|-----------------|-----|----|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Konetipuram     | ... | 59 | '046 | 2'02 | 1'37 | 1/1'5 | '12  | '0598 | '35  | '0070 |
| Jadavalli       | ... | 62 | '038 | 1'84 | '75  | 1/2'5 | '058 | '007  | '36  | '005  |
| Kavuru          | ... | 63 | '056 | 1'94 | 1'15 | 1/1'7 | '064 | '0065 | '59  | '016  |
| Rambhotlapalem  | ... | 64 | '037 | 1'90 | 1'42 | 1/1'3 | '06  | '0062 | '61  | '0159 |
| Arepalle        | ... | 65 | '030 | '77  | '63  | 1/1'2 | '03  | '0076 | '13  | '0008 |
| Dhulipudi       | ... | 66 | '026 | 0'55 | 0'37 | 1/1'5 | '02  | '0075 | '14  | '004  |
| Betapudi        | ... | 67 | '031 | 3'33 | 0'62 | 1/5'4 | '08  | '0108 | '35  | '0074 |
| Repalle         | ... | 68 | '048 | 2'36 | 0'56 | 1/4'2 | '11  | '0251 | '50  | '0093 |
| Penmudi         | ... | 69 | '032 | 2'17 | 1'46 | 1/1'5 | '04  | '0084 | '30  | '009  |
| Kamarazugedda   | ... | 70 | '031 | 2'94 | 1'66 | 1/1'8 | '07  | '0066 | '30  | '0023 |
| Yazali          | ... | 74 | '043 | 1'81 | 1'05 | 1/1'7 | '05  | '010  | '43  | '011  |
| Pitalavanipalem | ... | 75 | '026 | 0'45 | 0'34 | 1/1'3 | '016 | '0052 | '05  | '0058 |
| Siripudi        | ... | 76 | '020 | 0'57 | 0'48 | 1/1'2 | '024 | '003  | '14  | '0127 |
| Idupalle        | ... | 77 | '011 | 0'14 | 0'11 | 1/1'3 | '01  | '0017 | '03  | '0047 |
| Pallapatta      | ... | 78 | '021 | 0'28 | 0'28 | 1/1'0 | '016 | '002  | '06  | '0034 |
| Allaparru       | ... | 79 | '028 | 1'78 | 0'88 | 1/2'0 | '06  | '0118 | '28  | '011  |
| Singupalem      | ... | 80 | '060 | 4'08 | 1'55 | 1/2'6 | '106 | '023  | '42  | '015  |
| Buddam          | ... | 82 | '046 | 1'74 | 0'78 | 1/2'2 | '064 | '011  | '37  | '012  |
| Peddapalle      | ... | 83 | '011 | 0'59 | 0'47 | 1/1'3 | '04  | '0118 | '22  | '0198 |
| Kuchenapudi     | ... | 84 | '039 | 1'78 | 1'65 | 1/1'1 | '10  | '0146 | 1'00 | '0004 |
| Alluru          | ... | 89 | '039 | 0'99 | 0'52 | 1/1'9 | '039 | '016  | '84  | '015  |
| Amudalapalle    | ... | 90 | '021 | 0'29 | 0'61 | 1/ '5 | '065 | '0093 | '25  | '019  |
| Potumeraka      | ... | 91 | '033 | 2'60 | '85  | 1/1'4 | '08  | '0116 | '62  | '011  |
| Tsodayapalem    | ... | 92 | '029 | 3'78 | 2'07 | 1/1'8 | '076 | '0094 | '30  | '0077 |
| Adavuladivi     | ... | 95 | '061 | 1'06 | 1'44 | 1/ '7 | '089 | '016  | '86  | '022  |
| Gangadipalem    | ... | 96 | '036 | 3'04 | 2'00 | 1/1'5 | '073 | '013  | '33  | '0081 |

## APPENDIX NO. 3—(Contd.)

Showing the analytical results of the soils in the Guntur Delta.

(Vide Map No. 2.)

| Name of village.      | Number of sample. | % N. | % CaO. | % MgO. | Ratio<br>% CaO/<br>% MgO. | % P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> . |             | % K <sub>2</sub> O. |             |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------|--------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
|                       |                   |      |        |        |                           | Total.                            | Avail-able. | Total.              | Avail-able. |
| <i>Bapatla Taluk.</i> |                   |      |        |        |                           |                                   |             |                     |             |
| Penugudurupadu ...    | 26                | '060 | 1'44   | 1'16   | 1/1'2                     | '08                               | '028        | '24                 | '006        |
| Kottapalle ...        | 32                | '040 | 1'76   | 1'35   | 1/1'3                     | '08                               | '0107       | '32                 | '0074       |
| Brahmanakoduru ...    | 36                | '057 | 1'03   | 0'33   | 1/3'1                     | '09                               | '036        | '30                 | '005        |
| Pulaladiparru ...     | 41                | '034 | 1'73   | 1'42   | 1/1'2                     | '08                               | '019        | '27                 | '0088       |
| Aremanda ...          | 42                | '056 | 1'90   | 1'61   | 1/1'2                     | '048                              | '019        | '24                 | '011        |
| Mannava ...           | 46                | '034 | 2'80   | 0'88   | 1/3'2                     | '08                               | '0167       | '72                 | '0101       |
| Garikipadu ...        | 53                | '034 | 1'70   | 0'89   | 1/1'9                     | '018                              | '0085       | '25                 | '0081       |
| Vallabharavupalem ... | 54                | '035 | 2'08   | 1'02   | 1/2'1                     | '056                              | '0175       | '29                 | '0064       |
| Bodipalem ...         | 60                | '035 | 3'26   | 1'43   | 1/2'3                     | '09                               | '022        | 1'06                | '0136       |
| Nanduru ...           | 61                | '034 | 4'57   | 1'06   | 1/4'3                     | '11                               | '0291       | '48                 | '0078       |
| Appapuram ...         | 71                | '042 | 4'53   | 0'64   | 1/7'1                     | '10                               | '0122       | '94                 | '0027       |
| Pundla ...            | 72                | '037 | 1'26   | 0'67   | 1/1'9                     | '08                               | '012        | '61                 | '007        |
| Bhartipudi ...        | 73                | '032 | 1'98   | 0'67   | 1/3'0                     | '10                               | '035        | '94                 | '0159       |
| Bapatlacheruvu ...    | 81                | '036 | 3'81   | 2'43   | 1/1'6                     | '087                              | '019        | '82                 | '008        |
| Narasayapalem ...     | 85                | '046 | 2'02   | 0'92   | 1/2'2                     | '08                               | '0188       | 1'27                | '0116       |

|                 |     |     |      |      |      |        |      |       |      |       |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Kankatapalem    | ... | 86  | '052 | 1'56 | 0'67 | 1/2'3  | '058 | '0096 | '81  | '014  |
| Mulapalem       | ... | 87  | '061 | 1'67 | 1'76 | 1/ '95 | '05  | '0052 | '85  | ...   |
| Karlapalem      | ... | 88  | '013 | 1'21 | '49  | 1/2'5  | '044 | '010  | '52  | 019   |
| Murukondapadu   | ... | 93  | '047 | 2'17 | 1'06 | 1/2'0  | '06  | '0097 | 1'03 | '0097 |
| Ganapavaram     | ... | 94  | 031  | 1'82 | 1'07 | 1/1'7  | '05  | '0093 | 66   | '0147 |
| Perali          | ... | 97a | '020 | 0'37 | 0'47 | 1/7'9  | '02  | '0087 | '10  | '011  |
| Silamvallapalem | ... | 97b | '006 | 0'37 | 0'22 | 1/1'7  | '02  | '0115 | '03  | '0066 |
| Karamchedu      | ... | 98  | '056 | 3'00 | 2'11 | 1/1'4  | '08  | '028  | '37  | '0094 |
| Swarna          | ... | 99  | '050 | 1'74 | 0'38 | 1/4'6  | '08  | '0276 | '73  | '0116 |
| Ipurupalem      | ... | 100 | '061 | 0'16 | 0'16 | 1/1'0  | '06  | '0093 | '07  | '0027 |
| Perala          | ... | 101 | '042 | 0'70 | 0'58 | 1/ '2  | '03  | '0042 | 1'23 | '0174 |
| Chirala         | ... | 102 | '038 | 0'28 | 0'33 | 1/ '85 | '03  | '0026 | '05  | '0036 |
| Vetapalem       | ... | 103 | '053 | 0'37 | 1'09 | 1/ '34 | '04  | '0130 | 1 16 | '0115 |
| Pandilapalle    | ... | 104 | '012 | 0'44 | 1'04 | 1/ '4  | '05  | '007  | 1'00 | '030  |
| Kadavakuduru    | ... | 105 | '042 | 1'05 | 0'50 | 1/2'1  | '063 | '0144 | '96  | '0058 |
| Motupalle       | ... | 106 | '056 | 1'34 | 0'75 | 1/1'8  | '04  | '024  | '31  | '014  |
| Chinna Ganjam   | ... | 107 | '075 | 0'73 | 0'55 | 1/1'3  | '04  | '0215 | '45  | '0070 |
| Pedda Ganjam    | ... | 108 | '036 | 0'39 | 1'22 | 1/ '32 | '02  | '0093 | '53  | '0186 |

**APPENDIX No. 4.**

**Sale Value of Land in the Guntur District.**

*(a) Delta Dry.*

| Name of Taluks. | 1886—90. |       |       | 1896—1900. |       |     | 1906—1910.          |       |     |
|-----------------|----------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-----|---------------------|-------|-----|
|                 | I        | II    | III   | I          | II    | III | I                   | II    | III |
| Tenali ...      | 89       | 184   | 62    | 292        | 112   | 60  | { 350<br>462<br>213 | ...   | ... |
| Bapatla ...     | 52       | ...   | 35    | 101        | ...   | 40  |                     | 230   | 68  |
| Guntur ...      | ...      | 77    | 46    | ...        | 107   | 200 |                     | 223   | 180 |
| Average ...     | 70·5     | 130·5 | 47·66 | 196·5      | 109·5 | 100 | 341·66              | 226·5 | 124 |

| Name of Taluks. | 1916—20.            |     |       | 1921—29. |       |        | 1930—35. |     |       |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-----|-------|
|                 | I                   | II  | III   | I        | II    | III    | I        | II  | III   |
| Tenali ...      | { 600<br>800<br>250 | 400 | 80    | 1225     | 700   | 140    | 612      | 350 | 70    |
| Bapatla ...     |                     | 100 | 385   | 438      | 175   | 673·7  | 219      | 88  | 337   |
| Guntur ...      |                     | ... | ...   | ...      | ...   | ...    | ...      | ... | ...   |
| Average ...     | 550                 | 250 | 232·5 | 831·5    | 437·5 | 406·85 | 415·5    | 219 | 203·5 |

(b) Delta Wet.

| Name of Taluks. | 1886—90. |      |     | 1896—1900. |       |     | 1906—1910.          |       |       |
|-----------------|----------|------|-----|------------|-------|-----|---------------------|-------|-------|
|                 | I        | II   | III | I          | II    | III | I                   | II    | III   |
| Tenali ...      | 178      | 58   | 41  | 614        | 114   | 106 | { 465<br>301<br>533 | ...   | ...   |
| Bapatla ...     | 84       | 126  | ... | 111        | 183   | ... |                     | 160   | 162   |
| Guntur ...      | ...      | 72   | ... | ...        | 169   | ... | 329                 | ...   | 239   |
| Average ...     | 131      | 85.3 | 41  | 362.5      | 155.3 | 106 | 407                 | 266.5 | 200.5 |

| Name of Taluks. | 1916—20.       |      |     | 1921—29. |        |      | 1930—35. |     |       |
|-----------------|----------------|------|-----|----------|--------|------|----------|-----|-------|
| Tenali ...      | { 1000<br>1000 | ...  | ... | 1750     | 1015   | 175  | 875      | 507 | 87    |
| Bapatla ...     |                | 1000 | 580 | 100      | 1750   | 1050 | 1137     | 875 | 525   |
| Guntur ...      | 888            | ...  | ... | 1554     | ...    | ...  | 777      | ... | ...   |
| Average ...     | 972            | 590  | 375 | 1684.6   | 1032.5 | 656  | 842.3    | 516 | 327.5 |

N.B. :—I=Alluvial ; II=Red ; III=Sandy and Rocky.



APPENDIX No. 4—(Contd.)

(c) Delta Garden.

| Name of Taluks. | 1886—90. |     |     | 1896—1900. |     |     | 1906—1910. |     |     |
|-----------------|----------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----|
|                 | I        | II  | III | I          | II  | III | I          | II  | III |
| Tenali ...      | 250      | 110 | 133 | 446        | 267 | 208 | 1215       | ... | 30  |
| Bapatla ...     | ...      | ... | 495 | ...        | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... |
| Guntur ...      | ...      | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... |
| Average ...     | 250      | 110 | 314 | 446        | 267 | 208 | 1215       | ... | 30  |
| Name of Taluks. | 1916—20. |     |     | 1921—29.   |     |     | 1930—35.   |     |     |
| Tenali ...      | 1500     | ... | 60  | 1500       | ... | 105 | 750        | ... | 53  |
| Bapatla ...     | ...      | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... |
| Guntur ...      | ...      | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... | ...        | ... | ... |
| Average ...     | 1500     | ... | 60  | 1500       | ... | 105 | 750        | ... | 53  |

## (d) Upland Dry.

| Name of Taluks.  | 1886—1890. |     |     | 1896—1900. |       |       | 1906—1910. |       |       |
|------------------|------------|-----|-----|------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
|                  | I          | II  | III | I          | II    | III   | I          | II    | III   |
| Bapatla ...      | ...        | ... | 36  | ...        | ...   | 78    | ...        | 119   | ...   |
| Guntur ...       | 97         | 39  | 82  | 739        | 49    | 92    | 210        | 164   | 330   |
| Sattenapalli ... | ...        | ... | 28  | ...        | 500   | 45    | 136        | 58    | 28    |
| Narasaraopet ... | 339        | 32  | 39  | 70         | 58    | 86    | 140        | 127   | 62    |
| Vinukonda ...    | 30         | 20  | 5   | 19         | 31    | ...   | ...        | 29    | 21    |
| Palnad ...       | 48         | 25  | 20  | 99         | 43    | 17    | 75         | 49    | 22    |
| Ongole ...       | ...        | ... | ... | ...        | ...   | 40    | 75         | 72    | 45    |
| Average ...      | 128·5      | 29  | 35  | 231·75     | 136·2 | 59·66 | 127·2      | 88·28 | 84·66 |

| Name of Taluks.  | 1916—20. |        |       | 1921—29. |        |       | 1930—1935. |       |     |
|------------------|----------|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|------------|-------|-----|
|                  | I        | II     | III   | I        | II     | III   | I          | II    | III |
| Bapatla ...      | 370      | 205    | ...   | 648      | 359    | ...   | 324        | 179   | ... |
| Guntur ...       | 401      | 206    | 225   | 701·7    | 535·5  | 393·7 | 351        | 268   | 197 |
| Sattenapalli ... | 293      | 128    | 73    | 512·7    | 224    | 127·7 | 256        | 112   | 64  |
| Narasaraopet ... | 199      | 180    | ...   | 348      | 315    | ...   | 174        | 158   | ... |
| Vinukonda ...    | ...      | 116    | 40    | ...      | 203    | 70    | ...        | 101   | 35  |
| Palnad ...       | 252      | 150    | 102   | 441      | 263    | 178   | 220        | 131   | 86  |
| Ongole ...       | 213      | 164    | 109   | 372·7    | 287    | 190·7 | 186        | 144   | 95  |
| Average ...      | 288      | 178·43 | 109·8 | 504      | 312·35 | 192   | 251·8      | 156·1 | 96  |

N.B. :—I= Alluvial ; II= Red ; III= Sandy and Rocky.

APPENDIX No. 4—(Contd.)

(e) Upland Wet.

| Name of Taluks.  | 1886—90 |       |     | 1896—1900 |      |      | 1906—1910 |        |     |
|------------------|---------|-------|-----|-----------|------|------|-----------|--------|-----|
|                  | I       | II    | III | I         | II   | III  | I         | II     | III |
| Bapatla ...      | ...     | ...   | ... | ...       | ...  | ...  | ...       | ...    | ... |
| Guntur ...       | ...     | 309   | 169 | 1,274     | 166  | 95   | 323       | 375    | ... |
| Sattenapalli ... | ...     | ...   | ... | ...       | 40   | 52   | ...       | 37     | ... |
| Narasaraopet ... | ...     | 182   | ... | ...       | 110  | ...  | 159       | 106    | ... |
| Vinukonda ...    | ...     | ...   | ... | ...       | 53   | ...  | ...       | 45     | 81  |
| Palnad ...       | 44      | 42    | ... | 51        | 73   | ...  | 161       | 83     | 70  |
| Ongole ...       | ...     | ...   | ... | ...       | ...  | 83   | 56        | 60     | 74  |
| Average ...      | 44      | 177.6 | 169 | 662.5     | 88.4 | 76.6 | 174.75    | 117.66 | 75  |

| Name of Taluks.  | 1916—1920 |     |        | 1921—1929 |        |       | 1930—1935 |        |        |
|------------------|-----------|-----|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
|                  | I         | II  | III    | I         | II     | III   | I         | II     | III    |
| Bapatla ...      | ...       | ... | ...    | ...       | ...    | ...   | ...       | ...    | ...    |
| Guntur ...       | 603       | 425 | ...    | 1,055.2   | 743    | ...   | 528       | 372    | ...    |
| Sattenapalli ... | 441       | 95  | ...    | 771.7     | 166    | ...   | 386       | 83     | ...    |
| Narasaraopet ... | ...       | 215 | ...    | ...       | 372    | ...   | ...       | 186    | ...    |
| Vinukonda ...    | ...       | 194 | 500    | ...       | 339    | 875   | ...       | 169    | 437    |
| Palnad ...       | 520       | 278 | 215    | 910       | 486.5  | 376   | 455       | 243    | 188    |
| Ongole ...       | 211       | 167 | 193    | 369       | 292    | 338   | 184       | 146    | 169    |
| Average ...      | 443.75    | 229 | 302.66 | 776.5     | 399.75 | 529.5 | 388.25    | 199.83 | 264.66 |

## (f) Upland Garden.

| Name of Taluks.  | 1886—1890 |     |     | 1896—1900 |       |       | 1906—1910 |     |     |
|------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-----|-----|
|                  | I         | II  | III | I         | II    | III   | I         | II  | III |
| Bapatla ...      | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Guntur ...       | 11        | 23  | 188 | 100       | 348   | 92    | ...       | ... | ... |
| Sattenapalli ... | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | 533   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Narasaraspet ... | ...       | 129 | ... | ...       | 233   | ...   | ...       | 67  | ... |
| Vinukonda ...    | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Palnad ...       | ...       | ... | ... | 80        | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Ongole ...       | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | 90    | ...       | ... | 164 |
| Average ...      | 11        | 76  | 188 | 90        | 290·5 | 238·3 | ...       | 67  | 164 |
| Name of Taluks.  | 1916—1920 |     |     | 1921—1929 |       |       | 1930—1935 |     |     |
| Bapatla ...      | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Guntur ...       | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Sattenapalli ... | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Narasaraspet ... | ...       | 121 | ... | ...       | 211·7 | ...   | ...       | 106 | ... |
| Vinukonda ...    | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Palnad ...       | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Ongole ...       | ...       | ... | ... | ...       | ...   | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |
| Average ...      | ...       | 121 | ... | ...       | 211·7 | ...   | ...       | ... | ... |

N. B. :—I = Alluvial ; II = Red ; III = Sandy and Rocky.

## APPENDIX No. 8.

Showing the area in acres with crops in Guntur District.

| Name of crops.            | 1926—27.* | 1930—31.† | 1934—35.‡ | Normal area fixed by the Government. ‡ |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                           | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.    | Acres.                                 |
| Food crops ...            | 1,404,983 | 1,510,576 | 1,429,094 | 1,472,180                              |
| Pulses ...                | 60,122    | 104,488   | 99,150    | 100,370                                |
| Condiments and Spices ... | 163,544   | 99,766    | 161,666   | 105,900                                |
| Sugar ...                 | 4,405     | 4,066     | 5,153     | 3,840                                  |
| Fruits and vegetables ... | 9,353     | 12,086    | 14,241    | 13,570                                 |
| Other food crops ...      | 432       | 252       | 1,142     | 700                                    |
| Total ...                 | 1,642,839 | 1,731,234 | 1,710,446 | 1,696,560                              |
| Oilseeds ...              | 141,164   | 332,622   | 220,044   | 311,180                                |
| Fibres ...                | 181,793   | 143,069   | 108,313   | 128,000                                |
| Dyes ...                  | 1,867     | 274       | 4,603     | 450                                    |
| Drugs and Narcotics ...   | 66,722    | 55,621    | 119,419   | 91,630                                 |
| Other Non-food crops ...  | 409       | 4,246     | 597       | 2,400                                  |
| Total ...                 | 391,955   | 547,832   | 432,976   | 533,660                                |

|                          |             |           |            |           |           |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Fodder crops             | ...         | 186,589   | 163,457    | 206,072   | 187,000   |
|                          | Grand Total | 2,221,383 | 2,442,523§ | 2,369,494 | 2,417,220 |
| Area sown more than once | ...         | 253,577   | 317,645    | 268,771   | 313,000   |
| Net area cropped         | ...         | 1,967,806 | 2,124,878  | 2,100,723 | 2,104,220 |

\* *Vide*—Line 6 in the statement, pages 210—222 of Agricultural Facts and Figures by R. C. Wood, M.A., Ed. 1928.

† *Vide*—Season Crop Report of Madras Presidency, Ed. 1932.

§ It is stated in page 20 of Vol. 2, G. D. G., Ed. 1933, that the total area cropped is 2,340,223 acres and there is a difference of 102,300 acres.

‡ *Vide*—Season and Crop Report, Ed. 1935.

## APPENDIX NO. 6.

**Showing the Incidence of Land Revenue in the irrigable area under  
Kistna Anicut in Guntur District.**

| Name of Taluks. | 1890-91 (a) *    |                  |                        | 1900-1901 (b) †  |                  |                        |       |        |          |          |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|----------|----------|
|                 | Area<br>cropped. | Demand<br>in Rs. | Incidence<br>per acre. | Area<br>cropped. | Demand<br>in Rs. | Incidence<br>per acre. |       |        |          |          |
|                 |                  |                  | Rs. A. P.              |                  |                  | Rs. A. P.              |       |        |          |          |
| Tenali ...      | } 130,459        | 737,144          | 5 10 5                 | 140,158          | 901,665          | 6 6 11                 |       |        |          |          |
| Repalle ...     |                  |                  | 6 0 10                 |                  |                  | 5 4 4                  |       |        |          |          |
| Bapatla ...     |                  |                  | 63,500                 |                  |                  | 384,447                | 5 6 4 | 71,489 | 376,855  | \$ 1 6 5 |
| Guntur ...      |                  |                  | 1,797                  |                  |                  | 9,693                  | 4 0 0 | 2,122  | \$ 2,974 | 5 0 0    |
| Ongole ...      |                  |                  | 882                    |                  |                  | 3,530                  |       | 1,523  | 7,617    |          |
| Total ...       | 196,638          | 1,134,814        | 5 12 4                 | 215,292          | 1,289,111        | 5 15 10                |       |        |          |          |
|                 | 1910-1911 (c) ‡  |                  |                        | 1920-21 (d) §    |                  |                        |       |        |          |          |
| Tenali ...      | 112,772          | 1,207,353        | 10 11 4                | 116,478          | 1,208,268        | 10 6 0                 |       |        |          |          |
| Repalle ...     | 92,893           | 558,759          | 6 0 3                  | 94,076           | 446,457          | 4 11 11                |       |        |          |          |
| Bapatla ...     | 79,362           | 599,765          | 7 8 11                 | 83,611           | 1,221,900        | 14 9 10                |       |        |          |          |
| Guntur ...      | 2,820            | 26,080           | 9 4 0                  | 1,336            | 6,697            | 5 0 2                  |       |        |          |          |
| Ongole ...      | 1,152            | 5,783            | 5 0 4                  | 3,294            | 27,280           | 8 4 6                  |       |        |          |          |
| Total ...       | 288,999          | 2,397,740        | 8 4 9                  | 298,795          | 2,910,602        | 9 11 10                |       |        |          |          |

\* (a) Pages 83 and 198, S. A. M., Ed. 1895. † (b) Pages 148 and 308, S. A. M., Ed. 1908.

‡ (c) Page 190, S. A. M., Ed. 1908. § (d) Page 16, S. A. G. Ed. 1924. ¶ This is doubtful.

## APPENDIX NO. 7.

**Showing the Incidence of Land-revenue in the irrigable  
area under Kistna anicut in the Guntur Delta.**

| Name of Taluks. | For 1930—31.*         |               |                        |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
|                 | Wet area<br>in acres. | Demand in Rs. | Incidence<br>per acre. |
|                 |                       |               | Rs. A. P.              |
| Tenali ... ..   | 92,326                | 816,941       | 8 13 7                 |
| Repalle ... ..  | 75,093                | 424,602       | 6 9 5                  |
| Bapatla ... ..  | 72,369                | 581,627       | 8 0 7                  |
| Guntur ... ..   | 4,255                 | 36,636        | 8 9 9                  |
| Ongole ... ..   | 3,870                 | 24,503        | 6 5 4                  |
| Total ...       | 247,213               | 1,954,309     | 7 14 2                 |

\* Page 37, Table XIII, Vol. 2, G. D. G. Ed, 1933.



## APPENDIX No. 8.

*Rural Indebtedness in Guntur District.*

(a) Showing particulars of debt furnished by Tahsildars and Investigators in 3 villages in Guntur District in the year 1928 :—

| Particulars.   | Numbers.  |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Population ...   | 5,146     |
| (2) Occupied area in acres ...                                       | 7,367     |
| (3) Assessment in Rs. ...  | 41,938    |
| <br>(4) A. Debts on security of immoveable properties in Rs. from :— |           |
| (a) Co-operative Societies ...                                       | 3,126     |
| (b) Money-lenders ...  | 13,200    |
| (c) Others ...   | 1,120     |
| B. Debt without Security in Rs. from :—                              |           |
| (a) Co-operative Societies ...                                       | 56,438    |
| (b) Money-lenders ...  | 313,720   |
| (c) Others ...   | 30,856    |
| (5) Total Debts in Rs. ...   | 418,460   |
| (6) Purpose of borrowing in Rs.                                      |           |
| (a) Payment of prior debts in Rs. ...                                | 82,000    |
| (b) Marriages and other Ceremonies ...                               | 24,000    |
| (c) Payment of land-revenue ...                                      | 24,000    |
| (d) Agricultural expenses ...  | 251,460   |
| (e) Improvements to land ...   | 36,000    |
| (f) Education of Children ...  | 1,000     |
| (7) Debt per head of population ...                                  | <b>81</b> |
| (8) Debt per acre of occupied area ...                               | <b>57</b> |
| (9) Debt per rupee of assessment ...                                 | <b>10</b> |
| Total debts in Rs. ...   | 418,460   |

(Vide—Pages 58-59 in M. P. B. E. C., Vol. 1, Ed. 1930.)

(b) Investigation made by the Staff of the Non-official members of the Madras Economic Enquiry Committee in the year 1930 :—

(1) Those who are free from debts\*.

| Name of Taluks in Godavari West and East and Krishna Districts. | Number of villages. | Total number of ryots enquired into. | Number of ryots free from debt. | Percentage of column (3) to (4). |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Divi ...  | 2                   | 208                                  | 11                              | 5.3                              |
| Nandigama ...   | 2                   | 82                                   | Nil                             | ...                              |
| Bezwada ...   | 4                   | 249                                  | 9                               | 3.6                              |
| Bandar ...  | 14                  | 560                                  | 12                              | 1.1                              |
| Gudivada ...  | 3                   | 233                                  | 22                              | 9.4                              |
| Narsapur ...  | 9                   | 776                                  | 25                              | 3.2                              |
| Tadipalligudem ...  | 8                   | 681                                  | 62                              | 9.1                              |
| Chintalapudi ...  | 1                   | 30                                   | Nil                             | ...                              |
| Tanuku ...  | 2                   | 62                                   | 3                               | 4.8                              |
| Kovvur ...  | 1                   | 105                                  | Nil                             | ...                              |
| Bhimavaram ...  | 16                  | 1,227                                | 45                              | 3.7                              |
| Rajahmundry ...   | 4                   | 185                                  | 20                              | 1.1                              |
| Amalapur ...  | 3                   | 114                                  | 2                               | 1.8                              |
| Razole ...  | 3                   | 134                                  | 4                               | 3.0                              |
| Ramachandrapur ...  | 13                  | 2,173                                | 297                             | 13.6                             |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>85</b>           | <b>6,819</b>                         | <b>512</b>                      | <b>7.6</b>                       |

\* Vide—Page 73, Vol. 1, M. E. E. C.

(2) Debt per acre. §

| District.         | Number of ryots. | Extent of land owned. | Total debts.     | Debt per acre.  |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                   |                  | Acs.                  | Rs.              | Rs. A. P.       |
| Kistna ...        | 77               | 1,624.19              | 218,320          | 134 6 11        |
| West Godavari ... | 305              | 5,182.65              | 667,881          | 128 13 9        |
| East Godavari ... | 181              | 2,662.91              | 228,290          | 85 11 8         |
| <b>Total ...</b>  | <b>563</b>       | <b>9,469.75</b>       | <b>1,114,491</b> | <b>117 11 0</b> |

§ Vide—Para 289 Vol. 1, M. E. E. C.

## Debt per head of population.\*

| Items.  | * Debt per head in Rs. |                |                |
|---|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | Kistna.                | West Godavari. | East Godavari. |
| Those having property worth less than Rs. 500 ... | 137'17                 | 167'61         | 261'23         |
| Rs. 500 and more but less than Rs. 1,000 ...      | 267'08                 | 303'83         | 997'25         |
| Rs. 5,000 and more but less than Rs. 10,000 ...   | 1,372'83               | 1,507'77       | 1,469'60       |
| Rs. 10,000 and more but less than Rs. 20,000 ...  | 2,329'75               | 2,455'36       | 2,461'84       |
| More than Rs. 20,000 ...                          | 4,709'25               | 5,381'92       | 7,231'62       |
| District average ...                              | 1,070'21               | 1,236'23       | 925'47         |

The average of 3 Districts is 1,080

\* *Vide*—Para 273 Vol. 1, M. E. E. C.

(c) Results of investigations by Assistant Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in 5 villages in the Guntur District in 1935.

| Items.  | Numbers. |
|---|----------|
| (1) Population :—   |          |
| (a) Men ...   | 9,460    |
| (b) Women ...   | 8,750    |
| (c) Children ...  | 6,560    |
| (d) Families ...  | 5,318    |
| (e) Number holding land on ryotwari and inam tenure on single pattas ...  | 2,320    |
| (f) Number holding land on ryotwari and inam tenure on joint pattas ...   | 4,734    |
| (g) Number of tenants on long-term leases including zemindari tenants ... | 11       |
| (h) Number of tenants-at-will ...   | 901      |
| (i) Number of farm servants ...   | 1,773    |
| Total ...   | 24,770   |

(Continued on page 103).

(Continued from page 102).

| Items.   | Numbers.  |
|--|-----------|
| (2) Number of regular money-lenders in the village whose profession is money-lending ... | 10        |
| (3) Number of agriculturists who are money-lenders ...                                   | 66        |
| (4) Number of registered holders of land who are free from debt ...                      | 446       |
| (5) Number of tenants free from debt ...   | 473       |
| (6) Number of farm labourers free from debt ...  | 706       |
| (7) Number indebted ...  | 5,447     |
| (8) Number of registered landholders indebted ...  | 4,884     |
| (9) Number of tenants indebted ...   | 365       |
| (10) Number of farm labourers indebted ...   | 1,067     |
| (11) Debt per head of population in Rs. ...  | 52        |
| (13) Debt per family in Rs. ...  | 240       |
| (14) Occupied area in acres ...  | 18,196    |
| (15) Extent of wet land under ryotwari tenure ...  | 4,276     |
| (16) Extent of dry land under ryotwari tenure ...  | 16,139    |
| (17) Extent of garden land/under ryotwari tenure } in acres.                             | 170       |
| (18) Debt per acre in Rs. ...  | 70        |
| (19) Assessment for the whole village including rent in zamindari villages ...           | 76,037    |
| (20) Debt per rupee of assessment and rent in Rs. ...                                    | 17        |
| (21) Debts on security of immovable properties in Rs. from :—                            |           |
| (a) Government ...   | 4,632     |
| (b) Co-operative Credit Societies ...  | 39,202    |
| (c) Money-lenders, professional and otherwise ...  | 120,938   |
| (22) Debt without security in Rs. from :—  |           |
| (a) Co-operative Credit Societies ...  | 38,744    |
| (b) Money-lenders, professional and otherwise ...  | 1,037,239 |
| (23) Debt on security of movable properties mainly from money-lenders in Rs. ...         | 35,000    |
| (24) Total debts in Rs.  |           |
| (a) Unexplained debt ...   | ...       |
| (b) From Government ...  | 4,632     |
| (c) From Co-operative Societies. ...   | 77,946    |
| (d) From others ...  | 1,193,177 |
| Total Debts ...  | 1,275,755 |

N.B.—Refer Mr. Stynarathan's Report on Agricultural Indebtedness in Madras Presidency, Ed. 1935.

## APPENDIX 9.

Showing the cost of Production and Income of crops raised in Kistna District, which is adjacent to Guntur District, estimated by the Professors of Economics of Andhra University in the year 1933-'34.

(a) For paddy crop on an eight acre holding at Kankipad near Bezvada.

Seed bed : one acre :—

|   | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Two ploughings immediately after the harvest ...                                  | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| Manure and manuring : 10 cart loads at 0-8-0 a cart load and cartage at 0-4-0 ... | 7   | 8  | 0  |
| Two ploughings after the first shower of rain ...                                 | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| \$ Seed 85 measures ...   | 6   | 4  | 0  |
| \$ Weeding ...  | 0   | 12 | 0  |
| <b>Land proper :—</b>   |     |    |    |
| Trimming the bunds ...  | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| Manure and manuring : 70 cart loads (cartage included) ...                        | 52  | 8  | 0  |
| Two ploughings ...  | 17  | 8  | 0  |
| \$ Removing seedlings from the nursery ...  | 4   | 0  | 0  |
| \$ Transplantation at 1-8-0 per acre ...  | 10  | 8  | 0  |
| Ploughing the seedbed twice after removing the seedlings ...                      | 2   | 8  | 0  |
| \$ Transplantation ...  | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| \$ Weeding ...  | 6   | 0  | 0  |
| Supervision work and irrigating ...   | 15  | 0  | 0  |
| Digging private channels ...  | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| \$ Customary payments twice in the year ...                                       | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| \$ Harvesting and reaping ...   | 16  | 0  | 0  |

|                                    | Rs. | A.         | P.         |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------|------------|
| \$ Heaping                         | ... | 12         | 0 0        |
| \$ Thrashing (for men and animals) | ... | 12         | 0 0        |
| \$ Winnowing                       | ... | 1          | 8 0        |
| <b>Land Revenue :—</b>             | ... | <b>72</b>  | <b>0 0</b> |
| <b>Total</b>                       | ... | <b>251</b> | <b>0 0</b> |

**Gross Income :—**

|  |     |            |            |
|--|-----|------------|------------|
| Yield 96 bags valued at harvest price of<br>Rs. 2-12-0 | ... | 264        | 0 0        |
| Hay valued at Rs. 5 8 0 per acre's yield               | ... | 44         | 0 0        |
| <b>Total</b>   | ... | <b>308</b> | <b>0 0</b> |

**Net Income :—**

Net income for 8 acres Rs. 57; is equal to  
Rs. 7-2-0 per acre.

**Note.**

[I have allowed only 11 items marked \$ for practical ryots. These items will amount to Rs. 73-8. For the Guntur delta I do not allow the cost of manure as they have got facilities to grow sun-hemp, which can be used as best green manure. If at all is to be allowed, I can allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the cost of manure and not the cartage. On an average he has to spend for an eight acre holding Rs. 94 including the cost of manure. He gets an average yield of 80 bags\* of paddy in dry condition valued at Rs. 3 per bag, *i e.*, Rs. 240.

\* One bag contains 72 Madras measures.

It is unwise to estimate the value of hay and to deduct other items not marked \$ as the cost of cultivation—*The author.*]

(b) For ground-nut crop in a seven acre holding at Kanchikacherla.

|  | Rs.             | A.  | P.      |
|--|-----------------|-----|---------|
| Three ploughings at Rs. 4-0 0 per acre   | ...             | 28  | 0 0     |
| \$ Seed 21 maunds at Rs. 0.14.0 per maund                                      | ...             | 18  | 6 0     |
| Shelling   | ...             | 3   | 6 0     |
| \$ Sowing at Rs. 0-5 0 per acre  | ...             | 2   | 3 0     |
| \$ Weeding at Rs. 0-2-0 per cooly<br>(5 coolies per acre).                     | ...             | 4   | 6 0     |
| Protection of crop from foxes for 4 months                                     | ...             | 8   | 0 0     |
| \$ Harvesting at Rs. 1-2-0 per acre  | ...             | 7   | 14 0    |
| \$ Plucking the ground nut at 9 annas per<br>bag of 4 maunds (yield 56 maunds) | ...             | 39  | 6 0     |
| Drying   | ...             | 0   | 4 0     |
| Land Revenue   | ...             | 10  | 8 0     |
|  | Grand Total Rs. | ... | 125 5 0 |
| Yield 14 candies, valued at<br>Rs. 12-8-0 per candy                            | ...             | 175 | 0 0     |
| Net income   | ...             | 52  | 11 0    |
| "    per acre.   | ...             | 7   | 8 6     |

### Note.

[I will allow only 5 items marked \$ for practical ryots. These items will amount to Rs. 72. The average yield in a seven acre holding is 9 candies\* valued at Rs. 13 per candy, *i.e.*, Rs. 117—*The author.*]

\* One candy weighs 500 lbs. (unshelled).

(c) For cotton crop in a holding of three acres.

|  | Rs.       | A.       | P.         |
|--|-----------|----------|------------|
| Cost of production of cotton :—                |           |          |            |
| Removing the stubbles and clansing the ground. | 7         | 8        | 0          |
| Two ploughings at Rs. 3-0-0 per acre           | ...       | 9        | 0 0        |
| \$ Sowing at as. 2 per acre                    | ...       | 0        | 6 0        |
| \$ Two weedings                                | ...       | 3        | 0 0        |
| \$ Harvesting (2½ maunds of cotton)            | ...       | 4        | 3 6        |
| Removing the stumps                            | ...       | 1        | 12 0       |
| \$ Seed 18 Vs. of seed, at Rs. 0.1-9 a viss    | ...       | 1        | 15 6       |
|  |           | <hr/>    | <hr/>      |
|  |           | 27       | 13 0       |
| <b>Land Revenue</b>                            | ...       | <b>8</b> | <b>4 0</b> |
|  |           | <hr/>    | <hr/>      |
|  |           | 33       | 1 0        |
| Yield 23 maunds                                | ...       | 42       | 8 6        |
|  |           | 33       | 1 0        |
|  |           | <hr/>    | <hr/>      |
| Net income                                     | ...       | 9        | 7 6        |
|  |           | <hr/>    | <hr/>      |
| Income per acre                                | 9-7-6 ÷ 3 | ...      | 3 2 6      |
|  |           |          | <hr/>      |

**Note.**

[I will allow only 4 items marked \$ for practical ryots. These items will amount to Rs. 9-9-0. The average yield in a holding of unirrigated 3 acres estimated by the Government of Madras is 204 lbs. of cotton lint. Readers will have to decide who is correct. Any how I have calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per acre.—*The author.*]



## (d) For tobacco on one acre.

First class quality :—

Cost of production on 1 acre

|  | Rs.         | A.  | P.   |
|--|-------------|-----|------|
| 8 ploughings   | ...         | 16  | 0 0  |
| * Seedlings 6,600 plants per acre                                | ...         | 12  | 0 0  |
| Cold breaking  | ...         | 1   | 0 0  |
| Transplanting  | ...         | 15  | 0 0  |
| Replacing the spoiled plants                                     | ...         | 1   | 14 0 |
| To water the plants individually for 20 days at<br>4 men per day | ...         | 15  | 0 0  |
| Irrigating the lands ten times :                                 |             |     |      |
| Three sets at Rs. 2 each   | ...         | 6   | 0 0  |
| Three men at Re. 1 each  | ...         | 3   | 0 0  |
| Rent of water lift apparatus                                     | ...         | 1   | 0 0  |
| Total for each time  | ...         | 10  | 0 0  |
| Total for ten times  | Rs. 10 × 10 | 100 | 0 0  |
| Weedings 4 times   | ...         | 6   | 0 0  |
| Harvesting 600 ( తాళ్లు ) per at 0.0-3 per<br>తడు                | ...         | 9   | 6 0  |
| Stitching cord   | ...         | 2   | 0 0  |
| Sizing the tobacco, 20 times at 0-6-0 each                       | ...         | 7   | 8 0  |
| Manuring 50 cart-loads at 1-0-0 each                             | ...         | 50  | 0 0  |
| Total  | ...         | 235 | 12 0 |

|   |     |       |     |
|---|-----|-------|-----|
| * The cost of the ground space                                | ... | 500   | 0 0 |
| The value of the well   | ... | 2,000 | 0 0 |
|   |     | 2,500 | 0 0 |
| He gets three turns for every 22 i.e.,<br>3/22 share which is | ... | 340   | 0 0 |
| Interest at 6 per cent  | ... | 20    | 6 0 |

|  | Rs.        | A.        | P.       |
|--|------------|-----------|----------|
| Interest or rental value of the share in the well. | 20         | 6         | 0        |
| <b>Land Revenue</b> ...                            | <b>18</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>0</b> |
| Total Rs. ...                                      | <u>271</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Yield 4 candies valued at Rs. 182 per candy ...    | 728        | 0         | 0        |
|  | <u>271</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Net income ...                                     | 456        | 4         | 0        |

The rental value of land best fitted to grow the first class variety is Rs. 200-0-0, besides bearing all the expenses including land revenue. If second quality is grown, almost the same expenses have to be borne, but the net yield per acre would be about 300-0-0. It is to be noted that the land with water suitable for growing first class tobacco† is very limited.

### Note.

[The above calculation is very interesting to a Financier and I am sure this will give a very good food to prepare 'Tabacco Bill'—  
*The author.*]

(e) For red-pepper ("mir.h") or chillies  
on a 3½ acre holding at Vuyyur.

|  | Rs. | A. | P. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| \$ 1. Manure and manuring. 52 cart-loads<br>at 0.8-0 a cart-load ... | 25  | 0  | 0  |
| Carting charges ...  | 13  | 0  | 0  |
| Dressing the manure ...  | 3   | 8  | 0  |
| 2. Levelling the seed bed ...  | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| \$ 3. Weeding ...  | 1   | 0  | 0  |
| 4. 5 ploughings (on field proper) ...                                | 21  | 14 | 0  |

† Somehow or other for the last three years, the tobacco nurseries were destroyed by infection and it seems that the problem is going to be taken up by the Agricultural Department for investigation.

|        |  | Rs. | A.         | P.          |
|--------|--|-----|------------|-------------|
| \$ 5.  | Transplantation  | ... | 10         | 0 0         |
| \$ 6.  | 2 times watering for want of rains                     | ... | 4          | 0 0         |
| \$ 7.  | Lifting the drooping heads                             | ... | 1          | 0 0         |
| \$ 8.  | Weeding  | ... | 3          | 8 0         |
| 9.     | Watching for 5 months                                  | ... | 15         | 0 0         |
| \$ 10. | Harvesting   | ... | 11         | 0 0         |
| 11.    | Removing the plants from the field                     | ... | 3          | 8 0         |
| 12.    | <b>Land Revenue</b>                                    | ... | <b>9</b>   | <b>12 0</b> |
|        | <b>Grand total</b>                                     | ... | <b>123</b> | <b>12 0</b> |
|        | Yield $5\frac{1}{2}$ candies. Valued at Rs. 75 a candy | ... | 412        | 8 0         |
|        | Net income from $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres                   | ... | 288        | 12 0        |
|        | "    per acre  | ... | 82         | 8 0         |

### Note.

[I will allow 7 items marked \$ for practical ryots. These items will amount to Rs. 56-8-0. Since 40 per cent of the green chillies are eaten away by the Andhra people, I am sure they will get only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  candies\* valued at Rs. 75 a candy, *i.e.* Rs. 262 from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acre holding. Hence the net gross income per acre is 75, out of this he has to pay land revenue according to the class of land fixed by the Government. Nearly 80 per cent of the agriculturists grow chillies for their daily consumption and there are very few who are growing on a commercial scale.]

---

\* One candy weighs 500 lbs.

(f) For turmeric on one acre.

|  | Rs.      | A.       | P.       |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| Ploughing 7 times. ...   | 10       | 8        | 0        |
| Sowing; 10 coolies for 2 days at 0-3.0 i.e.,<br>10 × 2 × 0-3-0 ...       | 3        | 12       | 0        |
| Ploughing after sowing. Three times ...                                  | 4        | 8        | 0        |
| * Watering; ten times ...  | 25       | 0        | 0        |
| Wadding: ten times, in 3 months 4 coolies per<br>acre 10 × 4 × 0.2-0 ... | 5        | 0        | 0        |
| Harvesting 25 × 0-4-0 ...  | 6        | 4        | 0        |
| Fuel for boiling ...   | 1        | 8        | 0        |
| Cooly for boiling ...  | 3        | 0        | 0        |
| † Seed ...   | 5        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Land Revenue</b> ...  | <b>4</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>0</b> |
| ‡ Manure groundnut cake and castor cake Rs. 20                           | 50       | 0        | 0        |

The rental value of land fit for the cultivation of turmeric ranges from 40 to 45 per acre.

\* Some charge must be made for the capital invested in the well. If the cost of a pucca well is taken as Rs. 1,000 calculating Interest at 6 per cent, the interest charge would come to 4 per acre, as a well would serve 15 acres. It is found that almost the same charges have to be borne, if irrigation is done from an irrigation channel.

|   | Rs.       | A.       | P.       |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|
| Water charge ...                            | 12        | 8        | 0        |
| Lifting the water by a<br>bamboo basket ... | 12        | 0        | 0        |
| Extra cesses ...                            | 2         | 8        | 0        |
|   | <u>27</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |

† When once the seed is purchased, it need not be purchased year after year. Seed worth Rs. 50 is required per acre. It is only the interest that is put.

‡ The ryot manures his land with castor oil cake and ground-nut cake, besides field manure and manure purchased.

|  | Rs. | A.    | P.   |
|--|-----|-------|------|
| Field and cattle manures. Rs. 30 Dressing the manure | ... | 1     | 0 0  |
|  |     | <hr/> |      |
|  |     | 120   | 12 0 |
| Net yield per acre. 6 candies after boiling.         |     |       |      |
| Money value. $6 \times 30$                           | ... | 180   | 0 0  |
| Net income   | ... | 59    | 4 0  |
|  |     | <hr/> |      |

### What others say ?

The yield of 12 bags of paddy (72 Madras measures per bag) per acre is normal. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies gave Rs. 30 as the normal cultivation expenses per acre of paddy land in the Kistna District.\*

It is observed in the Banking Enquiry Committee Report that the average cost of production for dry crops is rupees 10 per acre.†

One acre, on the average, yields about 25 tons of sugar-cane and the gross yield at Rs. 10 per ton will be Rs. 250 per acre. The costs of production are about 125 to 150 rupees per acre.‡

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\* Written evidence to the Madras Banking Enquiry Committee, Vol. 3 p. 848.

† Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee's Report, Vol. III P. 848.

‡ Estimated by the Andhra Professors of Economics.

## APPENDIX No. 10.

Showing the annual prices of food grains in lbs. per rupee, for the whole Guntur District.

## (a) Dhatu Famine Period (8 years.)

| Year.              | Rice 2nd sort. | Cholam.   | Cumbu.     | Remarks.   |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|--|
| 1875-76 ...        | 39½            | 58½       | 61½        | In this period, Dhatu Iswara-famine lasted for two years (1876-78). This was very serious. Prices have risen up by 2½ times the prices of 1875-76. |
| 1876-77 ...        | 23             | 33½       | 33½        |  |
| 1877-78 ...        | 15½            | 21½       | 22½        |  |
| 1878-79 ...        | 18½            | 26        | 25         |  |
| 1879-80 ...        | 30½            | 44½       | 42½        |  |
| 1880-81 ...        | 33½            | 54½       | 54½        |  |
| 1881-82 ...        | 33½            | 61½       | 63½        |  |
| 1882-83 ...        | 30½            | 55½       | 55½        |  |
| <b>Average ...</b> | <b>31</b>      | <b>52</b> | <b>52½</b> |  |

## (b) Nandana Famine Period (10 years.)

|                    |            |            |           |   |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|---|
| 1883-84 ...        | 27½        | 46½        | 48½       | In this period the prices rose by 20 to 33% above the price level of 1875-76.   |
| 1884-85 ...        | 28½        | 45½        | 46½       |   |
| 1885-86 ...        | 27½        | 39½        | 40½       | In the year 1892 (Nandana year) a great famine occurred; but the prices were not so abnormal as those of 1878 and 1879. |
| 1886-87 ...        | 30½        | 45½        | 44½       |   |
| 1887-88 ...        | 33         | 48½        | 49½       |   |
| 1888-89 ...        | 29½        | 44½        | 41½       |   |
| 1889-90 ...        | 28½        | 43½        | 44        |   |
| 1890-91 ...        | 27½        | 41½        | 41½       |   |
| 1891-92 ...        | 22½        | 32½        | 31½       |   |
| 1892-93 ...        | 23½        | 34½        | 35½       |   |
| <b>Average ...</b> | <b>27½</b> | <b>41½</b> | <b>42</b> |   |

## APPENDIX No. 10—(contd.)

Showing the annual prices of food grains in lbs. per rupee for the whole Guntur District.

## (c) Pre-war 1st Decennial Period (10 years.)

| Year.              | Rice 2nd sort. | Cholam.   | Cumbu.     | Remarks.   |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|--|
| 1893—94 ...        | 25½            | 35½       | 35½        | In the years 1897 and 1900, prices rose to the level of 1878-79. |
| 1894—95 ...        | 28½            | 41½       | 43½        |  |
| 1895—96 ...        | 28             | 46        | 47½        |  |
| 1896—97 ...        | 22½            | 33½       | 32½        |  |
| 1897—98 ...        | 18½            | 25½       | 24½        |  |
| 1898—99 ...        | 26½            | 43½       | 41½        |  |
| 1899—1900 ...      | 23             | 33½       | 29½        |  |
| 1900—01 ...        | 19½            | 30½       | 31         |  |
| 1901—02 ...        | 24             | 45        | 45½        |  |
| 1902—03 ...        | 26             | 52½       | 56½        |  |
| <b>Average ...</b> | <b>24</b>      | <b>39</b> | <b>38½</b> |  |

## (d) Pre-war 2nd Decennial Period (10 years.)

|                    |            |            |           |  |
|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|--|
| 1903—04 ...        | 27½        | 56½        | 63½       | The year 1909 was a very bad year: prices came up to the level of 1877 and 1878. On the whole, the average prices of this period rose by 15 to 25%, above the price level of 1st Pre-War Decennial Period. |
| 1904—05 ...        | 25         | 39½        | 42        |  |
| 1905—06 ...        | 21         | 35         | 34½       |  |
| 1906—07 ...        | 18½        | 31½        | 34½       |  |
| 1907—08 ...        | 17½        | 27½        | 27½       |  |
| 1908—09 ...        | 15½        | 24½        | 26        |  |
| 1909—10 ...        | 18½        | 26½        | 27        |  |
| 1910—11 ...        | 20         | 27         | 29        |  |
| 1911—12 ...        | 16½        | 25½        | 25½       |  |
| 1912—13 ...        | 15         | 23½        | 23½       |  |
| <b>Average ...</b> | <b>19½</b> | <b>31½</b> | <b>33</b> |  |

## APPENDIX No. 10—(contd.)

Showing the annual prices of food grains in lbs. per rupee for the whole Guntur District.

## (e) War Period (6 years.)

| Year.              | Rice 2nd sort. | Cholam.    | Cumbu.    | Remarks.  |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|---|
| 1913-14 ...        | 16½            | 27½        | 26½       | On account of Influenza (1918) and failure of rains, people suffered very much, and the prices rose by 1½ times than that of the average of Pre-War 1st Decennial period. |
| 1914-15 ...        | 17½            | 30½        | 30½       |   |
| 1915-16 ...        | 17             | 30         | 29½       |   |
| 1916-17 ...        | 16½            | 25         | 22½       |   |
| 1917-18 ...        | 15½            | 20½        | 20½       |   |
| <b>Average</b> ... | <b>16½</b>     | <b>26½</b> | <b>26</b> |   |

## (f) Post-War (Boom) Period (12 years.)

| Year.              | Rice 2nd sort. | Cholam.   | Cumbu.     | Remarks.   |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|--|
| 1918-19 ...        | 12½            | 14½       | 13½        | Mr. Datta, I.C.S., gives the causes for the high prices :—<br>(1) Growth of cultivation not keeping pace with the growth of population ;<br>(2) Unseasonable rainfall,<br>(3) Substitution of non-food crops for food-crops,<br>(4) Inferiority of new lands taken up for cultivation.<br>(5) Insufficient tillage on account of dearness and scarcity of plough-cattle and labour,<br>and (6) Decreased productive power of the soil. |
| 1919-20 ...        | 9½             | 11        | 11½        |  |
| 1920-21 ...        | 10½            | 13½       | 12½        |  |
| 1921-22 ...        | 11½            | 16½       | 15½        |  |
| 1922-23 ...        |                |           |            |  |
| 1923-24 ...        |                |           |            |  |
| 1924-25 ...        | 12½            | 18        | 18½        |  |
| 1925-26 ...        | 12½            | 20        | 18½        |  |
| 1926-27 ...        | 11½            | 19        | 18         |  |
| 1927-28 ...        | 12½            | 17½       | 16½        |  |
| 1928-29 ...        | 14             | 19½       | 17½        |  |
| 1929-30 ...        | 14½            | 21        | 19½        |  |
| <b>Average</b> ... | <b>12½</b>     | <b>18</b> | <b>16½</b> |  |

## (g) Depression Period (5 years.)

| Year.              | Rice 2nd sort. | Cholam.    | Cumbu.     | Remarks.  |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|------------|---|
| 1930-31 ...        | 21½            | 27         | 24         | Prices have come to the level of the prices of Pre-War 1st and 2nd Decennial Periods, and in this period, the incidence per acre (wet and dry) was Rs. 2-3-9 and now it is Rs. 2-9-6, i.e., 16% higher. |
| 1931-32 ...        | 23½            | 31         | 29½        |   |
| 1932-33 ...        | 23½            | 31         | 26         |   |
| 1933-34 ...        | 34             | 44½        | 29½        |   |
| 1934-35 ...        | 24½            | 31         | 29½        |   |
| <b>Average</b> ... | <b>25</b>      | <b>32½</b> | <b>27½</b> |   |



## APPENDIX No. 10—(contd.)

(h) The following table shows the quantity of food grains in lbs. for the different periods in the whole Guntur District :—

**Index number—Average of 1875-1883 = 100 lbs.**

| Period.   | For Rs. 3-4-0<br>rice 2nd sort<br>was sold. | For Rs. 1-15-0<br>cholam was<br>sold. | For Rs. 1-14-0<br>cumbu was<br>sold. |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1884—1893 | 89 lbs.                                     | 80 lbs.                               | 79 lbs.                              |
| 1894—1903 | 77 lbs.                                     | 75 lbs.                               | 73 lbs.                              |
| 1904—1913 | 63 lbs.                                     | 61 lbs.                               | 62 lbs.                              |
| 1914—1918 | 53 lbs.                                     | 51 lbs.                               | 49 lbs.                              |
| 1919—1930 | 40 lbs.                                     | 35 lbs.                               | 31 lbs.                              |
| 1931—1935 | 81 lbs.                                     | 63 lbs.                               | 52 lbs.                              |

*N.B.*—Calculated from the previous tables.

The above table shows, that during the depression period, (1931-35) the prices of rice have come to the level of that of the pre-war 1st decennial period (1894-1903), of cholam to that of the pre-war 2nd decennial period, (1904-13) and of cumbu to that of the war period (1914-1918).

## CHAPTER II.

### CHIEF OBSERVATIONS.

#### Section 17

#### Floods of the Kistna River.

112. During the year 1933-34, there were floods of some magnitude in the Guntur District. At the end of July, and the beginning of August, there was heavy rainfall in the Kistna district. This resulted in floods in the Budameru, one of the important hill-streams of the district, emptying itself into the Collair. The rise in the Budameru caused breaches in the Ellore canal and the new Vempadu Project channel. Crops were submerged and portions of the uplands in Bezwada taluk (Kistna District) and the deltaic tracts in Gannavaram, Gudivada and Kaikalur taluks were badly affected. The Kistna was in high flood in the first week of August. The flood was more than 15 feet over the Bezwada Anicut, from August 4th to 13th reaching a maximum of 17.7 feet on the 11th and 12th. There were no breaches: but the **Lanka villages** and hamlets and a few other villages were submerged.

113. The taluks of Guntur (18 villages), Tenali (13 villages) and Repalle (8 villages) were affected by the floods in the Kistna, mentioned in the above paragraph. The approximate extent to which the crops were damaged was 6,565 acres in Guntur

taluk, 906 acres in Tenali taluk and 820 acres in Repalle taluk. In Ipur lanka in Tenali taluk, an extent of 2 acres of house-site was eroded and 55 houses, 25 cattle-sheds, two temples and one drinking water well were destroyed. Two houses of Adi-Andhras were damaged. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 3,800. In Repalle taluk, 36 houses were damaged and the damage is estimated at Rs. 73. Forty families in Guntur taluk, 55 of Ipur lanka in Tenali taluk and nine families of Repalle taluk were rendered homeless.

114. *Measures of relief.*—Some of the poor people, who were rendered homeless in Guntur taluk, were provided with houses. Seven boats were arranged by the Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar to carry people in danger, from the villages affected to places on higher level. Two hundred and fifty people were so transported and fed. Similar relief work was done in Tenali taluk. A sum of Rs. 800 was sanctioned by the Government for relief of distress. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 100 was spent in the purchase of fodder for the cattle in lanka villages in Repalle taluk. A sum of Rs. 130 was spent by the late Tenali taluk board for flood relief measures at Ipur lanka and Pedakondur. Wherever possible, the ryots in this taluk were encouraged to apply for loans for the purchase of fodder.

## Section 18.

**Cattle Breeding in Guntur District.**

115. Dried Cholan stalks in the uplands and Paddy straw with Sunhemp stalks, in the delta, form the chief fodder for cattle. Draught-bulls and ploughing-cattle are also fed on cotton seed and horsegram. Draught bullocks can be found in the dry taluks, especially in Ongole, Narasaraopet and Vinukonda. The cattle in the delta are sent to the reserve forests for grazing, and they are brought back at the end of the cold weather, by which time the harvesting of paddy would be over. From Ongole, the cattle are sent to the Nallamalais for grazing in the hot weather.

116. *The following is the observation of the Government of Madras:—*

“The addition of the Ongole taluk to this district has brought with it a fine breed of cattle, and **Cattle Shows** are being held every year in Ongole since 1905. There is no doubt, that the prices of cattle have risen considerably, on account of this Show, and that the animals are being exported in large numbers to foreign countries, such as Brazil and Java. It is apprehended in some quarters, that on account of the annual Show, all the good cattle are being taken away to foreign countries and this process will, in course of time, deplete the taluk of all its good livestock. Facts

and figures show, that this is not really the case however. The sale of a large number of animals at high prices has stimulated the breeders ; and agriculturists in this district are certainly not suffering from paucity of good livestock. The fact that the cattle owners of Ongole have been benefited to a large extent, is evident from the fact, that nearly 2,000 animals were sold for nearly Rs. 300,000 at the cattle Shows during the last 15 years. In order to improve the breed of cattle in the other parts of the district, best **Brahmini Bulls** are purchased at the Show by the Government and are supplied to important centres."

117. The following conclusions are drawn from the Appendix No. 11 printed on page 122 :—

TABLE No. 39.

| Particulars.         | Number in 1935 compared to that in 1899—1900. | Number in 1935 compared to that in 1920—21. |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. Bulls & Buolcks.  | Increased by 13,151 ...                       | Decreased by 22,589                         |
| 2 He-buffaloes ...   | do 26,390 ...                                 | do 3,371                                    |
| 3. Cows ...          | do 796 ...                                    | do 7,996                                    |
| 4. She-buffaloes ... | do 184,737 ...                                | Increased by 74,380                         |
| 5. Sheep & Goats ... | do 37,896 ...                                 | do 134,213                                  |

It is regrettable to note, that the number of cows is decreasing and there is every likelihood of suffering from paucity of good bullocks hereafter ; and more so, as the number of ploughs is increasing year by year, due to the waste lands being used for cultivation.

118. The following table shows the census of Stock raising in the Guntur district :—

TABLE No. 40.

| Particulars.                                      | Number.                                  |                         |
|---|--|-------------------------|
|   | Cattle and Buffalo breeders and keepers. | Herdsmen and Shepherds. |
| Total earners as principal occupation.            |  |                         |
| (a) Males ...                                     | 832                                      | 18,399                  |
| (b) Females ...                                   | 73                                       | 1,627                   |
| Total working dependents                          |  |                         |
| (a) Males ...                                     | 383                                      | 8,477                   |
| (b) Females ...                                   | 68                                       | 1,502                   |
| Total following occupation as subsidiary to other |  |                         |
| (a) Males ...                                     | 96                                       | 2,128                   |
| (b) Females ...                                   | 5  | 116                     |
| Total ...   | 1,457                                    | 32,249                  |

The above shows, that there are 33,706 persons, who are following the profession of Stock raising ; that is, there are only 16 persons for every 1,000 population in the district. This clearly shows, that this district is not a cattle breeding area on the whole.

**Appendix No. 11.**

Showing the number of Live-Stock and Implements in the Guntur District.

| Kinds of Animals and Implements. | 1899—1900. | 1910—11. | 1920—21. | 1935.   |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---|
| <i>Animals.</i>                  |            |          |          |   |
| (1) Bulls and Bullocks ...       | 193,961    | 197,738  | 229,701  | { 190,964 in use.<br>{ 16,148 not in use.<br>{ 62,466 Males.<br>{ 69,850 Females.<br>{ 61,372 Males.<br>{ 7,714 not in use.<br>{ 131,165 Males.<br>{ 271,997 Females.<br>{ 117,236 Breeding and Milking.<br>{ 8,544 for work.<br>{ 13,818 not in use.<br>{ 321,512 Milking.<br>{ 15,597 for work.<br>{ 26,646 not in use.<br>{ 408,651 Sheep.<br>{ 174,875 Goats. |
| (2) Young Calves ...             | 160,365    | 171,915  | 113,781  |   |
| (3) He-buffaloes ...             | 42,696     | 50,861   | 72,457   |   |
| (4) Young buffaloes ...          | 176,665    | 237,258  | 238,362  |   |
| (5) Cows ...                     | 138,802    | 162,096  | 147,594  |   |
| (6) She-buffaloes ...            | 179,018    | 228,794  | 289,375  |   |
| (7) Sheep and Goats ...          | 545,630    | 712,413  | 449,313  |   |
| <i>Implements.</i>               |            |          |          |   |
| (8) Carts ...                    | 50,789     | 65,310   | 75,023   | 88,159  |
| (9) Ploughs ...                  | 102,833    | 121,126  | 121,420  | 125,747   |

## Section 19.

## Fallacies of Prof. Ranga and Hon. Mr. Pantulu.

119. Proportion of gross or net produce taken as Land-revenue in the Godavari and Kristna *Deltaic* regions, has been estimated by different parties and the following table gives the particulars :—

TABLE No. 41.  
Per Delta wet acre.

| By whom ? and when ?                                | Gross income in Rs. | Cost of cultivation in Rs. | Net income in Rs. | Land Revenue in Rs. | Proportion of produce taken as Land Revenue. |        |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|--------|
|   |                     |                            |                   |                     | Net.   | Gross. |
| Settlement Report of Godavari and Kistna in 1898. * | Not known.          | 13½                        | ...               | Not known.          |  |        |
| Committee of 1900.*                                 | Not known.          | 20½                        | Not known.        | Not known.          |  |        |
| Prof. Ranga † in (1925-26).                         | 93                  | 40                         | 53                | 10                  | 19%  | 10%    |
| Settlement officer ‡ in (1927-28).                  | Not known           | 30                         | Not known.        | Not known.          | Not known.                                   |        |
| Madras Economic § Enquiry Committee in (1929-30.)   | 60§                 | 56                         | 4                 | 10                  | Rs. 6 loss.                                  | 17%    |
| Professors of Andhra University ¶ in (1933-34).     | 38½                 | 22½                        | 16                | 9                   | 56%  | 23%    |

Vide—Appendices of this book :—

\* Appendix No. 12, page 126. † Appendix No. 13, page 126.

‡ Appendix No. 14, page 127. § Appendix No. 15, page 128.

¶ Appendix No. 9 (a), pages 104-105. § They have not added the cost of straw. Why? Is not the Committee partial?



120. Regarding the cost of cultivation, Prof. Ranga has calculated at Rs. 40 per acre in the year 1925-26; but Madras Economic Enquiry Committee has estimated at Rs. 56 adding a new item of Rs. 10½ for *Paleru*,\* which has been explained in its report (*Vide*—Sec. 33 in page 62, Vol. 1, M. E. E.C.). Why did Mr. Ranga not add the item of *Paleru* then? Professors of Andhra University too, have not added and in fact they have avoided the new item of *Paleru*. Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, who is an authority on Co-operation and Land-revenue Laws, has given a foreword to the literatures published by these Professors of Andhra University; and he too is silent in this matter regarding *Paleru*. Professors of Andhra University have now estimated at Rs. 22½ which is Rs. 7-8 less than the cost of cultivation estimated by the Settlement Officers. Mr. Ramadas Pantulu, who has again given a foreword, has not raised any objection to it and further he also accepts the figure of Rs. 9 per wet acre, regarding the cost of cultivation estimated by Messrs. Diwan Bahadur Ratnasabhpati Mudaliyar and K. Nanjundiah, B.A., B. COM. (Cal.) P.L., (*Vide*—Page 190 in Vol. 2, I.E.C., Ed. 1935).

121. Every Non-Official Committee or Economist has its or his own ways and data to fix the

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\* 'To aid the ryot to discharge efficiently his functions of a supervisor, an adult male dependent or a *Paleru* is needed.'

cost of cultivation ; and in like manner the Settlement Officers also have their own choice. But unless the opinions of both the parties coincide, it is beyond possibilities to have a correct idea of the net produce of the country. And, unless the net produce is determined properly, the proportion of net produce taken as land-revenue, cannot be ascertained at all. Therefore, the Government of Madras have to fix the cost of cultivation just as they have fixed the normal yield per acre.

122. In the post-war period, when the agriculturists got abnormally high prices for their products, there was a serious outcry among the land-owners that the burden of land-revenue was very heavy, although the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee recommended to the Government to fix it at **twenty-five per cent of the net produce**. But in the same post-war period, **Prof. Ranga** had estimated that the proportion of net produce taken as land-revenue was only **nineteen per cent** ; that is, six per cent less than what was recommended by the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee. It is curious to note that the percentage found out by Prof. Ranga met the approval of Honourable **Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu**, the then member of the Council of State.

## APPENDIX No. 12.

Cost of cultivation estimated by the Settlement Officers in 1898  
and the Committee in the year 1900.

## Per acre of Delta Wet land.

| Particulars.                   | By<br>Settlement<br>officers in 1898. |          |          | By<br>the Committee<br>in 1900. |          |           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|
|                                | Rs.                                   | A.       | P.       | Rs.                             | A.       | P.        |
| 1. Agricultural Implements ... | 0                                     | 8        | 0        | 0                               | 14       | 0         |
| 2. Cattle depreciation ...     | 3                                     | 6        | 0        | 1                               | 12       | 8         |
| 3. Cattle maintenance ...      | ...                                   | ...      | ...      | 2                               | 10       | 8         |
| 4. Manure ...                  | 2                                     | 10       | 0        | 2                               | 8        | 0         |
| 5. Seeds ...                   | 0                                     | 10       | 0        | 0                               | 12       | 0         |
| 6. Paleru ...                  | ...                                   | ...      | ...      | 2                               | 12       | 8         |
| 7. Labour ...                  | 6                                     | 6        | 0        | 9                               | 3        | 11        |
| <b>Total ...</b>               | <b>13</b>                             | <b>8</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>20</b>                       | <b>9</b> | <b>11</b> |

## APPENDIX No. 13.

Cost of cultivation estimated by Prof. N. G. Ranga, B. Litt.  
(Oxon.), M.L.A., (Congress) in the year 1925-26.

## Delta Wet in Guntur District.

| Name of Crops.                 | Income                   |              | Cost of cultivation in Rs. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
|                                | Yield.                   | Value in Rs. |                            |
| (a) Paddy in four acres § ...  | 3½ Candies ...           | 280          | } 165 8                    |
|                                | 7 Carts of straw.        | 56           |                            |
|                                | Sunhemp ...              | 12           |                            |
| (b) Paddy in three acres † ... | 2½ Candies ...           | 225          | } 97 9                     |
|                                | 4 Carts of straw.        | 32           |                            |
|                                | Sunhemp ...              | 10           |                            |
| (c) Paddy in two acres * ...   | 2 Candies ...            | 190          | } 95 3                     |
|                                | 3 Carts of straw.        | 30           |                            |
|                                | Sunhemp ...              | 10           |                            |
|                                | <b>Total ...</b>         | <b>835</b>   | <b>358 4</b>               |
|                                | <b>Average per acre.</b> | <b>93</b>    | <b>40 0</b>                |

Vide—Economic Organisation of Indian Villages, Vol. 2, by Prof. N. G. Ranga, B. Litt. (Oxon.), Ed. 1929.

§ Page 135. † Page 139. \* Page 128.

## APPENDIX No. 14.

Cost of cultivation per acre of wet land estimated by the Settlement Officers in the Deltaic area in 1927-28.

| Where ?                | Cost of<br>cultivation<br>per acre in Rs. |
|------------------------|---|
| (1) Krishna District * |   |
| (a) Lowest ...         | 20 1                                      |
| (b) Normal ...         | 27 6                                      |
| (c) Highest ...        | 34 8                                      |
| (2) West Godavari ‡    |   |
| (a) Lowest ...         | 24 4                                      |
| (b) Normal ...         | 29 10                                     |
| (c) Highest ...        | 39 7                                      |
| (3) East Godavari †    |   |
| (a) Lowest ...         | 27 2                                      |
| (b) Normal ...         | 29 0                                      |
| (c) Highest ...        | 36 4                                      |
| Average :—Nearly ...   | 30 0                                      |

*Vide*—M. E. E. C., Vol. 3:—

\* Appendix No. 13 (a) (1), page 27.    ‡ Appendix No. 13 (b) (1),  
page 32.    † Appendix No. 13 (c) (1), page 40.

## APPENDIX No. 15.

## Cost of cultivation.

Estimated by the Madras Economic Enquiry Committee in the year 1929-30.

| Items of cost of cultivation per acre. | Delta wet. | Upland wet. | Dry.      |
|--|------------|-------------|-----------|
|  | Rs. A. P.  | Rs. A. P.   | Rs. A. P. |
| 1. Agricultural Implements.            | 3 8 6      | 3 2 0       | 2 12 9    |
| 2. Depreciation of Cattle ...          | 4 2 9      | 2 13 4      | 3 4 10    |
| 3. Maintenance of Cattle ...           | 7 3 11     | 5 8 5       | 5 13 4    |
| 4. Manure ...                          | 7 12 8     | 8 0 0       | own       |
| 5. Seeds ...                           | 1 15 4     | 1 8 0       | 2 3 0     |
| 6. Labour ...                          | 21 15 8    | 22 1 0      | 8 4 2     |
| 7. Paleru ...                          | 10 10 6    | 8 1 8       | 3 11 1    |
| Kistna West*                           |            |             |           |
| Total cost of cultivation ...          | 57 5 4     | 51 2 5      | 26 1 2    |
| Yield in Rs. ...                       | 59 2 8     | 60 0 0      | 24 8 0    |
| Godavari West§                         |            |             |           |
| Total cost of cultivation ...          | 57 9 10    | 53 3 6      | 25 4 3    |
| Yield in Rs. ...                       | 60 0 0     | 45 0 0      | 18 0 0    |
| Godavari East‡                         |            |             |           |
| Cost of cultivation ...                | 53 1 8     | 51 4 0      | 24 11 8   |
| Yield in Rs. ...                       | 60 0 0     | 48 0 0      | 20 0 0    |
| Average of the 3 districts             |            |             |           |
| Cost of cultivation ...                | 56 0 3     | 51 14 0     | 25 5 8    |
| Yield in Rs. ...                       | 60 0 0     | 51 0 0      | 20 13 4   |

Vide—M. E. E. C., Vol. 3 :—

\* Appendix No. 13 (a) (i) ; § Appendix No. 13 (b) (i) ; ‡ Appendix No. 13 (c) (i).

## Section 20.

## Effects of Depression on Guntur Finance.

123. The following table shows the principal heads of revenue, collected in different periods, in the Guntur District.

TABLE No. 42.

| Items.                        | Pre-war<br>Normal<br>Period in Rs. | Post-war<br>Period<br>in Rs. | Depression<br>Period<br>in Rs. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Land revenue and rates §§ ... | 5,017,001 *                        | 6,924,216 §                  | 6,554,775 **                   |
| Stamps §§ ...                 | 278,760 *                          | 1,299,112                    | 1,065,548 ††                   |
| Excise §§ ...                 | 401,902 †                          | 1,139,125                    | 962,459 ††                     |
| Forests §§ ...                | 98,077 †                           | 91,959 §                     | 96,490 ††                      |
| Registration §§ ...           | 42,539 †                           | 172,879 §                    | 138,701 ††                     |
| Opium §§ ...                  | 15,212 *                           | 115,276 §                    | 192,251 ††                     |
| Income-tax §§ ...             | 103,310 †                          | 449,155 §                    | 649,109 ††                     |
| Total ...                     | 6,096,801                          | 10,191,722                   | 9,719,333                      |

\* 1902-03. † 1901-02. ‡ 1900-01. §§ Provincial revenue.  
 § 1927-28. || 1929-30. § 1928-29. §§ Imperial revenue,  
 \*\* 1933-34. †† 1931-32. †† 1930-31.

124. The Government of Madras expected the total revenue from the principal heads in the Guntur District in different periods as follows :—

TABLE No. 43.

| Period.        | Revenue in lakhs of Rs. nearly | When the prices of staple crops per rupee in lbs. |         |        |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---|---------|--------|
|                |                                | Rice 2nd sort.                                    | Cholam. | Cumbu. |
| Pre-war ...    | 61                             | 24  | 39      | 38½    |
| Post-war ...   | 102                            | 12½   | 18      | 16½    |
| Depression ... | 97                             | 25  | 32½     | 27½    |

125. From the Tables Nos. 42 & 43, it is clearly seen, that the revenue expected by the Government in the post-war period was 67% higher than that of the pre-war normal period. The Government was justified in its expectation in the fact that, at that time, the prices of the staple commodities rose by 2 to 2½ times that of pre-war. But now, when the prices have gone down, by 1½ to 2 times that of post-war, still the Government expects 97 lakhs of rupees as revenue, which is only 5 lakhs of rupees less than what was in the post-war period. Because the prices of commodities have decreased considerably, in proportion to the taxation, the **people demand for the adjustment of the system of taxation**, according to the level of the prices of their commodities. If the people are really

suffering from depression, there is no reason, at all, that the people should pay  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times more for general Stamp duty,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times more for Excise duty,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times more for Registration fees, 8 times more for Opium duty and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  times more for Income-tax than that of the pre-war period. Certain economists hold, that the people pay them because it is inevitable. I disagree with them. I am of opinion that those, who are concerned are only paying these above mentioned taxes. If there will be a stop to litigations, and if the people follow the principle of Temperance Movement organised by the Government, certainly the taxes will go down to the pre-war level.

126. As regards the **Income-tax**, my opinion is that, as the Government is collecting the Income-tax specially on the **income of trade**, the whole population feels the **burden of it**. Coming to the question of the Land-tax or rent, it is evident, that the agriculturists are paying, in the depression period 30% more than the Land-revenue collected in the pre-war period, though the prices of their commodities are the same, in the depression and pre-war period. But the present incidence of land-revenue per acre is 16% higher than the incidence of land revenue of the pre-war period [Vide remarks in No. (g) of Appendix No. 10, page 115 of this book.] It is, however, glad to note, that



the Government is generous enough to give a temporary reduction of 12½% on the land revenue, though of course, the people are not satisfied with it. It has already been calculated (*following the present principles of settlement*) by me, that the existing collection of Land-revenue is 8% more in the Guntur district; but 4% more in the Deltaic area. (Vide para 90 in Chapter one of this book). As such, a reduction of 8% that is, Rs. 522,985 is scientific, otherwise if the Government wants to collect the same amount, it has to improve the taxable balance on land by introducing '**Five-year Agricultural Plan**' as suggested by **H. E. Lord Erskine**, the Governor of Madras. I personally prefer the improvement of the economic condition of the agriculturists, to the general reduction of land revenue. **I am sure agitators may not agree with my views.**

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## CHAPTER III.

### ECONOMIC (*Textile*) PLANNING FOR THE GUNTUR DISTRICT.

#### Section 21.

##### Hand-spinning and Khaddar Weaving.

127. The area under cotton crop was 108,728 acres in the year 1926-27, and now the area is 84,000 acres; and thus it has decreased by 22%. The district has a number of cotton presses and gins, which clean cotton, press it into bales and export to foreign countries nearly 70% of the cotton production of the District.

128. As a subsidiary occupation, hand-spinning is now followed by the females of agricultural classes, chiefly *Kammas*,<sup>§</sup> *Reddies*,<sup>§</sup> and *Telagas*,<sup>\*</sup> and, to some extent, by *Gollas*,<sup>\*</sup> *Thogatas*,<sup>§</sup> *Weavers*, *Malas*,<sup>\*</sup> *Madigas*,<sup>\*</sup> and *Muhammadans*.<sup>\*</sup> They largely take to spinning, during summer, when

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\* The population of the undermentioned castes (according to census of 1931) in the Guntur district is shown below:—

| Caste.      | Males. | Females. |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| Gollas      | 39,820 | 38,813   |
| Malas       | 48,312 | 47,741   |
| Madigas     | 16,908 | 16,792   |
| Muhammadans | 80,956 | 79,690   |
| Telagas     | 82,079 | 80,530   |

§ The figures for these three communities are not available in the census report.

they are disengaged from agriculture, and there is no demand for their labour. In the cotton growing villages, each farmer keeps a sufficient quantity of cotton, grown by him, for manufacture of cloths. Ginning, in these places, is generally done by the spinner with the '*Girika or Ratnam*.\*' One maund of raw cotton can be ginned by a woman in a day, yielding 2 *viss* of ginned cotton. There will be a wastage of 50 to 120 *tolas* (or 80 *tolas* on an average) in carding a maund. For preparing slivers from one maund within a day, at least two women are required. One *viss*§ of slivers when spun, yields yarn 2 to 5 *tolas* less in weight. On an average, each woman works for about six hours a day, after attending to her household duties, and is able to spin about 2,400 yards of about 12s. (weighing about nine *tolas*) in a day. The yarns generally spun in this district, range from 10s. to 20s. ; but the upland taluks produce up to 15s. and the deltaic area produces 20s.

129. There are *Khaddar Organizations* in the district. Ordinary country *charka* of primitive type is in use everywhere. The yarn spun by the female members of an agriculturist's family, is handed over to the weaver, who receives

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\* Hand-ginning appliance. § One maund = 8 *visses* and one *viss* = 120 *tolas* or 3 lbs nearly.

the wages either in coin or in the form of grain. The weavers are generally *Malas*, *Padmasalis*, and a few *Thogatas*, the *Malas* taking to weaving only in the off agricultural seasons. In the upland taluks, the spinners themselves prepare warps from 14 to 16 yards in length and give them to the weavers with the required weft yarn—fourteen *punjams*. The warps prepared by the spinners in the deltaic tracts are 7 to 7½ yards long, of 7 *punjams*, weighing about 13 to 16 *tolas* each. On an average the weaver works for about 10 hours a day, and is able to weave 8 to 10 yards of 12s.; 6 yards of 16st.; and 4 yards of 20s. In the case of "*Kuppadam*," or cloth with design borders, a weaver with the assistance of a boy, can weave only one yard in a day. The looms employed are both fly shuttle and old country looms. *Dhotis*, *khanudwas*, *saris*, bed-sheets, towels, shirting, and coating cloths are the chief patterns woven.

130. The weavers belong to several castes known as *Devangas*,\* *Padmasalis*,\* *Pattusalis*,\* *Thogatas*\* and *Malas*.§ The total number of looms at work according to the census, is about 15,000, which is the highest number recorded in any district of the Presidency. All the looms are

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\* The figures for these four communities are not available in the census report. † *N.B.*—'s' represents the thickness of the thread. § *Vide*—Foot note \* in page 133.

engaged in weaving cotton fabrics only. There is no silk weaving in this district. Cotton weaving, in this district, may be divided into two chief classes —(1) coarse cloths made of handspun yarn, and (2) cloths of various degrees of fineness of imported and Indian mill yarn. Cloths of the first class are coarse, but of strong texture, and are worn chiefly by agriculturists of both sexes in upland tracts, and by *Khaddar enthusiasts*. The cost of hand-woven cloth is somewhat higher than that of a machine-made one. But being of stronger texture and warmer, it is generally preferred by the poorer classes of people. The weavers of this kind of cloth are chiefly *Padmasalis* and *Malas*, and they are scattered throughout the villages of cotton-producing taluks, but never in large numbers together in any centre, as the demand is limited. *Saris, khanduwas, dhotis*, turban cloths, towels, coating and shirting cloths of 10s. to 20s. generally, and occasionally of 30s. are woven. Dyed yarn is used only for the borders of the cloth. Seventy-five per cent of the **khaddar cloth**, woven in this district is taken over for export and sale by Khaddar Organizations. All the looms using hand-spun yarn, with the exception of a few here and there, are fitted with fly shuttle slays.

131. Most of the weavers in the district are engaged in weaving coarse cloth of imported and

Indian mill yarn. The chief weaving centres\* are Mangalagiri in Guntur taluk, Phirangipuram and Sattenapalli in Sattenapalli taluk, Ipurpalem, Chirala, Perala, Vetapalem, and Pandillapalli in Bapatla taluk, and Repalle, Peturu, Arumbaka, Bhattiprolu, and Addepalli in Repalli taluk, of which Mangalagiri, Ipurpalem, Chirala, Perala, Vetapalem, Pandillapalli, Bhattiprolu, Addepalli, and Peteru are the principal centres of the industry. Dyed yarn is obtained from Madura. Yarn is also dyed at Chirala; but this yarn is said to be inferior to that produced in Madura. There are several yarn merchants, who are keeping wholesale shops in almost every important weaving centre of the district, from whom the local weavers derive their supplies. Imitation silk and mercerised yarn are also used for weaving *saris* and for borders of the cloth, and they are obtained from Madras. Gold lace is used only for cloths on order. *Dhotis*, *khanduwas*, *saris*, *lungis* or *kailies*, *rumals*, turban cloths, *duppatis*, and shirting cloths, are the chief kinds of cloth woven in this district. Of these, *lungis* are manufactured mainly at Chirala, Vetapalam, and Pandillapalli villages of Bapatla taluk and also at Battiprolu, Addepalli, etc., villages in Repalli taluk. *Rumals*, used by Muhammadans, are made at **Chirala** only. The

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\* Vide—Appendix No. 16.

weavers of Mangalagiri produce only *saris*, *khanduwas* and *dhotis*. The *khanduwas* and *dhotis* contain thin black and red borders, while the *saris* are of various degrees of fineness. In making coloured *saris*, imported dyed twist, Madura yarn, and yarn dyed at Chirala are used. These *saris khanduwas and dhotis* are made of 20s. to 60s. yarn, and most of them are sold within the district, while small quantities are sent to Kistna, Nellore, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Ceded districts. The *lungis* made in Chirala, Vetapalem, and Pandillapalli are of a standard size, and are exported to Penang, Singapore, Federated Malay States, Colombo, Rangoon, etc. A different pattern of *lungis*, called "Sarama" or double *lungis*, 36 cubits by 45 ins. of 30 *punjams*, is also manufactured at Chirala, and chiefly exported to Aden, Rangoon, and Colombo abroad, and also to the Nizam's Dominions. There are a fair number of merchants at Vetapalam, Pandillapalli, and Chirala, who trade in *lungis*, and have wholesale contracts with Madras firms. The agents of Madras exporters distribute orders to the local *lungi* merchants, supplying samples and quoting prices, purchase stocks wholesale, and consign them to Madras. The *rumals* prepared at Chirala are of different patterns with flower designs, and they are chiefly sent to Arabia and Turkey, and also to the

Nizam's Dominions. Both grey and dyed yarn of 40s. are used in their manufacture. The length of warp for these *rumals* is 10 cubits by 45 ins., containing 26 *punjams*, and one tan or eight pieces of rumals are woven from this, by a weaver within three or four days, if they are of ordinary quality, and within eight days, if of superior quality. There are commission agents between the local *rumal* merchants and the dealers at Aden, and in the Nizam's Dominions, and through them orders are executed. Merchants in the Nizam's Dominions also periodically visit Chirala for direct purchase. The *rumal* trade has been declining during the last 20 years, as similar goods are being prepared now in the Nizam's Dominions.

### Section 22.

#### Cotton Carpet Weaving.

132. Gummanampadu\* (*Inam Village*) in Venukonda taluk, was once noted for its cotton carpets or "*Jambakanams*;" but recently, for want of sufficient encouragement, the weavers, who are Muhammadans, left the place for good and have settled at Julakallu\* of Palnad taluk. They are engaged in cotton carpet weaving at gulakallu, financed by a local **Sowcar**, who supplies them with yarn, dyes, etc., and takes back the finished articles, paying them piece wages. Males work

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\* *Vide*.—Appendix No. 16.



for about eight hours a day, and females who assist them, in the preparatory processes, such as winding and twisting, work for about five hours.

133. The carpets, prepared here, are 4 cubits long by 5 spans wide, with black, white, and red stripes. 6s. mill yarn is used for both warp and weft. Four threads of this yarn are twisted together by a *charka* and used for the warp. The weft also consists of four threads, which are not twisted, but folded. The threads are dyed with alizarine red and aniline black. The size of warp here is 16 cubits for four carpets, and two men weave about 3 spans a day. No shuttle is used, but the weft yarn, made into a convenient bundle, is passed through the warp and pressed down with a teathed hand-like wooden block to secure closer texture. The average monthly out-turn of each loom, at present, is eight carpets or sixteen carpets for both. As already mentioned, the weavers are not working independently; but are making carpets for the local merchant, who sells them in the village and in the neighbouring villages through hawkers. **As the output is very limited, the carpets are not exported elsewhere.**

## Section 23.

## Screen Industry and Sash Weaving.

134. Coarse cotton *pattis*, used largely as *purdas* (screens) and stitched into "*Valasamus*" (pedlar's bags) are produced at Macherla in Palnad taluk on a small scale, affording employment to about 20 families of *Lingabalijas*,\* consisting of about 50 males, an equal number of females, and 30 children. This is their sole occupation, except in cultivation and harvest seasons, when they go out for coolie work in fields. They also weave cotton sashes or "*kasikokas*" along with the screen cloth. On an average, the males work for about ten hours a day, and females for about five to six hours. There are at work, at present, about 20 looms of the ordinary primitive type, and similar to those used for weaving hemp *tattus*, in the Cuddapah district.

135. Each *purda* piece is generally ten yards long and ten inches wide, of 14s warp and rough handspun yarn weft. For a complete *purda* or screen, five 10-yard *pattas* are required, and each is torn into four pieces, thus making twenty pieces in all, and stitched to one another. An ornamental effect is produced by dyeing the lengths alternately

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\* The population figure of this community is not available in the census report.

red and black. The borders are covered with *newar*, and stitched, and 21 copper rings are fixed on the top. 14s mill yarns are used for warp, with their edges twisted together. For windings and twisting, a *ladi* of yarn is used for warp and the wages paid is 2 annas.

136. Dyeing of *purda* cloth with red and black is done by five families, belonging to "Meri" caste. Alizarine for red, and a preparation of myrabolam, iron sulphate, etc., for black, are used. For dyeing the twenty pieces of *pattas*, required for a complete screen, the wages paid to the dyers is Rs. 4 and they take ten days for dyeing (eight days for bleaching eight times in sheep dung, oil and tsoudu and two days for washing and dyeing with red or black). For bordering a complete *purda*, 18 yards of *newar*, 2 ins. to 3 ins. wide, are required. This *newer* is prepared locally by *Dudekulas*. For stitching the twenty *patta* pieces into a complete *purda* with *newar* border, and 21 rings fixed at the top, a "Meri" is paid wages by the weaver. There is practically no gain except the wages earned by the weaver, and by the members of his family, for assisting in the preparatory processes, such as spinning, winding, and twisting, etc. These *pardas* are generally made on order. Orders for them are received from or through the officials of the Taluk. There are now **Sowcars** in

the village who finance the weavers, and take back the finished goods. For want of sufficient work, only four, out of the twenty looms are now engaged in weaving the *purda* cloth. The monthly out-turn of each loom is three complete *pardas*, if there is sufficient work, but the average annual out-turn of the four looms, at present, is said to be only 50 *pardas*.

137. For weaving *pattas* for bags, two threads of 14s yarn are twisted together for warp. Here also warping is done on pegs, and wages for warping one *ladi* comes to 6 pies. The weft consists of three threads of handspun yarn, wound on *pants*. One *patta* of 10 yards by 7 or 8 inches, is torn into 3 pieces, which are stitched together and folded into a bag and the sides are *stitched*. A weaver takes two days' time for weaving a *patta*, required for a bag, and earns from 5 to 6 annas a day. Stitching is done by the weaver himself. These bags are also sold by weight, and each ordinary bag weighs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *seers*. The bags are mostly used by Vysya\* merchants, peddlars, bangle sellers,

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\* The population of **Arya Vysyas** in the Guntur district is 62,278 persons (31,608 males + 30,670 females), which is 14 per cent of the total population (428,803) of the Madras Presidency. Among the districts, inhabited by Vysyas, the Guntur district comes 1st, Nellore 2nd (46,636), Kurnool 3rd (38,199), Vizagapatam plains 4th (32,692), Godavari East plains 5th (28,011), Godavari West, Anantapur and Cuddapah 6th (each having an average of 23,000), Ganjam

etc., for carrying rice, salt, pulses, bangles, etc. All the 20 looms are engaged in weaving these bags and the average monthly outturn of each loom is 15 bags. On an average about 3,000 bags are made every year, which are sold locally, and also sent to other places, especially to the Nizam's Dominions.

138. Besides making *pattas* for screens and bags, the *Lingabalijas* weave *sashes* or *kasikokas*, 7 cubits by 3 ins., on the same loom. These sashes are either pure white or dyed red. There is no demand for these sashes nowadays, belts having now taken their place. They are woven only whenever the *Lingabalijas* have no other work to do. Washermen, barbers, etc., go in for these sashes. The makers are generally poor and have to depend upon local **Sowcars** for the money necessary to purchase yarn, not only paying them the profit, charged on the yarn sold to them, but also on the value of yarn given to them on credit. The screens prepared here are strong and durable, and, if advertised, can have an extended market.

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plains, Kistna and Chittoor 7th (each having an average of 20,000), South Arcot 8th (16,310), Bellary, Salem, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore 9th (each having from 10,000 to 12,000) and the remaining districts contain population ranging from 2,000 to 7,000. These, as a class, are **very rich and charitable** and it is they who generally built chatrams (rest houses) for the way-farers.

## Section 24.

## Cotton Tape Making.

139. About fifteen families of *Dudekulas* in Macherla\* village of Palnad taluk, weave, during their leisure hours, cotton tape or *newar*, which are largely used for lacing country cots. This occupation is followed as a subsidiary occupation to cotton carding, slivering, preparing beds, etc., and also agricultural labouring during, transplantation and harvest seasons. On an average, a man works for about eight to ten hours a day, and a woman for about six hours. There are about 15 looms at work. They are similar to the one used in "*lattu*" weaving, but the width is smaller, being only two inches. Mostly, handspun yarn and rarely mill-made yarn of 14s are used. The hand-spun yarn is generally produced by the weaver's family. It is also spun by *Lingabalija* women, to whom the weaver supplies slivers and takes back yarn, paying them wages. The width of tape prepared here, varies from 1 inch to 2 ins.; but one inch tape only is usually made. A man working for about eight to ten hours a day, can weave about 50 cubits of *newar*, and a woman 20 to 30 cubits during her spare hours. Ordinarily, two visses of *newar* are required for lacing an ordinary cot, and three to four days' time is taken

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\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 16.

by a *Dudekula* to weave this. On an average, eight days' time is taken by each family to prepare two visses of *newar*. As this is not the whole-time occupation of the *Dudekulas* here, the monthly production is only about Rs. 100 worth of *newar*, most of which are consumed within the district. The weaver himself directly sells the *newar* he prepares, and sometimes the *Dudekulas* take the *newar* as far as Bezwada and the Nizam's Dominions for hawking. As there is a fair demand for *newar*, the industry is likely to be remunerative if properly organized.

### Section 25.

#### Hemp Gunny Manufacture

140. In Maddipada\* and Rachavaripalem\* villages of Ongole taluk, a spical class of people called *Perikas*, carries on the industry of weaving coarse sacking or "*pallas*" from hemp fibre,§ which are used as gunny-bags, canvas for easy-chairs, cots, etc. There are about 25 families at Maddipadu and 80 families at Rachavaripalem solely engaged in this work, during the non-agricultural season. During cultivation and harvest

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\* *Vide* Appendix No. 16. § The area under hemp in the Guntur District is 25,235 acres (12,032 acres under sun-hemp and 13,093 acres under Bombay hemp), according to crop register for the year 1934-35.

seasons, the *Perikas*, both male and female, go for coolie work in fields. On an average, the males work for about ten hours a day, and females, who assist the males in preparatory processes, such as spinning, etc., work for five or six hours. These pattas are made of sunhemp or *gogu* fibre, whichever is cheaply available. Sunhemp is not grown in Ongole taluk, in large scale; and the little quantity that is grown, is mostly used for cattle feeding and manure. For sunhemp fibre, the *Perikas* go to Vinukonda taluk in this district, Podili taluk in Nellore district, and Cumbum taluk in Kurnool district, during *Chaitram* and *Vysyakam* (March to May), where they purchase fibre from the ryots at four to six visses a rupee. There would be at least one viss wastage, when the four visses of fibre are cleaned and carded before spinning. Spinning is done by the weaver and his family members, by twisting the fibre on the lap by means of a "*kaduru*" or suspended spindle. The daily out-turn of a spinner is three-fourth viss to one viss.

141. *Gogu* fibre is available in Ongole taluk. It is used only, if it can be purchased cheaper. Beyond that price it might not be profitable to weave pattas with this fibre. In the case of *gogu* fibre pattas, cleaning and sizing of the warp is unneces-



sary, and such *pattas* are also stitched into two bags.

142. On an average, the *Perikas* do this work for about eight months in the year. The average out-turn of each family in the eight months does not exceed 100 *pattas*. The industry is fortunately not Sowcar-ridden. Among the weavers there are about 16 persons, who take *pattas* from the other weavers, and they go as far as Rajahmundry and the Nizam's Dominions, selling these articles to the merchants, pedlars, ryots, etc. Twelve inches wide *pattas* are generally purchased at Tenali, and other places in Guntur district, and 10 inches wide *pattas* in Kistna and West Godavari districts.

### Section 26.

#### Wool Spinning and Cumbly Weaving.

143. This industry is exclusively carried on by *Kurumas*,\* at Dronadula‡ in Narasaraopet taluk, Idimudi‡, Tativaripalem‡ (hamlet of Bollapalli), Maddiralamuppala‡ and Koniki‡ in Ongole taluk and Arepalli,§ Arumbaka‡ and Kurupupalem‡ (hamlet of Tsandavole) in Repalli taluk. Of course, Dronadula, Idumudi, and Kurupupalem are the

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\* The population of this community is not available in the census report and these are shepherds.

‡ *Vide*—Appendix No. 16.

principal centres of cumbly weaving, in the district. There are about 200 looms at work. As raw wool is rarely obtainable in their own villages, sufficient to keep them busy throughout the year, the *Kurumas* have to go for wool to villages in Bapatla taluk, where large flocks of sheep are maintained by *Gollas* and *Kumma* ryots. The staple available here is short, being only 2 ins. to 2½ ins. long and coarse.

144. The shearing of wool is done twice a year, *i.e.*, once in January and again in July; each sheep yielding about  $\frac{3}{8}$ th *seer* wool. Shearing is done by the *Kurumas* themselves. After shearing the wool, it is sorted according to colour, then cleaned and teased by hand, and carded with a stringed bow by the *Kuruma* himself. Where, however, large quantities of wool are required to be cleaned, the services of a *dudekula* (a professional bowman) are requisitioned. Two *dudekulas* can card one maund in a day. There will be a wastage of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  viss in carding one maund. Live wool is not generally sold; but when necessity arises each *Kuruma* takes wool from his brother *Kuruma* either on credit or on payment of Re. 1 a *viss*. Dead wool is not utilised in these parts. The yarns are spun by the *Kurumas* assisted by their own womenfolk, by means of a spindle, turned on

the lap. The daily out-turn of a spinner working for eight to ten hours is 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers. After the wool is spun, it is peg-warped and sized with a paste of tamarind seed or *kajagaddalu*. The cumblies are woven on crude country pit looms, and the shuttle used is a piece of hollow bamboo with a closed bottom. Weaving is mainly done by the males. The cumblies made here, are of 2 patterns, viz., (1) ordinary cumblies of several sizes and varieties; and (2) "*Jorahs*," thick variety, which are subjected to the process of "mulling." Coarse cumblies of ordinary loose structure of 6 cubits 1 span, ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards) by 2 cubits 1 span ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards) are usually made for the market, but cumblies of finer make and bigger size (7 cubits by 5 spans), or of check patterns are also made on order. A family consisting of a husband, wife and a child can prepare one ordinary cumbly in a day. The *jorahs* are made of white and black woollen yarn. They contain about 6 ins. black border on the four sides and are seven cubits long and five spans broad. After they are taken out of the loom, they are subjected to the process of "mulling," in order to secure closer texture and softness to the touch. At least four men are required for rubbing, while a woman is necessary to keep the water boiling and supply it to the workmen. No coolie is engaged for this, as each weaver is assist-

ed by his brother weavers. There is considerable shrinkage of wool in the process and the seven cubits *jorah* when treated in this way, are reduced to four cubits one span in length, with a corresponding contraction in breadth.

145. The *cumbli*§ are so cheap, and stand rough wear and tear so well, that they are largely in demand by the agriculturists and the labouring classes. They are mostly sold within the district by the weavers themselves, who go about hawking them in villages. At Idumudi,\* Tativaripalem,\* Chinna Ganjam,\* etc., there are some commission agents of Madras and Bangalore merchants, who generally advance money up to Rs. 25 to each *Kuruma*, and take back the finished goods at a rate, which is 3 annas less than the market price. Carpet weavers of Bandar and Ellore, now and then, purchase woollen yarn, of white variety.

146. Many of the *Kurumas* carry on the manufacture only as a subsidiary occupation. During transplantations and harvest seasons, the majority of them work in the fields, as they get better wages. The rainy weather is not suitable for weaving, as the preliminary processes of warping, sizing and weaving are generally done in the open air, outside their houses.

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\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 16.      § Blankets,

147. The chief obstacles, for the progress of the woollen industry in this district, are the scarcity of suitable raw material, defective breeding of wool-yielding sheep, and insufficient nutrition for the sheep.

### Section 27.

#### Dyeing and Printing

148. The industry of dyeing and printing in this district may be subdivided into (i) dyeing of cotton yarn and (ii) the dyeing and printing of cotton cloth. Yarn dyeing is carried on by *Balijas*, Weavers, *Thogatas*, *Meris*, *Gollas*, Washermen, and Muhammadans, at Mangalagiri,\* Kunchenapalli\* (hamlet of Ipur), Muppala\* (Vinukonda taluk), Ulchi,\* Bhatiprolu,\* Addepalli\* and Kanagala,\* while dyeing of both yarn and cloth is done by *Telegas* (or *Balijas*), *Rangrazus*,§ *Vysias*, *Salis* (weavers), Washermen, and Muhammadans, at Guntur, Rentapalla,\* Phirangipuram,\* Rajupeta,\* Potavaram,\* Ongole,\* Inamanamellur,\* Nandipad,\* Chadalavada,\* Chirala,\* Perala,\* and Vetapalem.\* Of these places Chirala, Perala and Vetapalem in Bapatla taluk, Rajupeta and Potavaram in Narasaraopeta taluk, and Inamanamellur

\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 16.

§ The population of this community in the Guntur District is 2,376 persons (1,278 males and 1,098 females).

in Ongole taluk, are the chief centres of the industry.

149. Synthetic dyes and also a few indigenous dyes are chiefly used for dyeing yarn. Naphthol colours, alizarine red and aniline black are the chief synthetic dyes used, and among the indigenous dyes, vegetable indigo,§ *Chiranjee-morinda* bark, *Kasa* leaves, and ashes of milk-hedge for red, are chiefly in use. In Bhatiprolu, Addepalli, and Kanagala\* villages of Repalli taluk, Ulchi in Ongole taluk, and Rajupeta in Narasaraopeta taluk, the weavers themselves dye yarn for weaving cloth. In the remaining villages, dyeing is done on piece wage system by professional dyers, such as *Telegas* (Balijas), *Rangrazus*, etc. Yarn of 20s to 60s only is dyed in this district, as it is mostly in use for weaving coloured fabrics. Indanthrene blue is used only by a few dyers at Chirala. Alizarine paste is rarely in use now, as it has been replaced by naphthol dye. In Vetapalem, Chirala and Perala villages, coolie dyers are engaged by the weavers. About 100 bales of yarn are dyed monthly at Chirala, which exports dyed yarn to several places in the Circar districts.

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\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 16.

§ The normal area under indigo, fixed by the Government, is 430 acres; but in the year 1934.35, the area is increased to 4,603 acres in the Guntur district.

150. There are about 100 *karakhanas* or dye houses, each engaging two to ten coolies, or about 500 coolies in all, at Chirala which is the largest centre of dyeing, in the district. *The water of the Kunderu here, is said to be specially suitable for dyeing purposes.* Besides these *karkhanas*, there are also about 150 individual dyers, who dye for the **Sowcars**, on piece wage system. Only foreign dyes, mostly of German origin, are used. The main dye stuffs used are naphthol, alizarine red, indanthrene blue, and other aniline dyes. *Mordants* such as leaves, etc., are used for alizarine colours, and *Tantipu* seeds for indigo dyeing. There is no *kalamkari* work, known as *Palampore* printing of *Bandar* type here. Japan sine (Ramabhanam mark) mulls, Trichur mill cloth, and rarely *khaddar* for *saris*, *dhotis* and *khanduwas*, are dyed and the borders are block printed. Naphthol colours, especially for red and chocolate, alizarine for red, and aniline salt for black, are mostly used for cloth dyeing. Wax is applied only for naphthol dyeing and printing. Forty tans are usually dyed and block printed in a week by four to six men. *Sungadi* saris of Madura type are prepared at Chirala. Knots are tied by girls and women of all castes, except Brahmans. About 50 tolas of 40s yarn are supplied to each woman or girl, for tying knots in a tan,

A woman or a girl is able to tie knots, in about 14 yards of cloth in a day. These *Sungadi* saris are dyed with alizarine red. About 100 bales of cloth (each bale containing 50 tans of 40 yards each) are dyed monthly at Chirala and most of this productions are done on behalf of the **Sowcars** who export the dyed cloths to the Northern Circars, the Ceded districts, South Arcot, and the Nizam's Dominions.

151. At other places, there are no *karkhanas*; but each dyer works himself assisted by his family. The charges for dyeing, at these places, vary slightly from those given above. *Khaddar* yarn and cloth are dyed by the dye house opened by the All India Spinners' Association, Andhra Branch, Guntur, under the supervision of a master workman, who has undergone training in the National College, Masulipatam. A printer and two washermen are also employed in the dye house. Washermen attend to bleaching besides dyeing. Both indigenous and foreign dyes are used for dyeing yarn, as well as for cloth. Borders are also printed in lac and mica colours with stencil blocks. About 1 maund of *khaddar* yarn and 2,000 yards of *khaddar* cloth are dyed monthly, for the **All India Spinners' Association**, who exports dyed *khaddar* cloth to the Circars, Nellore, Chittoor, and Madras Khaddar Depot.



152. The dyers are entirely in the hands of the **Sowcars and karkhana-keepers**, who supply cloth to them, and regulate their wages according to market conditions.

### Section 28.

153. The following table shows the number of persons, who follow **textile industry and trade**.

TABLE No. 44.

| Particulars.   | Total earners principal occupation. |          | Total working dependents. |          | Total, following occupation as subsidiary to other. |          | Total. |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|---|----------|--------|
|  | Males.                              | Females. | Males.                    | Females. | Males.  | Females. |        |
| <i>Industry in textiles.</i>   |                                     |          |                           |          |   |          |        |
| 1. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing   | 895                                 | 320      | 5                         | 15       | 269   | 66       | 1,570  |
| 2. Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.  | 23,114                              | 3,886    | 275                       | 1,469    | 2,159   | 614      | 31,517 |
| 3. Jute pressing, spinning and weaving ...   | 348                                 | 114      | 6                         | 6        | 61  | 5        | 540    |
| 4. Rope, twine, string and other fibres ...  | 340                                 | 195      | 8                         | 2        | 119   | 22       | 686    |
| 5. Woolcarding, spinning and weaving ...   | 300                                 | 125      | 5                         | 12       | 130   | 2        | 574    |
| 6. Silk spinning and weaving ...   | 363                                 | ...      | 24                        | ...      | 1   | 21       | 409    |
| 7. Lace crepe, embroideries, fringes etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ... | 21                                  | 25       | ...                       | ...      | ...   | 3        | 49     |

TABLE NO. 44—(Contd.)

| Particulars.  | Total earners principal occupation. |          | Total working dependents. |          | Total following occupation as subsidiary to other. |          | Total. |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|--|----------|--------|
|   | Males.                              | Females. | Males.                    | Females. | Males.   | Females. |        |
| 8. Dying, bleaching, printing and sponging of textiles ...              | 569                                 | 55       | 18                        | ...      | 41   | 1        | 684    |
| <i>Trade in textiles.</i>   |                                     |          |                           |          |  |          |        |
| 9. Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton silk, hair and other textiles ... | 3,243                               | 311      | 30                        | 11       | 844  | 44       | 4,483  |
| Total ...   | 29,193                              | 5,031    | 371                       | 1,515    | 3,624  | 778      | 40,512 |

## Section 29.

## Textile Industrial Planning.

154. Out of the total population of 2,035,660 of the Guntur district, 40,512 persons, *i.e.*, 2 per cent of the total population, are engaged in the textile industry and trade. (Vide-Appendix No 17). Of this 2 per cent,  $\frac{1}{10}$ th are engaged in textile trade. There are 35,000 persons (*in round figures*) engaged in the textile industry, who expect to get Rs. 60 per annum,\* as industrial wages, just suffi-

\* The per capita industrial income (excluding mining) of the urban population in India is Rs. 105, in Japan Rs. 289, in Germany Rs. 433, and in the United Kingdom Rs. 591. (Vide-page 74 of I. E. C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935).

cient for themselves and for the maintenance of their children. On this basis of Rs. 60 per capita Industrial wages, they have to get twenty-one lakhs of rupees as industrial wages. In order to cope with foreign competition, textile industrial wages should not exceed at least 33 per cent of its production. On this principle, the textile industrial production should be sixty-three lakhs of rupees in the Guntur district. If this is divided by the total population, per capita textile industrial production will come to slightly more than three rupees, which is the worth of the cloth, indispensable for every individual in India.

But actually, the total textile industrial production in the above area, is not sixty-three lakhs; because, about 70 per cent of the raw cotton is being exported to foreign countries. So the 35,000 people, who are engaged in the textile industry, are not earning adequate wages, on account of the foreign cheap cloths, dumped in the Indian markets. For this reason, the textile industry, was decreasing for some time past; but on account of the **Swadeshi Movement**, for the last few years, it is progressing.

155. In almost all the newspapers of India, I see, that all the District Boards of India, have taken up **poultry-farming, fruit-culture and bee-hiving**

as the main items of the programme of their **Rural reconstruction**. There is no doubt that, these activities will make the eggs, fruits and honey cheaper in the market, but it is beyond expectation, that they will, in any way help to stop the heavy cotton and woollen import trade of India, that has destroyed the infant Indian textile industries. It may be suggested herein, that if the two **District Boards, Guntur and Ongole** of the Guntur district, take up the improvement of the textile industries, as their main item of their **Programme of Rural Reconstruction**, they will do far higher than what is done by others. In order to carry out this suggestion into practice, it may be quite reasonably supposed, that a **Fund of six lakhs of rupees** will be quite sufficient. As for the source of the **Fund**, it may be correctly anticipated that among the Voters of the Guntur district, *who have an enterprising spirit and a zeal for public activities*, there will be at least two lakhs of Voters having a natural aptitude to buy shares of two rupees each, for contribution to this **Fund** and to help the cause of upliftment of their own country thereby. For the remaining two lakhs of rupees, the two District Boards **should contribute one lakh**, and the rest should come from the Government as a contribution, which is a part of its obligation to the people. If the

**National Leaders**, with the help of the District Boards and the Government, were to go hand in hand, *without having personal prejudices and jealousies*, I am sure, they can easily collect this **Fund**, and start '**Textile Organisations**' in the villages of the Guntur district, having population of four thousand and above in each, and having **Panchayat** Boards; (Vide Appendix No. 16.) working in good order.

156. The above is my humble conclusion, drawn from a careful study of the economic situation of the Guntur district, and I request the **Hon'ble Sir Rajah of Bobbili**, Minister to the Government of Madras, to introduce such a kind of '**Textile Industrial Planning**' as a model, in the Guntur district, which is the most important district in the **Andhra Country**.

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APPENDIX NO. 16

REFERRED TO CHAPTER NO. 3.

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## APPENDIX No. 16.

Showing Villages, Towns and Municipalities having a population of 4,000 and above to introduce the Textile Organisations in the Guntur District.

| Serial Number.                   | Names of Villages, Towns and Municipalities. | Occupied houses. | Population according to Census of 1931. |               |                         |              |              |                    | Jurisdiction of Post office for correspondence. | Number of members in Panchayats. |               |           |           |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                  |  |                  | Brahmins.                               | Non-Brahmins. | Depressed Class Hindus. | Muhamedans.  | Christians.  | Total with others. |   | Reserved.                        | Non-Reserved. | Total.    |           |
| <b>1. Ongole District Board.</b> |  |                  |   |               |                         |              |              |                    |   |                                  |               |           |           |
| <b>Bapatla Taluk.</b>            |  |                  |   |               |                         |              |              |                    |   |                                  |               |           |           |
| 1                                | Chinnaganjam ...                             | 1,369            | 179                                     | 5,041         | 614                     | 442          | 274          | 6,580              | Chinnaganjam                                    | { 2, AD<br>1, M.                 | 13            | 16        |           |
| 2                                | Inkollu ...                                  | 875              | 270                                     | 3,001         | 540                     | 520          | 463          | 4,794              | Inkollu   | { 1, AD<br>1, M.<br>1, I.C.      | 12            | 15        |           |
| 3                                | Kakumanu ...                                 | 518              | 131                                     | 2,279         | 274                     | 366          | 291          | 3,341              | Kakumanu ...                                    | ...                              | 15            | 15        |           |
| 4                                | Nidubrolu ...                                | 1,192            | 409                                     | 3,147         | 1,001                   | 312          | 331          | 4,557              | Nidubrolu ...                                   | 2, AD.                           | 14            | 16        |           |
| 5                                | Ipurpalem ...                                | 981              | 35                                      | 3,147         | 379                     | 48           | 324          | 3,933              | Ipurpalem ...                                   | 2, AD.                           | 9             | 11        |           |
| 6                                | Chirala (M) ...                              | 4,365            | 873                                     | 14,712        | 324                     | 1,461        | 1,478        | 18,853             | Chirala ...                                     | ...                              | ...           | ...       |           |
| 7                                | Vetapalem (T) ...                            | 2,528            | 394                                     | 8,785         | 356                     | 981          | 586          | 11,102             | Vetapalem ...                                   | ...                              | ...           | ...       |           |
| 8                                | Pandillapalle ...                            | 856              | 107                                     | 3,160         | 33                      | 25           | 26           | 3,351              |   |                                  |               |           |           |
| 9                                | Perala ...                                   | 653              | 66                                      | 1,416         | 909                     | 74           | 811          | 3,276              |   |                                  |               |           |           |
|                                  | <b>Total ...</b>                             | <b>13,277</b>    | <b>2,464</b>                            | <b>44,688</b> | <b>4,460</b>            | <b>4,229</b> | <b>4,584</b> | <b>59,787</b>      |   |                                  | <b>10</b>     | <b>63</b> | <b>73</b> |

|                            |                 |       |       |        |       |       |       |        |                                |            |    |    |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------------------------------|------------|----|----|
| <b>Narasaraopet Taluk.</b> |                 |       |       |        |       |       |       |        |                                |            |    |    |
| 10                         | Ellamanda       | 1,112 | 160   | 3,038  | 130   | 1,362 | 717   | 5,416  | Narasaraopet                   | ... 1, AD. | 13 | 14 |
| 11                         | Kunkulagunta    | 950   | 57    | 3,045  | 149   | 357   | 490   | 4,098  | Nakrikal                       | ... 1, AD. | 12 | 13 |
| 12                         | Konidena        | 951   | 181   | 3,356  | 62    | 177   | 502   | 4,284  | Chilakalur                     | ... ..     | 13 | 13 |
| 13                         | Passumarru      | 907   | 222   | 2,712  | 209   | 881   | 323   | 4,347  | Chilakalurpet                  | { 1, AD.   | 11 | 14 |
| 14                         | Rajupeta        | 690   | 112   | 2,826  | 89    | 366   | 134   | 3,527  |                                | { 2, M.    | 11 | 11 |
| 15                         | Patavarun       | 245   | 21    | 383    | ...   | 775   | 9     | 1,188  |                                | { ...      | 6  | 8  |
|                            | Total           | 4,855 | 753   | 15,360 | 648   | 3,918 | 2,175 | 22,860 |                                | { 2, M.    | 7  | 66 |
| <b>Ongole Taluk.</b>       |                 |       |       |        |       |       |       |        |                                |            |    |    |
| 16                         | Alluru (T)      | 1,512 | 205   | 5,904  | 943   | 269   | 72    | 7,393  | Kothapatnam                    | ... ..     | 11 | 11 |
| 17                         | Ammanabrolu     | 863   | 223   | 2,583  | 289   | 847   | 374   | 4,316  | Ammanabrolu                    | ... 1, AD. | 8  | 9  |
| 18                         | Bodduvaripalem  | 775   | 207   | 3,263  | 507   | 22    | 366   | 4,365  | Medaramita                     | { 2, AD.   | 10 | 13 |
| 19                         | Rachavari Palem | 401   | 33    | 1,284  | 115   | 164   | 183   | 1,779  |                                | { 1, I.C.  |    |    |
| 20                         | Madi Padu       | 212   | 95    | 719    | 149   | 10    | 94    | 1,067  | Chimakurthi<br>Santanutalapadu | ... 1 A.D. | 14 | 15 |
| 21                         | Chimakurthi     | 1,005 | 114   | 4,111  | 288   | 174   | 242   | 4,929  |                                | ... 1 A.D. | 14 | 15 |
| 22                         | Santanutalapadu | 1,010 | 116   | 3,693  | 737   | 310   | 208   | 5,064  |                                |            |    |    |
| 23                         | Inanaramelluru  | 595   | 107   | 1,974  | 382   | 176   | 284   | 2,923  |                                |            |    |    |
| 24                         | Nandipadu       | 158   | 55    | 523    | 110   | 20    | 46    | 754    |                                |            |    |    |
|                            | Total           | 6,531 | 1,155 | 24,054 | 3,520 | 1,992 | 1,869 | 32,590 |                                | 6          | 57 | 63 |
| <b>Palnad Taluk.</b>       |                 |       |       |        |       |       |       |        |                                |            |    |    |
| 25                         | Akurajupalle    | 879   | 54    | 2,921  | 308   | 365   | 355   | 4,003  | Piduguralla<br>Julakallu       | ... 1 A.D. | 12 | 13 |
| 26                         | Julakallu       | 893   | 83    | 2,703  | 293   | 420   | 324   | 3,823  |                                | ... 1 A.D. | 12 | 13 |
| 27                         | Macherla        | 840   | 96    | 2,468  | 87    | 864   | 329   | 3,844  | Rentachintala                  | { 1 A.D.   | 11 | 13 |
| 28                         | Rentachintla    | 805   | 57    | 1,985  | 79    | 195   | 1,994 | 4,310  |                                | { 1 I. C.  |    |    |
|                            | Total           | 3,417 | 290   | 10,077 | 767   | 1,844 | 3,002 | 15,980 |                                | 4          | 35 | 39 |



APPENDIX No. 16—(Continued.)

| Serial Number.          | Names of Villages, Towns and Municipalities. | Occupied house. | Population according to Census of 1931. |               |                         |              |              | Jurisdiction of Post-office for correspondence. | Number of members in Panchayats. |           |               |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
|                         |  |                 | Brahmins.                               | Non-Brahmins. | Depressed Class Hindus. | Muhamadans.  | Christians.  |   | Total with others.               | Reserved. | Non-Reserved. |
| <b>Vinukonda Taluk.</b> |  |                 |   |               |                         |              |              |   |                                  |           |               |
| 29                      | Ainavolu ...                                 | 486             | 29                                      | 1,913         | 122                     | 174          | 178          | 2,416   | Vinukonda ...                    | 10        | 10            |
| 30                      | Koppukonda ...                               | 310             | 20                                      | 1,368         | 38                      | 25           | 368          | 1,819   | Vinukonda ...                    | 9         | 9             |
| 31                      | Vinukonda (T) ...                            | 1,609           | 334                                     | 4,278         | 128                     | 2,468        | 503          | 7,711   | Vinukonda ...                    |           |               |
| 32                      | Ipuru ...                                    | 391             | 52                                      | 1,387         | 21                      | 47           | 253          | 1,760   | Ipuru ...                        | 9         | 9             |
|                         | <b>Total ...</b>                             | <b>2,796</b>    | <b>435</b>                              | <b>8,946</b>  | <b>309</b>              | <b>2,714</b> | <b>1,302</b> | <b>13,706</b>                                   |                                  | <b>28</b> | <b>28</b>     |

**2. Guntur District Board.**

| <b>Settenapalle Taluk.</b> |                       |              |            |               |              |              |              |               |                      |                |              |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 33                         | Phirengipuram (T) ... | 1,105        | 88         | 1,904         | 241          | 510          | 3,063        | 5,806         | Phirengipuram (T).   |                |              |
| 34                         | Settenapalle (T) ...  | 1,503        | 288        | 4,867         | 224          | 1,322        | 781          | 7,484         | Settenapalle (T) ... |                |              |
| 35                         | Muppala ...           | 643          | 75         | 2,004         | 242          | 538          | 220          | 3,079         | Muppala ...          | 11             | 11           |
| 36                         | Rentapala ...         | 495          | 66         | 1,377         | 254          | 171          | 195          | 2,063         |                      |                |              |
| 37                         | Chamarra ...          | 905          | 109        | 2,648         | 153          | 428          | 167          | 3,506         | Achampeta            | 1 A.D.<br>1 M. | 11 13        |
|                            | <b>Total ...</b>      | <b>4,651</b> | <b>626</b> | <b>12,800</b> | <b>1,114</b> | <b>2,969</b> | <b>4,426</b> | <b>21,938</b> |                      | <b>2</b>       | <b>22 24</b> |

| Rapalle Taluk. |                 |     |        |       |        |       |       |       |        |                 |     |        |     |     |
|----------------|-----------------|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| 38             | Repalle (T)     | ... | 1,509  | 1,090 | 4,575  | 337   | 847   | 268   | 7,132  | Repalle (T)     | ... |        |     |     |
| 39             | Peturu          | ... | 825    | 181   | 3,162  | 454   | 29    | 194   | 4,020  | Repalle         | ... | 12     | 12  |     |
| 40             | Arumbaka        | ... | 1,232  | 337   | 4,233  | 442   | 113   | 484   | 5,609  | Cherukupalli    | ... | 1 A.D. | 14  | 15  |
| 41             | Bhatliporlu (T) | ... | 1,182  | 239   | 3,773  | 383   | 817   | 195   | 5,407  | Bhatliporlu (T) | ... |        |     |     |
| 42             | Addipalle       | ... | 1,112  | 62    | 3,610  | 654   | 347   | 240   | 4,913  |                 |     |        |     |     |
| 43             | Kanagala        | ... | 948    | 127   | 2,924  | 42    | 1,072 | 25    | 4,190  |                 |     |        |     |     |
| 44             | Dhulipudi       | ... | 1,360  | 248   | 4,868  | 567   | 155   | 661   | 6,499  | Chandavole      | ... | 3 A.D. | 12  | 15  |
| 45             | Nizampatan      | ... | 1,401  | 122   | 4,320  | 359   | 1,356 | 319   | 6,476  | Nizampatan      | ... | 1 A.D. | 14  | 15  |
|                | Total           | ... | 9,569  | 2,406 | 31,465 | 3,238 | 4,736 | 2,386 | 44,246 |                 |     | 5      | 52  | 57  |
| Tenali Taluk.  |                 |     |        |       |        |       |       |       |        |                 |     |        |     |     |
| 42             | Chandalavad     | ... | 456    | 73    | 1,478  | 199   | 9     | 473   | 2,223  |                 | ... | ...    | ... |     |
| 43             | Vemuru          | ... | 1,660  | 284   | 2,657  | 297   | 196   | 717   | 4,151  | Vemuru          | ... | 1 A.D. | 11  | 12  |
| 44             | Vallabhapuram   | ... | 691    | 111   | 3,768  | 281   | 69    | 415   | 4,644  | Kollipara       | ... | 1 A.D. | 12  | 13  |
| 45             | Angalakuduru    | ... | 804    | 159   | 2,778  | 345   | 276   | 766   | 4,324  | Angalakuduru    | ... | 1 A.D. | 12  | 13  |
| 46             | Amruthaluru     | ... | 1,019  | 260   | 3,470  | 604   | 235   | 475   | 5,044  | Amaruthaluru    | ... | 1 A.D. | 14  | 15  |
| 47             | Davaluru        | ... | 930    | 111   | 3,338  | 517   | 121   | 402   | 4,489  | Kollipara       | ... | 1 A.D. | 13  | 14  |
| 48             | Edlapalli       | ... | 954    | 167   | 3,172  | 414   | 592   | 416   | 4,761  | Edlapalli       | ... | 1 A.D. | 14  | 15  |
| 49             | Inturu          | ... | 1,031  | 117   | 2,883  | 779   | 378   | 543   | 4,700  | Inturu          | ... | 1 A.D. | 8   | 9   |
| 50             | Imani           | ... | 1,113  | 513   | 3,589  | 517   | 109   | 612   | 5,340  | Dinggirala      | ... | 1 A.D. | 14  | 15  |
| 51             | Kolakalur       | ... | 1,418  | 259   | 4,092  | 370   | 956   | 955   | 6,642  | Kolakalur       | ... | 1 A.D. | 14  | 15  |
| 52             | Modukuru        | ... | 913    | 104   | 2,994  | 401   | 312   | 265   | 4,076  | Tsundur         | ... | 1 A.D. | 12  | 13  |
| 53             | Nandivelugu     | ... | 878    | 291   | 2,979  | 293   | 528   | 283   | 4,374  | Nandivelugu     | ... | 1 A.D. | 14  | 15  |
| 54             | Peraveli        | ... | 1,019  | 166   | 3,342  | 570   | 113   | 381   | 4,572  | Paraveli        | ... | 1 A.D. | 8   | 9   |
|                | Total           | ... | 12,286 | 2,615 | 40,540 | 5,587 | 3,884 | 6,803 | 59,340 |                 |     | 12     | 146 | 158 |

APPENDIX No. 16—(Continued.)

| Serial Number.       | Names of Villages, Towns and Municipalities. | Occupied house. | Population according to Census of 1931. |               |                         |             |             | Total with others. | Jurisdiction of Post-office for correspondence. | Number of members in Panchayats. |               |        |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|---|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|--------|
|                      |  |                 | Brahmins.                               | Non-Brahmins. | Depressed Class Hindus. | Muhamadans. | Christians. |                    |   | Reserved.                        | Non-Reserved. | Total. |
| <b>Guntur Taluk.</b> |  |                 |   |               |                         |             |             |                    |   |                                  |               |        |
| 55                   | Mangalagiri (T) ...                          | 2,131           | 406                                     | 7,726         | 351                     | 1,553       | 936         | 10,972             | Mangalagiri ...                                 |                                  |               |        |
| 56                   | Ankireddipalem ...                           | 1,113           | 30                                      | 4,159         | 615                     | 550         | 1,039       | 6,393              | Guntur ...                                      | 1 A.D.                           | 15            | 16     |
| 57                   | Pedavadlapudi ...                            | 828             | 147                                     | 2,536         | 264                     | 478         | 809         | 4,134              | Pedavadlapudi ...                               | ...                              | 13            | 13     |
| 58                   | Ponnekalu ...                                | 838             | 95                                      | 3,107         | 147                     | 342         | 365         | 4,058              | Mangalagiri ...                                 | 1 A.D.                           | 13            | 14     |
| 59                   | Pedaparimi ...                               | 758             | 46                                      | 2,657         | 387                     | 283         | 742         | 4,115              | do. ...   | 1 A.D.<br>2 I. C.                | 11            | 14     |
| 60                   | Sekuru ...                                   | 1,012           | 101                                     | 3,601         | 532                     | 87          | 605         | 4,926              | Sekuru ...                                      | 1 A.D.<br>2 I. C.                | 12            | 15     |
| 61                   | Taddipalle ...                               | 1,107           | 143                                     | 3,835         | 169                     | 462         | 715         | 5,324              | Teddiḍalli ...                                  | 1 A.D.                           | 15            | 16     |
|                      | Total ...                                    | 7,787           | 968                                     | 27,621        | 2,465                   | 3,655       | 5,211       | 39,922             |   | 9                                | 79            | 88     |

N.B.—(T) = Town ; (M) = Municipality ; A. D. = Adi-Dravida , M = Mahamadan ; and I. C. = Indian Christian.

## CHAPTER IV.

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### ECONOMIC (*Agricultural*) PLANNING FOR THE GUNTUR DISTRICT.

#### Section 30.

##### **Acreege Yield is Decreasing.**

157. When all the Legislators (*Provincial and Imperial*) are urging for a reduction of land revenue, in proportion to the level of the present prices, I do not recommend for the general reduction of land revenue, though I prove by logic and scientific methods, that the Madras Government is violating its own 'Principle of Half Rental Rule.' I form a considerate opinion, alternative to reduction, provided, the '**taxable balance on the income of land**' is increased by the Government.

158. Entirely disagreeing with the definition of the terms '**taxable balance on the income of land**' and '**taxable capacity of the agriculturists,**' given by Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, I define them in paragraph 97 (*a*) and (*b*), of this book in a different way, quite consistent to the memorable resolution No. 1, dated 16th January, 1902 of the Government of India.

159. Twenty years ago, when the Industrial Commission was appointed by the Government of

India, **Srijit Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya** showed the Government of India, in his dissenting opinion, that the average acreage yield in India was 50 to 100% less than the average yield of the European agricultural countries. I have demonstrated in Page 257 of my book, "Taxable Capacity of the British Indian Agriculturists," that the actual yield of rice (*not paddy*) per acre, from 1901-1934, has gone down from 964 lbs. gradually, year by year to 834 lbs., which is the average yield of the year 1933-34. That is, it has decreased by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Agricultural department was started with a view to cope with the situation, but all its efforts have failed to accomplish the ends for which it was started. The record of the results of the activities of the Agricultural Department, which I came across, was that, the Department sold some chemical manures, iron ploughs and started some Experimental Farms for which it had incurred expenses more and more, year by year, rather than increasing the acreage yield. It is curious to note here, that despite of so much expenses, the Department had not the **organising capacity to be successful**, even in keeping the average acreage yield of 1901 uniformly all throughout.

160. On account of the sudden Economic Depression, all the Provincial Legislators are urging the Government for the reduction of the land re-

venue. The agitation is going on, and the Re-settlement operation is also proceeding on, with it. My chief observation on the subject of '**the effects of depression on Guntur finance**' is that, the people can bring down the per capita taxation to the level of pre-war period, provided the National Leaders organise the **Social Organisations**, to teach the morality of Temperance and the futility of **Litigation**.

### Section 31.

#### **Increase Yield By Agricultural Planning.**

161. Coming to the question of the improvement of agriculture, I suggest a '**Five-year Agricultural plan**,' to be undertaken. In my plan, I lay special stress upon the increase and improvement of fodder crops for cattle; because I hold, that it is the only means to improve and increase the number of cattle, which, in turn, will supply a larger quantity of animal manures. When this animal manure is applied to the soil, being tilled with improved methods and implements of agriculture, naturally the acreage yield will be more and more; and this again will ultimately result in a huge surplus of agricultural production in the country. I further argue, that if this surplus production is marketed through the help of the "**Co-operative Warehouses**," in the best

world market, the net export of India will rise by leaps and bounds, and the whole country will have a favourable balance of **Agricultural Trade** thereby.

162. **Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desikachariar, Kt.**, has accepted my 'Five-year Agricultural Plan', as one of the soundest suggestion for the improvement of Indian agriculture. Therefore, I request the District Agricultural Association to take up steps immediately to introduce this Agricultural Plan, in 14 economic divisions, prepared by me for the Guntur District, as shown in Map No. 1. In conclusion, I believe this experiment will be a success, if it is tried with proper organisation, co-operation and management, in carrying out the programme. But, if somehow or other, it fails, there is no way out to improve the Indian agriculture, and to save the Indian agriculturists from poverty, indebtedness and ruin.

### **Section 32.**

#### **Conditions For the Agricultural Plan.**

163. For the working of the '**Five-year Agricultural Plan**' in the Guntur District, the following practical suggestions are drawn :—

- (a) A '**Group of villages,**' having an area of not less than 15 Sq. miles and not more than 30 sq. miles, has to be select-

ed, in each Economic division of this district, which has been divided into fourteen Economic divisions, as shown in Map No. 1. But four groups of villages have to be started in the Deltaic area, which has again been divided into four subdivisions according to the soil survey map prepared by the Agricultural Department. (Vide—Map No. 2). In all, there should be 17 Groups of villages in the whole district.

(b) A '**Better Living Society**'\* has to be started in each 'Group of villages', with the object of training all the individuals irrespective of caste or creed, to obey the rules strictly, laid by the Society, regarding the mode and standard of living and morality. The main object of this Society should be to cut down the '**unproductive expenditure**' of every individual within its jurisdiction. All the individuals must be bound to accept the penalty inflicted by the Society, when there is any violation of its rules. In all, there should be 17 'Better Living Societies'.

(c) '**Statistical Information**' has to be collected, if 75 % of the total number

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\* *Vide*—Chapter VI for model main-laws.



of families living under the Jurisdiction of the ' Better Living Society ' accept their allegiance to the rules of the Society, then the Government can appoint trained Revenue Inspectors to collect Statistics of the selected groups of villages. The most important statistics to be collected are :—

(1) The distance to the nearest road as well as to the nearest Railway Station.

(2) Total Agricultural Wealth :—

(a) Value of Landed properties.

(b) Value of implements.

(c) Value of cattle,

(d) Value of houses.

(3) Items Nos. 1 to 24 stated in Appendix No. 8 (c), in pages 102-103 of this book.

(4) Average fortnightly rainfall statistics of the following years :—

(a) 1870—1890 20 years.

(b) 1870—1910 40 „

(c) 1870—1930 60 „

(d) 1930—1935 5 „

(5) Present average yield in lbs. of different crops raised on different soils.

(6) Agricultural Production (food and industrial crops separate) in lbs. and in rupees

(7) Per capita food consumption available, in lbs.

(8) Per capita food consumption required, in lbs.

(9) Per capita sugar and salt required, in lbs.

(10) Per capita cost of cloth required.

(11) The total quantity of fodder crop available for the total number of cattle, in lbs.

(12) Actual cost of cultivation, (food and industrial crops separate) according to soils separately.

(13) Preparation of the Table, showing the prices of all the agricultural commodities prevailing in the nearest marketing town of the four periods *viz.*, Depression, Post war, War and Pre-war Normal 20 years.

(14) The amount of total taxes collected from the people. (*Provincial, Imperial and Local separate*).

(15) Percentage of gross agricultural income, on the Agricultural Wealth.

(16) Proportion of gross or net agricultural produce taken as land-revenue.

(17) Animal Income in Rupees :—

(a) Milk, butter-milk and ghee.

(b) Number of Bullocks of 2½ years' old, available annually from the cows and their cost.

(c) Number of sheep and goats, available for consumption annually and their cost.

(d) Income from leather (cattle, sheep and goats).

(18) Industrial and commercial incomes separately.

(19) Incidence of land-revenue per acre :—

I. Dry land.—

(a) rain fed.

(b) on the bank of the river.

(c) irrigated under wells.

(d) irrigated by lifting the water from the Government sources paying water rate.

## II. Wet-land.—

- (a) rain fed.
- (b) irrigated under minor tanks.
- (c) irrigated under major tanks.
- (d) irrigated under spring channels.
- (e) irrigated under rainy season river Anicuts.
- (f) irrigated under perennial river Anicuts.

## III. Garden land.—

- (a) rain fed.
- (b) on the river banks.
- (c) under wells.
- (d) irrigated under tanks.
- (e) irrigated under river channels.

[N.B.—The above items have to be found out separately under (a) **Ryotwari** and (b) **Minor Inam** tenures separately.]

(20) Per plough or a pair of bullocks :—

- (a) Tilling capacity in acres dry or wet, or dry and wet.

- (b) Production of food crops, in lbs.
- (c) Production of industrial crops, in rupees.
- (d) Income from animals in Rupees.
- (e) Cost of cultivation :—
- (i) For practical ryots.
  - (ii) For tenants.
  - (iii) For a practical Landlord, who has no members to work in his family.
  - (iv) For an absentee landlord, who conducts farming, with the help of the manager or maistry.
- (f) Taxation per plough in Rupees :—
- (i) For a ryot, who tills his own lands.
  - (ii) For a ryot, who tills his own lands and other's lands.
  - (iii) For a ryot, who tills other's lands.

- (iv) For a non-cultivating tenant.
- (v) For a landlord, who supervises himself.
- (vi) For an absentee landlord.
- (g) Proportion of gross produce taken as land-revenue, and it has to be calculated under 6 items separately mentioned in the above clause (f).
- (h) Proportion of net produce taken as land-revenue, and it has to be calculated separately under 6 items mentioned in the above clause (f).

(21) How much value of agricultural production goes out of the jurisdiction to the absentee landlords, living outside the jurisdiction?

(22) How much money goes outside the jurisdiction, to pay to money lenders and banks or bankers?

(23) How much money is coming from outside the jurisdiction, in various forms? (agricultural, animal, industrial and commercial, separately)

(24) How much production (from food and industrial crops) is coming from outside the jurisdiction; if there are people who are tilling the lands situating outside the jurisdiction?

[N.B.—If he is a tenant, his own portion is to be added to the total agricultural production of the jurisdiction.]

(25) Number of persons, who are following different occupations, except agricultural, industrial and commercial; and their total income in rupees.

(26) Number of beggars, disabled, lazy fellows and persons, who are following unproductive occupations, *viz.*, touts, gamblers, etc. Are they living at the cost of the people living in the jurisdiction, or outside the jurisdiction? This point has to be discussed properly.

(27) Number of persons, who are convicted under offences of the Penal Code and how they have improved their morality?

(28) [Observations of the Investigator and his suggestions for remedies, if there are any.]

(d) 'Crop Planning' has to be prepared by the Agricultural Department,

preparing a soil survey map of the selected group of villages, to raise better crops. The percentage of different crops has to be fixed, according to the needs of the people and the market. The 'Crop planning' has to be adjusted with the consultation of the ryots in general.

(e) '**Co-operative Warehouse**' has to be started in each selected group of villages ; and the 'Warehouse' has to advance money for the agricultural expenses of the ryots, if they are in need ; and the whole crop has to be controlled by the 'Warehouse.' If there is any surplus of crops in the jurisdiction, the 'Warehouse' has to arrange to sell them in suitable markets, having the concession rates in the *Railway freights*, to compete with foreign markets. In all, there should be seventeen Co-operative Warehouses in the district.

(f) At present, one **Co-operative Debt Conciliation Bank** for all the seventeen groups of villages has to be started to relieve immediately the judgment-debtors, living in 17 groups of villages, from the clutches of the money-lenders, and to grant loans to the people, if they are paying



the heavy rate of interest. The Government has to confer power to this Bank, to issue **Debentures**, to provide money for the Bank, to necessitate the genuine transactions.

### Section 33.

#### **Strict Control of the Government.**

164. To bring this **Plan** to effect, the Government has to establish a **Board**, in each group, composed of non-official members from five to nine, and the whole Board has to be controlled under the strict supervision of the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the district. As for the Vice-president of the Agricultural Planning Board of each group, the Government has to select an elected member from the members of all the Panchyat Boards. As regards the President, the Collector of the district has to be nominated by the Government, empowering him to delegate his power to any Non-official gentleman, with whom he has got confidence. The above **Scheme** neither requires capital nor new persons, to be appointed, to run the Agricultural Planning. As regards Capital, the power to issue **Debentures** to the 'Co-operative Debt-conciliation Bank, is quite enough ; and that will supply funds ; and as for men to conduct the Scheme, there are a number

of Agricultural Demonstrators and Co-operative Inspectors.

### Section 34.

#### Duty of the National Leaders.

165. But the only **impediment** for the Agricultural Planning is the **people's adherence** to the 'Better Living Society'. I have given above, the suggestion to run the agricultural planning, without capital and without any expenses to the Government. It is the turn of our National Leaders, to advise the people to accept the conditions of the planning mentioned above. If the plan is run in the way, in which I have indicated, I think, the taxable balance on the income of land will rise, and there will be **no apprehension of agitations, arising** among the landholders for the **burden of land revenue**. **Raja Sabha Bushana Mr. K. Chadny** B.A., (Retired Senior member of the Council, Mysore State) advised the south Indian Landholders, in their conference, held at Sreerangam on 4th January 1936 to adopt **H. E. Lord Erskine's Agricultural policy**, which is a boon to the poor agriculturists of the Madras Presidency. Further **Dr. Mauthuram**, Inamdar, Trichinopoly, requested the National Leaders to arise! awake!! and stop not till the goal is reached, in the interest of the poor agriculturists.

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## CHAPTER V.

### CONCLUSIONS.

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[By Rao Sahib Rajagopal Pillai, F. R. H. S., President,  
District Agricultural Association, Trichinopoly.]

#### Section 35.

#### Indian Land-Revenue Policy.

166. Before we come to a conclusion of this book, it is necessary to discuss the Land-revenue Policy and Re-Settlement of some of the other countries of the world, prevailing at present:—

(a) The land tax of **France** is ten per cent on *annual value*, that is, the gross produce less the cost of production and earnings of the management. Incomes derived from land are also liable to the general income-tax.

(b) Land is subject, in **Italy**, firstly to two schedular taxes—(1) a tax at a flat rate of ten per cent of the assessed, *economic* rent (which is subject to periodic revision) paid by the proprietor, if the land is let, otherwise, by the cultivator, (2) a tax of eight per cent of the income of the cultivating

farmer—incomes below £4 being exempt from this tax. In addition to these, both landlord and tenant are liable for the State Income-tax, which varies from one per cent to ten per cent, and which is levied on landlords and tenants for incomes over £8,750. In addition to the above, local surcharges for local purposes, amounting to about fifteen per cent of the *economic rent*, may be levied both on the schedular taxes and on the Income-tax.

(c) In **Sweden**, there is no land tax; but a progressive income-tax at rates varying from five per cent to twenty-five per cent is levied on all incomes including agricultural incomes.

(d) In the **Australian States**, the assessment is levied on the *unimproved value of the land*, that is, on that part of the annual or capital value of real property, which is not due to the efforts or investments of owners or occupiers. The tax is levied only on the excess over the *specified* minimum.

(e) In **New Zealand**, small farmers, whose holdings are worth less than £500, are exempted. But, there is a graduated tax on the larger estates varying from one-sixteenth of a penny to three pence in the pound, according to the value of the estate. Both in Australia and New Zealand, the income-tax is levied in addition to the land tax.

(f) In **Japan** the land tax is one-fourth per cent on the capital value of the land. All incomes from land, however, are liable for the general Income-tax.

167. In all the above mentioned countries, the principle of levying tax on land is based upon the taxable capacity of the people ; but the conspicuous and distinguishing feature of the **Indian system** is that, it is based upon the administrative needs of the Government, quite ignoring the interests and capacity of the people at large.

### Section 36.

#### **Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee.**

168. So, the Government of India appointed a Committee to discuss the system of taxation in India, as urged by the Indian Legislators.

The Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee Report of 1926—

(1) Shows the defects in the present system of land revenue assessment, as follows :—

(a) A want of definiteness either as regards the basis of land revenue, or as regards the rate.

(b) A combination of circumstances had led to the creation of a large number of **uneconomic**

**holdings** † impoverishing the holders, on whom the land revenue rests, as a heavy burden.

(c) Low production, heavy indebtedness and **excessive fragmentation of holdings** † have been the result of the pressure of the land revenue and some local conditions.

(d) The fixity and inelasticity of land revenue operates hard on those, who pay it, when the settlement is revised.

(e) It is used mainly for provincial purposes and only a small percentage for rural development. **It is therefore unpopular and a drain for the rural areas.**

and (2) Recommends to the Government of India, as follows :—

(a) Land revenue should be so fixed, as to ease or steady the burden on the smallest cultivator, as far as possible. It should, in common, with the rest of the system of taxation, involve some element of progression, in the case of larger owners.

(b) The basis of settlement should be the **annual value**, i. e., the gross produce less cost of production, including the value of the labour actually expended by the farmer and his family, on the holding and the return for enterprise.

(c) The rate of assessment should be standardised at a comparatively low figure, **not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the annual value.\***

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† Page 49 of I. E. C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935.

\* Vide—Pages 44, 46 & 136 of I. E. C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935.

169. Since the Committee has discussed the subject of Land-Revenue Policy without the terms of reference, the Government of India has not given effect to their recommendations. However, it is regrettable to note, that the Government of Madras is charging fifty per cent of *the net profits*, while the Government of Burma is charging twenty-five per cent of the *net profits*, in Lower Burma. Why should there be a difference, in the general principles of Taxation in the different provinces of India?

### Section 37.

#### Economic Holdings and Rural Debts.

170. The Government of India abruptly gives a reply to the Legislators, that the acreage rate of India is much lower, when compared with the acreage rates, prevailing in other countries; and it is a fact; but Mr. Gowda has proved that the proportion of gross produce, taken as land-revenue in India, is 2 to 3 times that of other countries and the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee has expressed in a candid report, that the acreage rate, though seemingly low, is excessively high, because of the following reasons:—

- (1) Un-economic holdings.
- (2) Excessive fragmentation of holdings.
- (3) Heavy agricultural indebtedness.



171. But our learned friend Mr. K. Nanjundiah, B.A., B. COM. (Cal.), B.L., Advocate, Coimbatore and Nilgiris, observes in his validictory address, delivered before the South Indian Estate and Land Owners' Conference, held at Trichinopoly on 4-1-1936, regarding the most complicated points, *viz.*, (1) Economic Holdings and (2) Heavy rural indebtedness, as follows:—

172. "A common cry among economists in this country in recent years has been that, a thing like "economic holdings" is conspicuous by its absence in India. It is said that the pressure on land has increased to such an extent, that the share of land, per head, is less than one acre and hardly sufficient to support a family. It is further pointed out, that countries, which started with agriculture as a profession, long after India, had begun to have a far larger area of land per head of population than this country has. Mr. Darling, in his well-known book, "Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and in Debt," gives the area of average holding for different provinces as follows:—

| Provinces.                     | Average holding<br>in acres. |       |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Bombay                      | ...                          | 12·15 |
| 2. N. W. F. P.                 | ...                          | 11·22 |
| 3. Punjab                      | ...                          | 9·18  |
| 4. Central Provinces and Berar | ...                          | 8·13  |

| Provinces.          | Average holding<br>in acres. |      |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------|
| 5. Burma            | ...                          | 5.65 |
| 6. Bengal           | ...                          | 3.12 |
| 7. Behar and Orissa | ...                          | 3.09 |
| 8. Madras           | ...                          | 4.91 |
| 9. Assam            | ...                          | 2.96 |
| 10. U. P.           | ...                          | 2.51 |

While in other countries the average holding is :—

|             |     |      |
|-------------|-----|------|
| 11. Denmark | ... | 40   |
| 12. Holland | ... | 26   |
| 13. Germany | ... | 21.5 |
| 14. France  | ... | 20.5 |
| 15. Belgium | ... | 14.5 |

173. It is gratifying, however, to note that *Mr. Gowda does not pin his faith so very much on the idea of the much-talked-of economic holding.* He shows that in India, there are 211,893 economic holdings having an average area of 420 acres, which is 2 and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  times the average area per holding in Canada and U.S.A. respectively.\* The landlords of Northern India hold nearly 35 per cent of the total cropped area of British India. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, there are numerous Zemindars, whole Inamdars and Jahirdars, who own areas under cultivation, the average of which per holding is certainly above the limits

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\* *Vide*—pages 120-121 in I. E. C., Vol. 2.

proposed by the advocates of economic holdings. No two economists agree, as to what the size of an economic holding for India should be.

174. The Agricultural Journal of India, for the year 1926, on page 109 gives the size of the holdings as follows :—

|                        |     |      |
|------------------------|-----|------|
| One acre or less       | ... | 23 % |
| One acre to 5 acres    | ... | 33 % |
| Five acres to 10 acres | ... | 20 % |
| Over 10 acres          | ... | 24 % |

Taking 5-10 acres, as some authors have suggested, as the minimum size, required for an economic holding, it will be seen from the above extract, that the percentage of the holdings of 5 acres and above, in Ryotwari areas, is (20 plus 24) 44 per cent. This percentage more or less coincides with the 50 per cent of economic holdings, which Mr. Gowda has arrived at in his book, "Indian Economic Census," Vol. III, treating of Coimbatore District. Moreover, the actual tilling capacity of the plough in British India has been estimated to be 9 acres, (7 dry and 2 wet). And this estimate reinforces the argument, that there are sufficient economic holdings in India, even as things are at present. "While the acreage per holding in British India is 5 acres, it is 4.2 acres in Japan, *i.e.*, the acreage per holding, in India is

19 per cent more than that of Japan. *Still Japan is thriving well in agriculture,*" says Mr. Gowda.

175. Here I should like, that I may not be misunderstood, as not being sufficiently appreciative of the value of the economic holding as such, in a country like ours, where, curiously enough, side by side with this phenomenon of economic holdings, there is also the phenomenon of excessive fragmentation and sub-divided estates. My only plea is that, under the existing Hindu and Islamic laws of partition, this problem of 'Fragmentation of land cannot at present be satisfactorily solved. Moreover, it is my desire that the false plea of the absence of economic holdings, should not be put forward as a cause of the low average yield of land in our country. That it is not the cause, will be evident from the various circumstances, that have conspired to the passing of the various **Tenancy Acts**. The large estate-holders simply leased out their lands to innumerable tenants. They did not realise, as owners of economic holdings have always realised in New Zealand, that it was their duty, and indeed, that it was to the best of their interests, that they should do the cultivation by their own personal management, and that the labourers, on their fields should be paid adequate wages. This indiscriminate leasing out of lands has led to the erstwhile big estates, by

far large than even what are commonly identified with economic holdings, being broken up, in effect, into numberless small holdings. The only way that seems to me open, to improve the average yield, is by taking to scientific and improved methods of cultivation, which are, thanks to the efforts of the Agricultural Department in every Province, made easily accessible to the generality of the Indian agriculturists.

176. I now come to another oft-repeated cause of the low average yield of agriculture, and the consequent poverty of the agriculturist. The money-lender has often come in, for scathing criticism at the hands of some unreflecting economists. Very often his sins are too grossly exaggerated. It is said that he charges very high rates of interest, on the loans he gives to the agriculturists for effecting permanent improvements on land. I submit that "a poor man has everywhere to pay the penalty of being poor." It is well-known, that an ordinary agriculturist has very little security to offer for the loans he is taking. It is not only in India that a very high rate of interest is charged, but all over the world; a man with little or no security to offer, has to pay high rates of interest. In a rich country, like America, 53 per cent per annum is not an unheard of rate of interest. Till

a few years ago, **40 per cent** per annum was the legal rate of interest allowed in **England** itself, where the Bank-rate rarely exceeded 3 per cent. In an age, so materialistic as ours, when profit at all costs is the sole aim of business transactions, motives of sympathy and human brotherhood are bound to recede to the background, giving place to the motive of exploitation, which seeks to derive as much gain as possible, from the helpless condition of the poor agriculturist. Because the agriculturist is poor, the money-lender is in a position to carry on his trade with results which certainly do not redound to his glory. I am far from seeking to justify the obnoxious practices of the money-lenders.

177. On the other hand, I have just stated the economic principles at work, in bringing about the colossal rates of interest that obtain at the present moment in our country. **The rate of interest is related in direct ratio, to the poverty of a country ; as the poverty increases, the rate increases ; as it falls, the rate also falls.** But all economic laws are not altogether beyond the region of man's control. Let me take this opportunity to urge, as a matter of the greatest importance for the welfare of the nation as a whole, that the money-lenders should give up the idea of

exploitation, however natural and reasonable it may be. I want him to be more humane and reasonable, to be less exacting and avaricious. I do see the need for providing the cultivator with purchasing power, at low rates of interest. Agriculture being an industry, which yields and can yield but low profit, **it can stand only on the support of capital at lower rates of interest.** The Co-operative Society was meant to oust the ordinary money-lender from his place. But what is the position to-day? The agriculturist, who has borrowed from the Co-operative Society, finds he is unable to pay even the interest, which goes on accumulating; and the Co-operative Society is in the position of a bad Creditor, when it sees that the interest that is in arrears is not paid to it."

178. From the arguments made by our learned friend *Mr. Nanjundiah*, it is evident that the burden of taxation becomes heavy neither due to the absence of uneconomic holdings nor due to the heavy agricultural indebtedness, as emphasised by the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee; but due to the poverty of the Indian agriculturists, on account of the low yielding capacity of the land, and also of the absence of definite principles of levying tax or rent, on land in Madras Presidency.

[By Kavi Raju Ramaswamy Choudary, Bar-at-Law,  
Municipal Chairman, Tenali Town, Guntur District.]

### Section 38.

#### Dictum of the Government of Madras.

179. The Government of India, in Resolution No. 1, dated 16th January 1902, wrote as follows:—

“ It cannot but be their desire, that assessments should be equitable in character and moderate in incidence ; and that there should be left to the proprietor or to the cultivator of the soil, as the case may be, that margin of profit, that will enable him to save in ordinary seasons and to meet the strain of exceptional misfortune.”

180. But the policy of the Madras Government, as enunciated by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member in his speech in Council, on the 28th November 1928, is very different from the above. He spoke as follows :—

“ The basis, on which land revenue assessment in this Presidency is made, is the proposition, that the State is entitled to a share of the crop from the land. It is not based on any consideration of the circumstances of the holders of lands. We do not make any difference, whether a land is held by a rich man or a poor man. The assessment is made



with reference to the capacity of the land and not with reference to the circumstances of anybody, who holds the land. It will not therefore be relevant to the question of assessment, to consider the share of produce that will remain to each individual after meeting his ordinary expenditure. It has never been the principle of the Madras Settlement, that we should base our rates with reference to the net income, if I may say so, of individuals."

181. The dictum of **Sir Norman Marjoribanks**, that assessments depend upon the capacity of the land and not on the circumstances of the holder, is exactly the same decision, urged by *Shylock*, who demanded 'a pound of flesh' from the *breast of poor Antonio*, before the Court of Venice. The Honourable *Court of Venice* gave a decree to take 'a pound of flesh not less or more without sheeding a drop of blood'. In the same way, the Government of Madras has to fix the land-tax, leaving the portion of gross produce to the ryot, *just sufficient to live upon, till he gets the next year's harvest* and also enough for seed and other agricultural expenses.

182. **Sir Thomas Munro**, the founder of Ryotwari System, was very lenient towards the poor people. The Duke of Argyle, who was the Secretary of State for India, has said, that Madras was the poorest province in India ; and it was so on

account of the prevalence of the Ryotwari tenure. When the members of Legislative Council demanded, very recently, to place the land-revenue policy *on a statutory basis*, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member **Sir C. A. Souter**, quietly evaded the question in replying before the Council; as '**Put it to the New Government**'? This statement of the Hon'ble Member has led us to believe, that the existing Government is, in no way prepared to take any satisfactory measure regarding the present principles of levying tax on land in the Madras Presidency. But would it not be quite harsh, on the part of the Government of Madras, to go against the memorable resolution No. 1, dated 16th January 1902 of the Government of India?

### **Section 39.**

#### **How to fix Acreage Rates ?**

183. It may be brought to the notice of the Government of Madras, that no Provincial Government has the right to follow a different path, from that followed by the Government of India. So, in order to bring the resolution of the Government of India into a fact, certain principles have to be followed. The well thought-out principles of Mr. Gowda are mentioned below:—

"(a) The popular quota of 1/6th of the gross produce was the highest assessment during the

days of Manu, when there was not much of indirect taxation, as obtainable to-day. The present amount of indirect taxation is more than 3 times the land revenue. Taking into consideration the amount under indirect taxation, the land-revenue should always be less than 1/6th of the gross produce and should never rise up beyond this rate.

(b) Taking 3/20th of the gross produce § of the best land, (under each soil and crop) with all conveniences, is the assessment—gross produce being judged from 60 years average yield per acre (dry, wet and garden) and convert the 3/20th share into money value by the average harvest price of different periods, viz., Pre-war (40 years), War (5 years), Post-War (10 years), and Depression (1930.35). The money value thus arrived at, should be the burden of assessment for the best land in each economic division.

(c) Settlement authorities should fix the average rate on each soil, with the average yield first; and then they have to give a reduction, in the following manner; if the land:—

- (1) is far off from marketing towns 6 to 10% ;
- (2) is situated in a country less liable to famine 15% ;
- (3) is situated in a country very liable to famine 25% ;
- (4) is situated in a country, where the agricultural labour is not adequately available 6% ;

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§ *Vide*—Foot-note in pages 39—40 in I. E. C., Vol. 2.

(5) is situated in a country, where there is no adequate free grazing grounds (H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore has ordered that lands should not be thrown open for cultivation in any village, if the grazing ground is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the occupied area ; and this order will not be given effect to the areas to be brought under wet cultivation, if big projects are constructed according to programme of Sir M. Visveswariah) 6% ;

(6) is situated in a country, where commercial crops are grown less than 20% of the cropped area 10% ;

(7) is situated in a country, where the rainfa is illdistributed during the sowing seasons 10% ;  
and (8) is situated in a country where damages occur often, and on account of heavy rainfall and locust 10% ;

(d) If the above principles are adopted by the Settlement Officers, the acreage rates can be called ' a fair, full and equitable rent '.

(e) Re-Settlement officers are not collecting statistics better than the original Settlement officers. In fact, they are avoiding important statistics, viz. :—

(1) Fortnightly and Weekly rainfall ;

(2) Value of lands, [River fed, Tank fed and Rain fed wet lands and Rain fed dry lands, and Garden lands of different soils], separately.

(f) The Government should not increase the land revenue, if the land value is increased on account of the improvement made on the lauds. The value of the land derivable from the Registration statistics, is not always a safe guide. Because lands are

often sold on account of debts with the high rate of interest, that cannot be cleared off. Some times people get bonds registered at a higher price to establish their credit before a Bank or a Banker. These prices will never reveal the true value of the land; and the Government have to fix the rate on the **unimproved value of the land**, following the method of Newzealand Government, if at all the value of the land is taken into consideration."

### Section 40.

#### Remissions of Land-revenue.

184. For loss of crop on *dry* or *wet* lands, remission has to be granted by Government in accordance with the scale, noted below, at uniform rates, calculated with reference to the average loss in the whole *tract*, for which relief is granted :—

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| (1) when the average yield is 60%<br>of the normal yield fixed by the Gov-<br>ernment, | <b>no remission</b>   |
| (2) when the yield is 40%.   | Twenty-five per cent. |
| (3) when the yield is less than 30%  | Fifty per cent.       |

iii

[By J. Kuppuswami Chondary, M. L. C.,  
Landholder, Karanchedu Post, Guntur District.]

### Section 41.

#### Re-Settlement in Guntur.

185. We have drawn the attention of the readers to the principles of British Land Revenue

Ryotwari Settlement in general, and now specially we draw the attention to the Guntur District, which is considered to be a black cotton soil country, like the Dharwar and Bijapur districts, in the Presidency of Bombay.

186. Let us lay bare the mysteries of the Budget of villages, contained in Appendix No. 34, page 134, Vol. 3 of Madras Economic Enquiry Committee :—

TABLE No. 45.

| Name of Villages.                    | Average yield per acre in bags at 72 Madras measures. |          |        |          | Total yield in bags. | Assessment in Rs. |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|--------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|
|                                      | Delta.  | Up-land. | Delta. | Up-land. |                      |                   |
| Peddabrahmmadevam (Cocanada Tq). ... | 11'9  | 8'8      | 5'4    | 2'28     | 30,100               | 20,764            |
| Pasarlapudi (Razole Tq). ...         | 11'7  | ...      | 7'6    | ...      | 15,315               | 10,947            |
| Mulikapalli (Razole Tq). ...         | ...   | 10'8     | 3'5    | ...      | 3,674                | 2,172             |
| Addampalli ...                       | 11'79   | ...      | 6'2    | ...      | 4,669                | 3,760             |
| Kancharmarru (Tanuku Tq). ...        | ...   | 10'35    | ...    | 6'       | 8,423                | 6,143             |
| Likhitapudi (Narsapur Tq). ...       | ...   | 7'1      | ...    | 3'47     | 5,756                | 2,998             |
| Kanchikacherla ...                   | ...   | 9'3      | ...    | 2'8      | 19,529               | 6,816             |
| Kanakanchi (Nandigama Tq). ...       | ...   | ...      | ...    | 2'8      | 13,110               | 5,218             |
| Lingala (Nandigama Tq). ...          | ...   | 7'8      | ...    | 3'       | 5,597                | 1,706             |
| Elaprole (Bezwada Tq). ...           | ...   | 7'9      | ...    | ...      | 6,266                | 2,993             |
| Kantharam (Gudivada Tq). ...         | ...   | 10'5     | ...    | 5'7      | 26,957               | 18,659            |
| Total ...                            | 11'80   | 9'07     | 5'7    | 3'72     | 139,396              | 821,176           |

187. The above table goes to prove, that the average actual yield per acre in bags of 72 Madras measures under :—

- (1) Delta Wet is 11·80 Bag or 850 Madras measures.
- (2) Upland Wet is 9·07 Bag or 653 Madras measures.
- (3) Delta Dry is 5·7 Bag or 410 Madras measures.
- (4) Upland Dry is 3·72 Bag or 268 Madras measures.

188. From the above data, it is seen that the average actual yield of delta and upland wet acre, ranges from 653—850 Madras measures, or 1959 lbs.—2550 lbs. of raw paddy, and the delta and upland dry acre ranges from 268—410 Madras measures or 938 to 1,435 lbs. of raw dry grains ; and it is higher than the normal yield fixed by the Government.

189. Further the Economic Enquiry Committee has come to the definite conclusion, that Rs. 82,176 has been charged on the gross yield of 139,396 bags each of 72 Madras Measures, or on the income of Rs. 836,376 ( $139,396 \times 6$  Rs. cost of each bag) as assessment ; *i.e.*, the proportion of gross produce taken as land-revenue is nearly 10½ per cent; whereas Mr. Gowda has proved, that it is actually 21 per cent nearly. The investigation of the Economic Enquiry Committee only serves the purpose of the Government to enhance the acreage rates, in the resettlement of Guntur District, though their final recommendations are for reduction of Land-revenue.

190. The Government generally enhance the existing acreage rates during the resettlement on the following grounds, namely :—

- (i) The average rainfall is increased from period to period,
- (ii) The rainfall is evenly distributed,
- (iii) The average prices of the grains are increased,
- (iv) The average land values have been increased, and
- (v) The percentage of commercial crops is on the increase,

191. Now, let us examine if the above conditions are fulfilled in the Guntur District, and see how far they will help the Government to enhance the rates in the Resettlement :—

- (1) The average rainfall is decreasing from period to period. 61 years' average rainfall has gone down by 9 per cent, from the 34 years' average rainfall.
- (2) Once in three years, the even distribution of rainfall, fails and the heavy rainfall during certain year makes up for the deficit of even distribution during other years in striking the average rainfall, which is generally shown to be good.
- (3) It is an open fact that the prices of post-war period rose by 100 per cent than those of the pre-war period. Now in fixing the average prices, the Government takes the average prices of 20 non-famine years, preceding the Settlement. But it is unfair on the



part of the Government to compare the average rainfall of 51 years, with that of the current year. To be uniform in their Settlement, the Government must compare the average prices of 60 years instead of 20 years to cover up all the periods, Normal, Boom and Depression periods.

- (4) The increase of land tax, on the basis of the increase of land values, is bad in the principles of Land Revenue Settlement in Newzealand and Australia. The land value in India is increasing on the basis of the prices of crops, which again depends upon the system of Indian currency and Foreign exchange rates.
- (5) If the percentage of Commercial and Industrial crops is on the increase, Industries in India will increase, and the foreign exports will also increase, thereby increasing the customs duties. And it is a well known fact, that the Customs Revenue was less than 3 crores in 1892, and now it is 55 crores. As the Agriculturists are also bearing the burden of Customs Revenue, they should not be highly taxed again; and if the land tax is increased, they will be doubly taxed, which is against the general principles of taxation.

192. Under this stern logic of actual evidences, the benign Government of Madras cannot enhance the existing acreage rates, especially, when the rainfall has decreased by 9 per cent, and the average acreage yield thereby decreased. On the

other hand they have to give a permanent reduction of 8 per cent from the existing rates, as they are violating their own principles of "Half-Rental-Rule."

193. Cotton soil country has to be divided into three divisions, according to the fertility of the soil and crops, *viz.*, (1) Wheat cotton soil, (2) Jawari (Cholam) cotton soil, and (3) Bajara (cumbu) cotton soil. The black soil, where wheat is largely grown is more fertile than the soil, where the Jawari (Cholam) is grown. That soil, wherein Bajara (Cumbu) is largely grown, is considered to be the third class cotton soil.

194. The Guntur District contains 2nd and 3rd class soils proportionately. The cotton soils of Dharwar, Hubli and Haveri taluks and Miraj Junior State in Dharwar District, (Bombay) mostly belong to 1st and 2nd classes. The acreage rates in Guntur District, range between Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 8. But the maximum dry rate of land tax per acre, of a very rich soil in Dharwar district, fixed by the Government of Bombay, is Rs. 3-15-0; and the average rate prevailing is Rs. 3-7-3 including cesses. In Gundageri Block in Miraj Junior State, the highest rate prevailing is Rs. 5-6-0, and it is less by 33 per cent than the highest rate, prevailing in the Guntur District.

195. In conclusion, I wish to state, that the Government of Madras can take as land revenue in the Guntur District, to an extent of 6,032,790 rupees including cesses, which is a full, fair and equitable rent, demanded by Sir C. Wood, the then Secretary of State for India. The extraction of any amount more than that, is in itself a violation of the principle of their own "Half-Rental-Rule", which has to be modified according to the recommendations of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee.

196. The incidence of land-revenue, rainfall, and population is shown below :—

TABLE No. 46.

| Density of population. | Acreage per head of population in Acres and cents. | Average rainfall in inches. | Incidence of Land Revenue. |                               | Income-tax per head of population in Rs. |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
|                        |  |                             | Per acre in Rs.            | Per head of population in Rs. |  |
| 232<br>(1891)          | 1-39<br>(1891-92)                                  | 33'90<br>(1870-1903)        | 2-3-9<br>(1902-03)         | 3-5-8<br>(1902-03)            | 0-1-1<br>(1902-03)                       |
| 260<br>(1901)          | 1-31<br>(1900-01)                                  | 32'30<br>(1870-1919)        | 2-9-6<br>(1930-31)         | 3-5-7<br>(1910-11)            | 0-2-10<br>(1920-21)                      |
| 296<br>(1911)          | 1-21<br>(1910-11)                                  | 31'80<br>(1870-1920)        |                            | (3-1-11)<br>(1920-21)         | 0-5-1<br>(1931-32)                       |
| 316<br>(1921)          | 1-11<br>(1920-21)                                  | 30'84<br>(1870-1930)        |                            | 3-2-3<br>(1930-31)            |  |
| 354<br>(1931)          | 1-07<br>(1930-31)                                  |                             |                            |                               |  |
|                        | 0-98<br>(1934-35)                                  |                             |                            |                               |  |

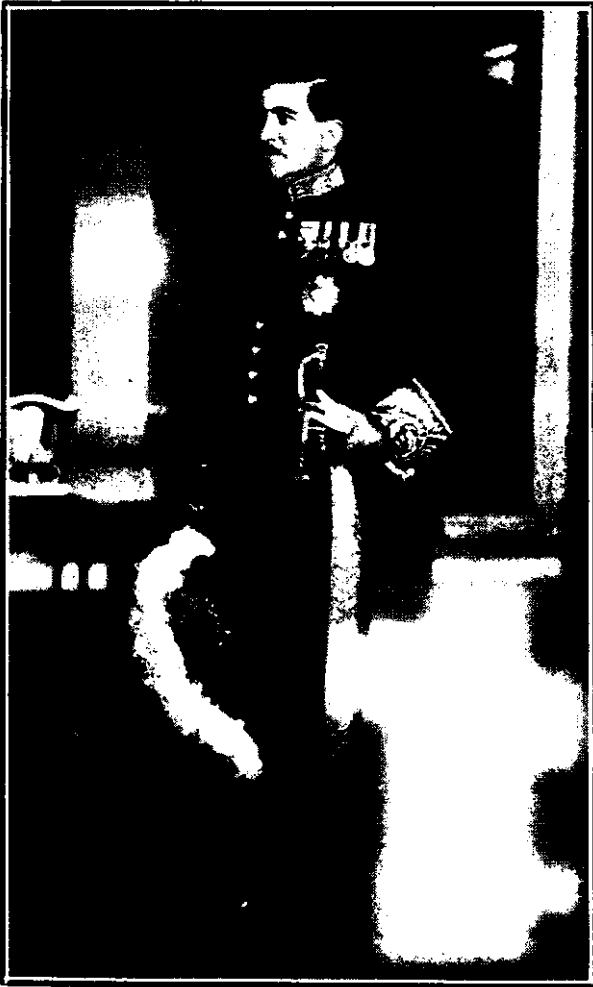
197. The above table clearly goes to prove, that the density of population is increasing year by year, the acreage per head of population is decreasing year by year, the incidence per acre of land revenue is increasing, the incidence of income-tax per head of population is increasing, and the incidence of land revenue per head of population is more or less stationary. Simply, because, the incidence of land revenue per head of population is stationary, or becoming less on account of increase in population, can the land-tax be increased? If the land-tax is to be increased, the acreage per head of population should not be decreased; or if the acreage is diminished, the yield per acre should be increased. The acreage yield has not been increased in the dry areas, as the average rainfall has been decreasing from period to period. Under these circumstances the existing rate is higher, and the Government have violated their own principles of 'Half-Rental-Rule' by exacting 8 per cent, more than what they are entitled to get from the land.

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H. E. LORD ERSKINE

*Governor of Madras.*



This block has been patronised

By Dr. MATHURAM,

*Inamdar, Trichinopoly.*



CHAPTER VI.  
BETTER LIVING SOCIETY

**Section 42.**

**Negligence on the part of the People.**

198. The Agricultural Department was brought into being by the Government of India, when the acreage yield of the soil showed a gradual decrease. In the chapter IV of this book, I have blamed the authorities of the department, for their failure to raise up the acreage yield. Though I am underrating the department, I am not blind to note the various obstructions that are standing in its way. On the one hand, the department is handicapped by the limitation of the budget and on the other hand, the people have crippled it by their non-acceptance of its methods of improvement, as they are costlier than primitive ones. If the people do not think it a necessity to invest money and do not realize that they will be well off by the suggestions of the department, the department can do nothing materially, except carrying on its own propaganda work in the rural areas, unmindful of the indifference it meets, from the people. In this way, the agricultural department has wasted the public funds in discharge of its duties, and the people have wasted it by their ignorance, negligence and indifference.



199. The co-operative department was started with the noble view of increasing the credit in the rural areas, thereby giving facilities to increase the taxable balance. The department in its turn, undertook the propaganda work, and started lakhs of Co-operative Societies in the Indian Empire, to relieve the agriculturists from the burden of heavy rate of interest. The members without realising the object of the Societies, and violating the principles of thrift went on borrowing, till 50 per cent of them had now become judgment-debtors of the Co-operative Societies. Now some of the Co-operators with a *superficial view* have accused the Government for their action, instead of advising their own countrymen, who are the real cause of the downfall of the Co-operative Movement in India. With the help of these two departments, instead of increasing their taxable balance, the people began to start new different kinds of Co-operative Organisations among themselves, as a result of which, the number of Co-operative Banks increased, and the necessity of type-writing machines, cushion chairs, bureaus and desks for clerks, costly ledger books, and fees for the attendance of the directorate meeting had sprung up. This is another kind of utilising public funds in order to solve the unemployment problem among their own relatives. The Co-operators without realising their own

faults and imperfections, are now urging the government to form an **Economic Planning** to improve the forlorn condition of the rural areas.

### Section 43.

#### **Restrictions on the People.**

200. His Excellency **Lord Erskine**, the Governor of Madras, has appointed an **Economic Council** for the Madras Presidency, to suggest measures to launch out a '**Ten-year Economic plan**', to improve the forlorn condition of the Indian Agriculturists. The Hon'ble **Mr. P. T. Rajan**, Minister to the Government of Madras, have again appointed four Sub-committees to suggest measures immediately. I do not know whether the Sub-committees have done it or not. In the meantime, my learned co-authors with the advice of **Sir T. Desikachariar, Kt.**, wanted me to collect statistics, and to prepare a **practical Scheme** for Economic Planning (textile and agricultural). With the knowledge of facts and figures collected from the important districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and some of the Indian States bordering these two Provinces, I have prepared two schemes, *viz.*, (1) Economic (Textile) Planning, (2) Economic (Agricultural) Planning, specially, for the Guntur District; so that, they may be useful for the other districts also, with the necessary modifications to suit their respective economic conditions.

201. The South Indian Economists are delivering lectures about the Ten-year Agricultural Plan; but they are merely discussing the objects and benefits of it, like the students of debating societies, without publishing a Scheme with their facts and figures. Therefore, I think it proper for my part to take up the responsibility, as one of the citizens of the Indian Empire, to frame some rules for the successful working of the planning, without jeopardising the interest of the Government or of its loyal poverty-stricken subjects.

202. I have suggested that some restrictions should be imposed by the Better Living Society upon the people, as I have come across many doubts in the working of the Agricultural Plan. National Leaders know better than myself, that no Scheme can be successful without the co-operation of people with the government. When I had a discussion with **Dr. Paranjapee and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.**, I was told that there should be some restrictions on the people to run the Agricultural Plan satisfactorily, and to utilize the public funds in a productive way. Therefore, I have laid special stress upon the rules of the Better Living Society with a good intention. **Let not the agitators be led to misunderstand me.** If 75 per cent of the people do not adhere to the rules of the Better Living Society, the public funds cannot be utilized

in a better way, by establishing a new Department, which is sure to fail in the long run, like the Agricultural and Co-operative Movements of India.

#### Section 44.

#### Model Main-Laws for Better Living Societies.

203. The main laws are :—

##### I. *Name* :—

This Society shall be the.....Better Living Society, Limited, and its registered address shall be at.....Post Office,.....Taluk,.....District,.....Presidency or State or Zamindari or Jahagir.

##### II. *Jurisdiction* :—

The Jurisdiction of the Society must be a group of villages, having an area of not less than fifteen sq. miles and not more than thirty sq. miles.

##### III. *Objects* :—

Its objects are to promote the economic interests of its members, and more particularly :—

(1) To cut down the unproductive expenditure of the members.

(2) To give suitable employment to the unemployed members.

(3) To give sufficient food every day to the unemployed members, till the Society fixes suitable work for them.

(4) To enforce one member of each family to work half a day in a week *free*, for the improvement of the village roads, village public buildings, etc.

(5) To enforce the system of Crop Planning, on every family living in the jurisdiction.

(6) To control the whole agricultural and industrial production by means of Co-operative warehouses, and to obtain better prices in suitable markets, having the concession in the railway freights.

(7) To grant loans to the agriculturists, thereby relieving them from the clutches of the money-lenders.

(8) To help the ryots with bullocks, carts and implements, if they produce sufficient security either moveable or immoveable or personal.

(9) To fix 'Fair Rent' between the tenant and the landlord, guarding the interests of both the parties.

#### IV. *Membership* :—

(1) Every head of the family and all the major members of the family (either male or female), excluding the servants, relatives, disabled, lunatic and school going boys or girls, should become the members of this Society.

(2) Every member shall sign an agreement to the effect, that he or she will observe the special rules and practices, as the general meeting may approve.

(3) Membership shall be terminated by death or permanently ceasing to reside in the jurisdiction or permanent insanity or expulsion, by a two-thirds majority of a meeting, at which not less than half the total members are present and vote.

(4) The liability of each member for the debts and assets of this Society shall be limited according to the following scale :—

(a) For the head of the family 5% of the value of his landed properties.

(b) For the head of the family, who has no landed properties, Rs. 20.

(c) For the other major male and female member, who are under the head of the family, Rs. 10 and 5 respectively.

#### V. *Capital* :—

The capital shall be composed of :—

(1) Contributions by the Government at  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the total land revenue of the jurisdiction, excluding cesses.

(2) Donations by the District Board at  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$  of the total cesses collected in the jurisdiction.

(3) Donations by the Co-operative warehouse of the jurisdiction at  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the total annual net profits.

(4) Donations by the Co-operative Debt Conciliation Bank at  $66\frac{2}{3}\%$  of the annual total net profits.

(5) Penalties from the members.

(6) Donations from the charitable people and the unclaimed property of the jurisdiction, if the government permits.

(7) The Society may raise loans or receive deposits with the approval of the Government.

#### VI. *Management* :—

The Society has to be managed by the Agricultural Planning Board, under the strict guidance of the Government.

#### VII. *Special Powers* :—

The members of the Agricultural Planning Board may impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 25, on any member, who fails to observe the rules of the Society.

#### VIII. *Registers and Accounts* :—

Any number of registers have to be opened, according to the needs of the Society and accounts have to be kept as per recognised system of modern book-keeping.

#### IX. *Auditing* :—

Every quarterly, the accounts have to be audited by the Government Auditors or Auditors recognised by the Government.

#### X. *By-Laws* :—

Regarding the functions of the Managing Committee, the conduct of the meetings and



Liquidation, the Society has to frame by-laws, subject to the approval of the Government, to suit the conditions of the jurisdiction of the Society.

### **Section 45.**

#### **What is Unproductive Expenditure ?**

204. Mr. F. L. Brayne, M.C., I.C.S., Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, advises the Indians, as follows :—

“Every Rupee spent on litigation and party factions breeds more litigation, more fighting and more quarrelling, leading finally to hangings, imprisonments and punitive police posts. Our jails are crowded and more will have to be built as soon as there is money available. Litigation is a gamble, in which there are no winners ; in which every one loses. More money is spent on litigation every year than the Land-revenue of Government and no one profits and the evil gets worse every year. Drink leads to vice and crime and the destruction of the home that leads to more waste of money. Unnecessary expenditure on ornaments and social ceremonies produces jealousy

and rivalry and that again leads to more expenditure. Until you stop unproductive expenditure, it is no use increasing your wealth by better farming, as the more you earn the more you will waste. However much water you pour into a leaky bucket, you will never fill it. So cut down all your unproductive expenditure and use your money and your credit for productive expenditure. Instead of quarrelling, factions and litigation, play games and devote more time and attention to the improvement of your home and your farm and your village. Consolidate your holdings, so that you may find less cause for quarrel with your neighbours."

#### **Section 46.**

##### **Appeal to Economists and Politicians.**

205. After all, the strict rules that I have laid down for the Better Living Society, are meant to cut down the **unproductive expenses** among the people, and guide them to attain the real goal of Agricultural Planning. I have sufficiently explained the working of the Economic Planning, without any expenses to the Government or to the people

in Chapters III and IV. The model main Laws of the Better Living Societies have been framed above for the information of the public and the Government, and to receive from the Indian Economists and Politicians some **constructive** criticisms but not **destructive** ones. If the Indian Economists, Politicians, Legislators, Co-operators and Social Reformers were to *work for one month vigourously* in the rural areas, just as they are now doing to get the seats in the Local Boards and in the Legislative Councils and Assembly, they can work wonders in the Indian Empire, under the **Noble Reign of H. I. M. King-Emperor Edward VIII.**



# Lord Erskine's 'Ten-Year Economic Plan' in Madras.



H. E. Lord Erskine has appointed a 'Provincial Economic Council' with a firm determination to improve the taxable balance of the agriculturists. Under His Excellency's strict supervision, the Honourable Ministers to the Government of Madras will be having a 'Ten-Year Economic Plan.' They have appointed four Committees to recommend suitable proposals for the development of agriculture with a Departmental Head as Convener:—

(a) **The Committee** with the Director of Agriculture, as convener, will discuss (1) extension of agriculture, (2) improvement of cattle and supply of manures and fertilisers, (3) rejuvenation of fodder crops, and reduction of grazing-fees and (4) consolidation of agricultural holdings and prevention of fragmentation.

(b) **The Committee** with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, as convener, will consider such subject as extension of irrigation facilities for the development of agriculture, irrigation wells, sinking of irrigation wells on river beds and co-operative sinking of irrigation wells.

(c) **The Committee** with the Director of Industries, as convener, will submit proposals for the extension of cultivation of sugar-cane, the dairy industry, fruit preservation, milk powder and egg products, and open pan system of sugarcane manufacture.

(d) **The Committee** with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as convener, will submit proposals on ways and means to co-ordinate the work of the various agencies for agricultural credit; and the steps to be taken to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S., on 'agricultural indebtedness.'

## South-West monsoon commences in June!

**Sir T. Desikachariar, Kt., B.A., B.L.,** is starting 'Madras Provincial Non-official Economic Council' to give suggestions to the Government as per resolution passed at the 'South Indian Estate and Land Owners' Conference,' held at Sreerangam, on 4th January, 1936.

The above four Committees are requested to send their suggestions as early as possible and the National Leaders are expected to start '**Better Living Societies**' in the rural areas to fulfil the real object of the 'Ten-year Economic Plan'.

DIWAN BAHADUR

RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR, M L.C.,

Date 11th March, 1936.

Coimbatore.



## CHAPTER VII.

### BURDEN OF LAND-REVENUE IN THE INDIAN STATES (DHARWAR DIST.)

#### Section 47.

##### Genesis of this Enquiry.

206. On my tour in the Karnatic Division of Bombay Presidency, **Mr. Hosamane Siddappa**, B.A., LL. B., M.L.A., (Congress) a native of Haveri Town, (Dharwar District) told me personally, that the land-tax was very heavy in the Indian States, situating in Dharwar District. Therefore, I was forced to study the subject of land-revenue, in the two characteristic States *viz.*, Miraj Junior State and Sangli State, where I had the full opportunities and amenities to go into the problems in all its essentials.

#### Section 48.

##### History of Patwardhan Families.

207. In 1761 A.D. Peshwa granted Miraj country as "Saranjam Grant" to one Govindrao, the son of Haribat Balambat Patwardhan, who was the family priest of the Chief of Itchalkaranji State and who was the founder of the Ruling Patwardhan Families. In 1763 A.D. Madhava Rao Peshwa

granted again, a territory yielding a revenue of Rs. 25 lakhs as "Saranjam Grant" to Govindrao, his second brother's son Nilkanthrao; and to his 1st brother's son Parashuram Bhau, who distinguished himself as a great soldier even in his teens. Govindrao's second son Wamao, Parashuram Bhau and Nilakanthrao's son Raghunathrao used to live at Miraj, Tasgaon and Kurundwad respectively. In the year 1811 A.D. Miraj family was divided into two parts—Miraj and Sangli; Tasgaon family into two parts—Tasgaon and Jamkhandi; and Kurundwad family into two parts—Kurundwad and Kagavad; and in this way Patwardhan family became Six independent States. Further Miraj family was divided into four parts; Jama-khandi into two parts—Jamkhandi and Chinchali; and Kurundwad into three parts. But the Chief of Chinchali died in the year 1836; the 3rd and 4th partners of Miraj State died in the year 1842 and 1845 respectively. The Chief of Tasgaon died in the year 1848; and the Chief of Kagawad died in the year 1857. As these Chiefs died without issues, their States were annexed to the territories of British Government. Other Chiefs got the permission to adopt. Therefore, there are six States belonging to Patwardhan family of **Konkan Brahmin** caste which are even now continuing.

## Section 49.

## Per Capita Taxation Compared.

208. These six States are mentioned with the following particulars below:—

TABLE NO. 47.

| Name of State.         | Area in Sq. Miles. | Population (Census in 1931). | Average Revenue in Rs. | Tribute to British Government in Rs. | Average Taxation per capita nearly in Rs. |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Sangli ....            | 1,136              | 258,742                      | 1,469,000              | 135,000                              | 5—11—0                                    |
| Jamkhandi ...          | 524                | 114,282                      | 823,062                | 20,516                               | 7— 4—0                                    |
| Miraj (Senior).        | 342                | 93,957                       | 488,522                | 12,588                               | 5— 3—0                                    |
| Miraj (Junior).        | 196½               | 40,986                       | 303,408                | 7,389                                | 7— 6—0                                    |
| Kurundwad (Senior) ... | 182½               | 44,251                       | 310,584                | 9,619                                | 7— 0—0                                    |
| Kurundwad (Junior) ... | 114                | 39,593                       | 263,004                | ...                                  | 6—10—0                                    |
| Total ...              | 2,495              | 591,811                      | 3,657,580              | 185,112                              | Average 6—3—0 nearly.                     |

209. Though the average Incidence of land-revenue, prevailing in these States, is higher than the average Incidence of land-revenue prevailing in British India, yet the average taxation per capita, prevailing in these States, is 43% lower than the average taxation per capita prevailing in British India. The average taxation per capita in British India is Rs. 11 (Vide—Page 266, Vol. 2, I. E. C.,



Ed. 1935). There are six lakhs of people in these States ; and they are paying indirectly the Customs revenue to an extent of nine lakhs of rupees to the Government of India. Further, they are also paying the tribute to an extent of Rs. 185, 112.

### Section 50.

#### States of Patwardhan Families in Dharwar Dist.

210. Kundgol Taluk (26 villages and 4 hamlets of Jamkhandi State), Gudgere Taluk (15 villages of Miraj Junior State); Lakshneswar Taluk (15 villages of Miraj Senior State) and Sirahatti Taluk (69 villages comprising an area of 314 sq. miles *i.e.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the area of Sangli State) are in the transition tract, bordering the *Maidan Tract*, where the average rainfall is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The average rainfall of this area is (Hubli, 27·6 plus Savanoor, 26·50 plus Havere, 29·37 plus Gadag, 25·14 plus Navalgund 25·16 divided by 5)  $26\frac{1}{2}$  inches and does not go higher than 29 inches in normal years. This area is in the middle of the transition tract of Dharwar District (Bombay). The soil of this area is the black soil ; and it is the well known *cotton soil* on which the value of this area as a cotton producing area depends. A field of black

soil requires only one ploughing in the year; and is seldom manured. The principal crops are Jawari, Cotton and Tur (dall). This area has the benefit of the rain of both the South-West and North-East monsoon winds; and it shares both the monsoons in a greater degree than the other Taluks of Dharwar District, surrounding this area.

### Section 51.

#### Old System of Taxation

211. During the time of Bahamani Rulers the agriculturists were paying nearly 50% of the gross produce to the Sultan as land-revenue. When these States came to the hands of Rulers of Patwardhan Families, the Chief introduced, specially three classes of Land-Tenures in his territories. They were :—

(a) *Sheri Lands* are the crown lands, which are periodically leased to the highest bidders,

(b) *Inam lands or villages* are grants to temples, mosques and to such people, who had rendered military or devine service,

and (c) *Royatwari Lands* are those, now held under the British Survey Tenure.

212. Before the introduction of the present Land Survey and Settlement, 22 (Twenty-two

cesses besides the land-rent, were collected from time to time, for the special use of the Chief, as necessity arose. The twenty-two cesses were :—

TABLE No. 48

| Kinds of cesses.                           | What for ?  |
|--|---|
| 1. Jakaira ...                             | For cost of war materials.  |
| 2. Ruithya ...                             | Wood for charcoal to make gun-powder.   |
| 3. Kavaiti ...                             | For the pay of the troops.  |
| 4. Page Farmas ...                         | Fodder and grain for state horses and elephants.  |
| 5. Bhus patti ...                          | Bran for State Cattle.  |
| 6. Palathya ...                            | Cotton stalks for roofs of State buildings.   |
| 7. Patravali ...                           | Leaves for making platters.   |
| 8. Kansabipendhye ...                      | Roasted grain for the Chief.  |
| 9. Ambrai patti ...                        | For expenses of mango-gardens.  |
| 10. Durbar kharch ...                      | To the eldest son of the chief.   |
| 11. Chitta-vagh ...                        | For hunting wild animals which are giving trouble to the people.                                      |
| 12. Bhet ...                               | Najar to the chief.   |
| 13 to 17. Five Babs or<br>(Panchababs) ... | For the expenses of the village administration.   |
| 18. Mohatarpa ...                          | Taxes on shops and houses.  |
| 19. Jakat ...                              | Import and Export Duty.   |
| 20. Ganja-Khoti ...                        | Right to sell ganja.  |
| 21. Charsa ...                             | A cess of not less than Re. one levied on Mahars, in lieu of tanned skins, formerly supplied by them. |
| 22. Desamukh Rabti ...                     | A cess on Mahars, in lieu of menial services, personally rendered to Desamukhs.                       |

213. Many of the cesses were in kind; but all were afterwards commuted into a cash payment, under the name of *Sarpatti*, which was collected along with the land-rent; and it varied from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee. At the introduction of the Survey-rates, the *Sarpatti* was abolished; and the land-owner has now to pay a cess of one anna in the rupee for local-funds.

### (a) Miraj Junior State.

#### Section 52.

#### Boundaries of Gudagere Block.

214. The Selected area comprises two villages *viz.* :—(1) Gudagere and (2) Pasupatihah, which belongs to the taluk of Gudagere of Miraj Junior State, to ascertain the proportion of gross produce taken as land-revenue. This area is bounded by Rattigere village (Miraj Senior State) and Kalasa village (Bankapur Taluk of Dharwar District) on the southern side; by Kalasa village, Sultanpur village (Miraj Senior State) and Yerebudihal village (Sangli State) on the eastern side; by Yerebudihal village, on the northern side; and by Saunshi village (Jamakhandi State), Attigere village (Bankapur taluk) and Mandiganal village, (Miraj Senior State) on the western side.

**Section 53.**  
**Area of Gudagere Block.**

215. The area of this block is 9,879 acres and 9 guntas, (6,736 acres and 7 guntas, in Gudagere village and 3,143 acres and 2 guntas, in Pasupatihal village) or  $15\frac{1}{2}$  sq. miles nearly. But the block is nearly 6 miles long (South to North) and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles broad (East to West.)

**Section 54.**  
**Classification of Area.**

216. Out of 9,879 acres and 9 Guntas :—

(A) UNASSESSED AREA.

TABLE No. 49.

| Particulars.           | Area in acres and Guntas. |              |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
|                        | Gudagere.                 | Pasupatihal. |
|                        | Ac. G.                    | Ac. G.       |
| Poot-Karab ...         | 20—15                     | 34—27        |
| Village Site ...       | 70—32                     | 15—38        |
| Waste land ...         | 0— 5                      | ...          |
| Grave-yard ...         | 1—11                      | 0—14         |
| Road ...               | 100—30                    | 52— 0        |
| Railways ...           | 57— 34                    | ...          |
| Tanks ...              | 32—18                     | 19—13        |
| Free pasture-lands ... | 1— 3                      | ...          |
| Total ...              | 284—28                    | 122—12       |

*N B.*—One acre is equal to 40 Guntas ; one Gunta = 121 Sq. yds. in Bombay Presidency.



## (B) ASSESSED AREA.—(Continued)

## (2) Pasupatihah Village.

| Particulars of Lands.    | Area. |            | Assessment fixed by Survey Dept. |    |    | Remission to Inamdars by the Durbar. |    |    | Actual amount collected in Rs. |    |    |
|--------------------------|-------|------------|----------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----|
|                          | Ac    | C          | Rs.                              | A. | P. | Rs.                                  | A. | P. | Rs.                            | A. | P. |
| (1) Inam                 |       |            |                                  |    |    |                                      |    |    |                                |    |    |
| (a) Jati                 | 176   | 33         | 801                              | 7  | 0  | 651                                  | 15 | 0  | 149                            | 8  | 0  |
| (b) Temple               | 74    | 33         | 343                              | 6  | 0  | 323                                  | 6  | 0  | 20                             | 0  | 0  |
| (c) Paragane             | 154   | 37         | 735                              | 10 | 0  | 516                                  | 12 | 4  | 218                            | 13 | 8  |
| (d) Village Service :—   |       |            |                                  |    |    |                                      |    |    |                                |    |    |
| i. For ryots             | 41    | 8          | 191                              | 0  | 0  | 112                                  | 0  | 0  | 79                             | 0  | 0  |
| ii. For Government       | 1,234 | 4          | 5,543                            | 0  | 0  | 2,056                                | 3  | 8  | 3,486                          | 12 | 4  |
| (2) Government           | 1,339 | 5          | 6,172                            | 13 | 6  | ...                                  |    |    | 6,172                          | 13 | 6  |
| (3) Local cess           | ...   |            | 861                              | 10 | 6  | ...                                  |    |    | 861                            | 10 | 6  |
| (4) Unoccupied area      | ...   |            | ...                              |    |    | ...                                  |    |    | ...                            |    |    |
| Total                    | 3,021 | 0          | 14,648                           | 15 | 0  | 3,660                                | 5  | 0  | 10,988                         | 10 | 0  |
| Grand Total of the Block | 9,472 | 9 occupied | 45,408                           | 15 | 7  | 7,569                                | 5  | 8  | 37,839                         | 9  | 11 |
|                          |       | 9,470 27   |                                  | 3  | 15 | 0                                    |    |    |                                |    |    |

217. The following table shows the percentage of Inam lands, to total occupied area in different parts :—

TABLE No. 51.

| States or Province.                     | Area in Sq. Miles. | Percentage (nearly.) |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| Holalu Block (Madras) ...               | 29 $\frac{2}{3}$   | 26 per cent          |
| Guttal Block (Bombay) ...               | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 32 per cent          |
| Harihar Block (Mysore State) ...        | 30                 | 22 per cent          |
| Gudagere Block (Miraj Junior State) ... | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 40 per cent          |

The above table clearly shows, that the people of Miraj Junior State are fortunate, in enjoying a greater portion of the occupied area, as Inam lands, paying a lesser assessment than the Ryotwari assessment prevailing in that area.

#### Section 55.

#### Population of Gudagere Block.

218. According to census of 1911, 1921 and 1931 the population of the block was 4,402, 4,248 and 4,816 respectively. But due to the heavy deaths, caused by Influenza in the year 1918, a decrease by 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the population of 1921 was effected; and then an increase of 13 per cent in the population of 1931 was effected, as compared to that of 1921. The present population of the block is nearly 4,950. (*Vide*—Table No. 52. printed in the next page.)



**Table No. 52.**

SHOWING THE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO SEX, CASTES AND TRIBES OF DIFFERENT YEARS, OF GUDAGERE BLOCK (MERAJ JUNIOR STATE).

| Name of Castes.      | Gudagere Village. |          |             |          |             |          | Pasupatihah Village. |          |             |          |             |          |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|                      | 1911 (790)*       |          | 1921 (650)* |          | 1931 (665)* |          | 1911 (185)*          |          | 1921 (181)* |          | 1931 (182)* |          |
|                      | Males.            | Females. | Males.      | Females. | Males.      | Females. | Males.               | Females. | Males.      | Females. | Males.      | Females. |
| (1) Hindus ...       | 1,467             | 1,522    | 1,431       | 1,413    | ...         | ...      | 384                  | 424      | 341         | 402      | ...         | ...      |
| (a) Marata ...       | ...               | ...      | ...         | ...      | 53          | 49       | ...                  | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| (b) Brahmins ...     | ...               | ...      | ...         | ...      | 94          | 74       | ...                  | ...      | ...         | ...      | 11          | 10       |
| (c) Lingayats ...    | ...               | ...      | ...         | ...      | 944         | 987      | ...                  | ...      | ...         | ...      | 189         | 191      |
| (d) Untouchables.    | ...               | ...      | ...         | ...      | 141         | 156      | ...                  | ...      | ...         | ...      | 25          | 36       |
| (e) Others ...       | ...               | ...      | ...         | ...      | 445         | 345      | ...                  | ...      | ...         | ...      | 174         | 177      |
| (2) Musalmans ...    | 167               | 186      | 220         | 190      | 234         | 214      | 47                   | 49       | 42          | 41       | 42          | 50       |
| (3) Jains ...        | 83                | 73       | 96          | 71       | 87          | 88       | ...                  | ...      | 1           | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| (4) Christians ...   | ...               | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...                  | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| (5) Parsis ...       | ...               | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...                  | ...      | ...         | ...      | ...         | ...      |
| Total ...            | 1,717             | 1,781    | 1,747       | 1,674    | 1,998       | 1,913    | 431                  | 473      | 384         | 443      | 441         | 464      |
| Total population ... | 3,498             |          | 3,421       |          | 3,911       |          | 904                  |          | 827         |          | 905         |          |

\* The figures which are within the brackets indicate the number of inhabited houses.



Showing the average cultivated area with the crop in the Gudgere Block, Miraj Junior State.

| Name of crops.   | Name of village | 1923 & 1924. | 1926 & 1927 | Average total of the two villages of Cols. 3 & 4. | Average of the block per year. | 1930 & 1931 | 1931 & 1932 | 1932 & 1933 | Total of the two villages of Cols. 7, 8 & 9. | Average of the block per year. | Remarks. |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
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| (1)              | (2)             | (3)          | (4)         | (5)   | (6)                            | (7)         | (8)         | (9)         | (10)   | (11)                           | (12)     |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Jawari           | G               | 1000—0       | 1146—20     | 2846—20   | 1423—10                        | 2000—0      | 1600—0      | 1400—0      | 6415—0                                       | 2138—13                        |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 350—0        | 350—0       |   |                                | 440—0       | 500—0       | 475—0       |  |                                |          | Wheat            | G | 1000—0 | 661—0  | 3161—0 | 1580—20 | 700—0  | 640—0  | 600—0  | 3890—0  | 1296—27  |  | P | 700—0  | 800—0  | 700—0  | 750—0  | 500—0  | Ragi             | G | 400—0  | 1—3    | 401—3  | 200—22  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 20—0   | 38—0    | 12—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Navane           | G | 600—0  | 62—38  | 702—7  | 351—3   | 25—0   | 12—0   | 35—0   | 127—0   | 42—13    |  | P | 12—0   | 27—9   | 15—0   | ...    | 40—0   | Sava             | G | 200—0  | 0—7    | 200—7  | 100—3   | 6—0    | 4—0    | 4—30   | 14—30   | 4—37     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Other food crops | G | ...    | ...    | 50—0   | 25—0    | 5—0    | ...    | 10—0   | 23—0    | 7—27     |  | P | 50—0   | ...    | 2—0    | 4—0    | 2—0    | Rice          | G | ...    | 10—0   | 10—0   | 5—0     | 2—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 6—0     | 2—0      |  | P | ...    | ...    | 2—0    | ...    | ...    | Pigeon pea    | G | 300—0  | 166—35 | 525—26 | 262—33  | 155—0  | 140—0  | 250—0  | 590—0   | 196—27   |  | P | 30—15  | 28—16  | 15—0   | 5—0    | 25—0   | Gram          | G | ...    | ...    | 5—5    | 2—22    | 6—0    | 4—0    | 12—10  | 54—10   | 18—3     |  | P | 5—5    | ...    | 20—0   | 2—0    | 10—0   | Greengram     | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean   | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram     | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables    | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco       | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows | G | ... | 0—39 | 24—19 | 12—9 | 3—19 | 3—19 | 160—0 | ... | ... |  |
| Wheat            | G               | 1000—0       | 661—0       | 3161—0  | 1580—20                        | 700—0       | 640—0       | 600—0       | 3890—0                                       | 1296—27                        |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 700—0        | 800—0       |   |                                | 700—0       | 750—0       | 500—0       |  |                                |          | Ragi             | G | 400—0  | 1—3    | 401—3  | 200—22  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 20—0   | 38—0    | 12—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Navane           | G | 600—0  | 62—38  | 702—7  | 351—3   | 25—0   | 12—0   | 35—0   | 127—0   | 42—13    |  | P | 12—0   | 27—9   | 15—0   | ...    | 40—0   | Sava             | G | 200—0  | 0—7    | 200—7  | 100—3   | 6—0    | 4—0    | 4—30   | 14—30   | 4—37     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Other food crops | G | ...    | ...    | 50—0   | 25—0    | 5—0    | ...    | 10—0   | 23—0    | 7—27     |  | P | 50—0   | ...    | 2—0    | 4—0    | 2—0    | Rice             | G | ...    | 10—0   | 10—0   | 5—0     | 2—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 6—0     | 2—0      |  | P | ...    | ...    | 2—0    | ...    | ...    | Pigeon pea    | G | 300—0  | 166—35 | 525—26 | 262—33  | 155—0  | 140—0  | 250—0  | 590—0   | 196—27   |  | P | 30—15  | 28—16  | 15—0   | 5—0    | 25—0   | Gram          | G | ...    | ...    | 5—5    | 2—22    | 6—0    | 4—0    | 12—10  | 54—10   | 18—3     |  | P | 5—5    | ...    | 20—0   | 2—0    | 10—0   | Greengram     | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean   | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram     | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables    | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco       | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons   | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Ragi             | G               | 400—0        | 1—3         | 401—3   | 200—22                         | 10—0        | 8—0         | 20—0        | 38—0   | 12—27                          |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | ...         | ...         | ...         |  |                                |          | Navane           | G | 600—0  | 62—38  | 702—7  | 351—3   | 25—0   | 12—0   | 35—0   | 127—0   | 42—13    |  | P | 12—0   | 27—9   | 15—0   | ...    | 40—0   | Sava             | G | 200—0  | 0—7    | 200—7  | 100—3   | 6—0    | 4—0    | 4—30   | 14—30   | 4—37     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Other food crops | G | ...    | ...    | 50—0   | 25—0    | 5—0    | ...    | 10—0   | 23—0    | 7—27     |  | P | 50—0   | ...    | 2—0    | 4—0    | 2—0    | Rice             | G | ...    | 10—0   | 10—0   | 5—0     | 2—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 6—0     | 2—0      |  | P | ...    | ...    | 2—0    | ...    | ...    | Pigeon pea       | G | 300—0  | 166—35 | 525—26 | 262—33  | 155—0  | 140—0  | 250—0  | 590—0   | 196—27   |  | P | 30—15  | 28—16  | 15—0   | 5—0    | 25—0   | Gram          | G | ...    | ...    | 5—5    | 2—22    | 6—0    | 4—0    | 12—10  | 54—10   | 18—3     |  | P | 5—5    | ...    | 20—0   | 2—0    | 10—0   | Greengram     | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean   | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram     | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables    | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco       | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons   | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows   | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Navane           | G               | 600—0        | 62—38       | 702—7   | 351—3                          | 25—0        | 12—0        | 35—0        | 127—0  | 42—13                          |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 12—0         | 27—9        |   |                                | 15—0        | ...         | 40—0        |  |                                |          | Sava             | G | 200—0  | 0—7    | 200—7  | 100—3   | 6—0    | 4—0    | 4—30   | 14—30   | 4—37     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Other food crops | G | ...    | ...    | 50—0   | 25—0    | 5—0    | ...    | 10—0   | 23—0    | 7—27     |  | P | 50—0   | ...    | 2—0    | 4—0    | 2—0    | Rice             | G | ...    | 10—0   | 10—0   | 5—0     | 2—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 6—0     | 2—0      |  | P | ...    | ...    | 2—0    | ...    | ...    | Pigeon pea       | G | 300—0  | 166—35 | 525—26 | 262—33  | 155—0  | 140—0  | 250—0  | 590—0   | 196—27   |  | P | 30—15  | 28—16  | 15—0   | 5—0    | 25—0   | Gram             | G | ...    | ...    | 5—5    | 2—22    | 6—0    | 4—0    | 12—10  | 54—10   | 18—3     |  | P | 5—5    | ...    | 20—0   | 2—0    | 10—0   | Greengram     | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean   | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram     | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables    | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco       | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows   | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Sava             | G               | 200—0        | 0—7         | 200—7   | 100—3                          | 6—0         | 4—0         | 4—30        | 14—30  | 4—37                           |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | ...         | ...         | ...         |  |                                |          | Other food crops | G | ...    | ...    | 50—0   | 25—0    | 5—0    | ...    | 10—0   | 23—0    | 7—27     |  | P | 50—0   | ...    | 2—0    | 4—0    | 2—0    | Rice             | G | ...    | 10—0   | 10—0   | 5—0     | 2—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 6—0     | 2—0      |  | P | ...    | ...    | 2—0    | ...    | ...    | Pigeon pea       | G | 300—0  | 166—35 | 525—26 | 262—33  | 155—0  | 140—0  | 250—0  | 590—0   | 196—27   |  | P | 30—15  | 28—16  | 15—0   | 5—0    | 25—0   | Gram             | G | ...    | ...    | 5—5    | 2—22    | 6—0    | 4—0    | 12—10  | 54—10   | 18—3     |  | P | 5—5    | ...    | 20—0   | 2—0    | 10—0   | Greengram        | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean   | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram     | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables    | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco       | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Other food crops | G               | ...          | ...         | 50—0  | 25—0                           | 5—0         | ...         | 10—0        | 23—0   | 7—27                           |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 50—0         | ...         |   |                                | 2—0         | 4—0         | 2—0         |  |                                |          | Rice             | G | ...    | 10—0   | 10—0   | 5—0     | 2—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 6—0     | 2—0      |  | P | ...    | ...    | 2—0    | ...    | ...    | Pigeon pea       | G | 300—0  | 166—35 | 525—26 | 262—33  | 155—0  | 140—0  | 250—0  | 590—0   | 196—27   |  | P | 30—15  | 28—16  | 15—0   | 5—0    | 25—0   | Gram             | G | ...    | ...    | 5—5    | 2—22    | 6—0    | 4—0    | 12—10  | 54—10   | 18—3     |  | P | 5—5    | ...    | 20—0   | 2—0    | 10—0   | Greengram        | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean      | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram     | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables    | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco       | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Rice             | G               | ...          | 10—0        | 10—0  | 5—0                            | 2—0         | 2—0         | ...         | 6—0  | 2—0                            |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | 2—0         | ...         | ...         |  |                                |          | Pigeon pea       | G | 300—0  | 166—35 | 525—26 | 262—33  | 155—0  | 140—0  | 250—0  | 590—0   | 196—27   |  | P | 30—15  | 28—16  | 15—0   | 5—0    | 25—0   | Gram             | G | ...    | ...    | 5—5    | 2—22    | 6—0    | 4—0    | 12—10  | 54—10   | 18—3     |  | P | 5—5    | ...    | 20—0   | 2—0    | 10—0   | Greengram        | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean      | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram        | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables    | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco       | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Pigeon pea       | G               | 300—0        | 166—35      | 525—26  | 262—33                         | 155—0       | 140—0       | 250—0       | 590—0  | 196—27                         |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 30—15        | 28—16       |   |                                | 15—0        | 5—0         | 25—0        |  |                                |          | Gram             | G | ...    | ...    | 5—5    | 2—22    | 6—0    | 4—0    | 12—10  | 54—10   | 18—3     |  | P | 5—5    | ...    | 20—0   | 2—0    | 10—0   | Greengram        | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean      | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram        | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables       | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco       | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Gram             | G               | ...          | ...         | 5—5   | 2—22                           | 6—0         | 4—0         | 12—10       | 54—10  | 18—3                           |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 5—5          | ...         |   |                                | 20—0        | 2—0         | 10—0        |  |                                |          | Greengram        | G | 300—0  | 84—10  | 420—7  | 210—3   | 100—0  | 94—0   | 150—0  | 392—20  | 130—33   |  | P | 20—25  | 15—12  | 10—0   | 8—0    | 30—20  | Kidney bean      | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram        | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables       | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco          | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies      | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Greengram        | G               | 300—0        | 84—10       | 420—7   | 210—3                          | 100—0       | 94—0        | 150—0       | 392—20                                       | 130—33                         |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 20—25        | 15—12       |   |                                | 10—0        | 8—0         | 30—20       |  |                                |          | Kidney bean      | G | 300—0  | 81—9   | 449—21 | 224—30  | 55—0   | 75—0   | 141—37 | 321—7   | 107—2    |  | P | 60—35  | 7—17   | 10—0   | 9—0    | 30—10  | Horsegram        | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables       | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco          | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies         | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Kidney bean      | G               | 300—0        | 81—9        | 449—21  | 224—30                         | 55—0        | 75—0        | 141—37      | 321—7  | 107—2                          |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 60—35        | 7—17        |   |                                | 10—0        | 9—0         | 30—10       |  |                                |          | Horsegram        | G | 300—32 | 220—14 | 614—15 | 307—7   | 200—0  | 437—30 | 327—0  | 1018—3  | 339—14   |  | P | 33—0   | 60—9   | 25—0   | 8—0    | 20—13  | Vegetables       | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco          | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies         | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick          | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds  | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Horsegram        | G               | 300—32       | 220—14      | 614—15  | 307—7                          | 200—0       | 437—30      | 327—0       | 1018—3                                       | 339—14                         |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 33—0         | 60—9        |   |                                | 25—0        | 8—0         | 20—13       |  |                                |          | Vegetables       | G | 10—0   | 21—15  | 31—15  | 15—27   | 77—0   | 73—0   | 52—0   | 217—10  | 72—17    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 5—10   | 4—0    | 6—0    | Tobacco          | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies         | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick          | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds     | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed    | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Vegetables       | G               | 10—0         | 21—15       | 31—15   | 15—27                          | 77—0        | 73—0        | 52—0        | 217—10                                       | 72—17                          |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | 5—10        | 4—0         | 6—0         |  |                                |          | Tobacco          | G | 20—0   | 33—9   | 53—9   | 26—24   | 13—0   | 4—0    | 40—0   | 89—0    | 29—27    |  | P | ...    | ...    | 20—0   | ...    | 12—0   | Chillies         | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick          | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds     | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds      | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Tobacco          | G               | 20—0         | 33—9        | 53—9  | 26—24                          | 13—0        | 4—0         | 40—0        | 89—0   | 29—27                          |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | 20—0        | ...         | 12—0        |  |                                |          | Chillies         | G | 30—0   | 8—2    | 44—2   | 22—1    | 40—0   | 5—30   | 25—0   | 83—32   | 27—37    |  | P | ...    | 6—0    | 2—0    | ...    | 11—2   | Garlick          | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds     | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds         | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Chillies         | G               | 30—0         | 8—2         | 44—2  | 22—1                           | 40—0        | 5—30        | 25—0        | 83—32  | 27—37                          |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | 6—0         |   |                                | 2—0         | ...         | 11—2        |  |                                |          | Garlick          | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 45—0    | 15—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 15—0   | 10—0   | 20—0   | Castor seeds     | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds         | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed    | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til           | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Garlick          | G               | ...          | ...         | ...   | ...                            | ...         | ...         | ...         | 45—0   | 15—0                           |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | 15—0        | 10—0        | 20—0        |  |                                |          | Castor seeds     | G | 150—0  | ...    | 150—0  | 75—0    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...      |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Nigar seed       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds         | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed    | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til              | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut     | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Castor seeds     | G               | 150—0        | ...         | 150—0   | 75—0                           | ...         | ...         | ...         | ...  | ...                            |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | ...         | ...         | ...         |  |                                |          | Nigar seed       | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | ...    | ...    | 19—20   | 6—20     |  | P | ...    | ...    | 8—0    | 1—20   | 10—0   | Linseeds         | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed    | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til              | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut        | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons       | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Nigar seed       | G               | ...          | ...         | ...   | ...                            | ...         | ...         | ...         | 19—20  | 6—20                           |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | 8—0         | 1—20        | 10—0        |  |                                |          | Linseeds         | G | ...    | ...    | 27—0   | 13—20   | ...    | ...    | ...    | 22—0    | 7—13     |  | P | 12—0   | 15—0   | ...    | 12—0   | 10—0   | Safflowerseed    | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til              | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut        | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons          | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows       | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Linseeds         | G               | ...          | ...         | 27—0  | 13—20                          | ...         | ...         | ...         | 22—0   | 7—13                           |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 12—0         | 15—0        |   |                                | ...         | 12—0        | 10—0        |  |                                |          | Safflowerseed    | G | 787—0  | 84—30  | 981—7  | 490—23  | 150—0  | 275—0  | 150—0  | 728—0   | 242—27   |  | P | 65—5   | 44—12  | 128—0  | 5—0    | 20—0   | Til              | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut        | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons          | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows          | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Safflowerseed    | G               | 787—0        | 84—30       | 981—7   | 490—23                         | 150—0       | 275—0       | 150—0       | 728—0  | 242—27                         |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 65—5         | 44—12       |   |                                | 128—0       | 5—0         | 20—0        |  |                                |          | Til              | G | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...     | ...    | 18—0   | ...    | 118—0   | 39—13    |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | 100—0  | ...    | Groundnut        | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons          | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows          | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Til              | G               | ...          | ...         | ...   | ...                            | ...         | 18—0        | ...         | 118—0  | 39—13                          |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | ...         | 100—0       | ...         |  |                                |          | Groundnut        | G | 54—0   | 6—0    | 60—0   | 30—0    | 75—0   | 32—0   | 40—0   | 147—0   | 49—0     |  | P | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | Cottons          | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows          | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Groundnut        | G               | 54—0         | 6—0         | 60—0  | 30—0                           | 75—0        | 32—0        | 40—0        | 147—0  | 49—0                           |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | ...          | ...         |   |                                | ...         | ...         | ...         |  |                                |          | Cottons          | G | 1000—0 | 3860—0 | 8235—0 | 4117—20 | 2800—0 | 3006—0 | 3000—0 | 13706—0 | 4568—27* |  | P | 1725—0 | 1650—0 | 1600—0 | 1700—0 | 1600—0 | Fallows          | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Cottons          | G               | 1000—0       | 3860—0      | 8235—0  | 4117—20                        | 2800—0      | 3006—0      | 3000—0      | 13706—0                                      | 4568—27*                       |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 1725—0       | 1650—0      |   |                                | 1600—0      | 1700—0      | 1600—0      |  |                                |          | Fallows          | G | ...    | 0—39   | 24—19  | 12—9    | 3—19   | 3—19   | 160—0  | ...     | ...      |  | P | 6—25   | 16—35  | 20—20  | 10—10  | 217—22 |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
| Fallows          | G               | ...          | 0—39        | 24—19   | 12—9                           | 3—19        | 3—19        | 160—0       | ...  | ...                            |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |
|                  | P               | 6—25         | 16—35       |   |                                | 20—20       | 10—10       | 217—22      |  |                                |          |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |                  |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |               |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |           |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |         |          |  |   |        |        |        |        |        |         |   |     |      |       |      |      |      |       |     |     |  |

\* There is a difference of 3 acres and 36 guntas, when compared to the Table No. 53 under Section 56.



**Section 56.**  
**Agricultural and Animal Production**  
**of Gudagere Block.**

219. The areas of occupied Government and Inam lands, cultivated with the chief crops, are shown below :—

TABLE No. 53.\*

| Name of Crops.                    | Area cultivated in acres and guntas.  |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                   | Average of 4 years from 1923 to 1926. | Average of 3 years from 1931 to 1933. |
| <b>(A) Food crop :—</b>           |                                       |                                       |
| (1) Jawari (Jola) ...             | 1423—10                               | 2138—13                               |
| (2) Wheat (Gahu) ...              | 1580—20                               | 1296—27                               |
| (3) Ragi (Nachani) ...            | 200—22                                | 12—27                                 |
| (4) Italian Millet (Navane) ...   | 351— 3                                | 42—13                                 |
| (5) Varai (Save) ...              | 100— 3                                | 4—37                                  |
| (6) Other dry Crops ...           | 25— 0                                 | 7—27                                  |
| (7) Rice ...                      | 5— 0                                  | 2—0                                   |
| <b>(B) Pulses :—</b>              |                                       |                                       |
| (1) Pigeon Pea (Furu) ...         | 262—20                                | 196—27                                |
| (2) Gram (Kadale) ...             | 2—22                                  | 18— 3                                 |
| (3) Green Gram (Mug) ...          | 210— 3                                | 130—33                                |
| (4) Kidney Bean (Kadale) ...      | 224—30                                | 107— 2                                |
| (5) Horse Gram (Kulti) ...        | 307— 7                                | 339—14                                |
| <b>(C) Commercial crops :—</b>    |                                       |                                       |
| (1) Tobacco ...                   | 26—24                                 | 29—27                                 |
| (2) Chillies ...                  | 22— 1                                 | 27—37                                 |
| (3) Garlick ...                   | ...                                   | 15— 0                                 |
| (4) Castorseeds ...               | 75— 0                                 | ...                                   |
| (5) Til (Gingelly) ...            | ...                                   | 39—13                                 |
| (6) Nigerseed (Kurasani) ...      | ...                                   | 6—20                                  |
| (7) Linseed (Agase) ...           | 13—20                                 | 7—13                                  |
| (8) Saffalower seed (Kusumba) ... | 489— 3                                | 242—27                                |
| (9) Ground-Nut ...                | 30— 0                                 | 49— 0                                 |
| <b>(D) Cotton</b> ...             | <b>4117—20</b>                        | <b>4572—27</b>                        |
| <b>(E) Vegetables</b> ...         | <b>15—27</b>                          | <b>72—17</b>                          |
| Total ...                         | 9481—35                               | 9359— 4                               |

\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 17 annexed.

## APPENDIX No. 18.

*Showing the yield in lbs. per acre according to the fertility of the soil and the total yield in lbs. of different crops in the Gudagere Block, Miraj Junior State.*

| Name of crops.            | Black soil.   |                        |                     |               |                        |                     |            |                        |                     | Red soil.  |                        |                     | Total yield of each crop in lbs. |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
|                           | 1st class (a) |                        |                     | 1st class (c) |                        |                     | 3rd class. |                        |                     | 2nd class. |                        |                     |                                  |
|                           | Area.         | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. | Area.         | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. | Area.      | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. | Area.      | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. |                                  |
| Jawari ...                | 1,200         | 750                    | 900,000             | 800           | 600                    | 480,000             | 138        | 300                    | 41,400              | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 1,421,400                        |
| Wheat ...                 | 700           | 500                    | 350,000             | 500           | 350                    | 175,000             | 97         | 200                    | 19,400              | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 544,400                          |
| Navane ...                | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 42         | 500                    | 21,000              | 21,000                           |
| Other food-crops ...      | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 27         | 300                    | 8,100               | 8,100                            |
| Horse-gram ...            | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | 140           | 200                    | 28,000              | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 200        | 250                    | 50,000              | 78,000                           |
| Pulses ...                | 200           | 250                    | 50,000              | 200           | 200                    | 40,000              | 53         | 100                    | 5,300               | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 95,300                           |
| Saffalowa seeds ...       | 140           | 250                    | 35,000              | 100           | 200                    | 20,000              | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 55,000                           |
| Til ...                   | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | 20         | 200                    | 4,000               | 20         | 250                    | 5,000               | 9,000                            |
| Ground-nut ...            | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 50         | 300                    | 15,000              | 15,000                           |
| Other oil-seeds ...       | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | 14         | 150                    | 2,100               | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 2,100                            |
| Tobacco ...               | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 30         | 200                    | 6,000               | 6,000                            |
| Chillies ...              | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...           | ...                    | ...                 | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 28         | 200                    | 5,600               | 5,600                            |
| Cotton ...                | 2,200         | 450                    | 990,000             | 2,000         | 350                    | 700,000             | 372        | 200                    | 74,400              | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | 1,764,400                        |
| Vegetables and garlic ... | 55            | ...                    | ...                 | 20            | ...                    | ...                 | 12         | ...                    | ...                 | ...        | ...                    | ...                 | Rs. 1,750                        |
| <b>Total ...</b>          | <b>4,495</b>  | <b>Total.</b>          | <b>2,325,000</b>    | <b>3,760</b>  | <b>Total.</b>          | <b>1,443,000</b>    | <b>706</b> | <b>Total.</b>          | <b>146,600</b>      | <b>397</b> | <b>Total.</b>          | <b>110,700</b>      | <b>4,025,300 &amp; Rs. 1,750</b> |

220. The following table shows the total yield of the crops, in lbs. of this Block, and the total income in rupees, according to the market rate of the harvest season in this area, during the depression period :—

TABLE No. 54.

| Name of crops.            | Prices per rupee in lbs. | Total yield in lbs.* | Income in Rs. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Jawari ...                | 64                       | 1,421,400            | 22,209        |
| Wheat ...                 | 30                       | 544,400              | 18,146        |
| Navane ...                | 50                       | 21,000               | 420           |
| Other Food-crops ...      | 60                       | 8,100                | 135           |
| Horse gram ...            | 50                       | 78,000               | 1,560         |
| Pulses ...                | 50                       | 95,300               | 1,906         |
| Total ...                 | ...                      | 2,168,200            | 44,376        |
| Saffalower seeds ...      | 40                       | 55,000               | 1,376         |
| Til ...                   | 30                       | 9,000                | 300           |
| Ground-nut ...            | 65                       | 15,000               | 246           |
| Other oil-seeds ...       | 40                       | 2,100                | 52            |
| Tobacco ...               | 12                       | 6,000                | 500           |
| Chillies ...              | 16                       | 5,600                | 350           |
| Cotton with seeds ...     | 20                       | 1,764,400            | 88,220        |
| Vegetables and Garlic ... | ...                      | ...                  | 1,750         |
| Total ...                 | ...                      | ...                  | 92,794        |
| Grand Total ...           | ...                      | 92,794               | 137,170       |

\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 18 printed in page 234.

221. In a period of 30 years, the people of this area, get crops, on account of unfavourable seasons, in the following manner :—

TABLE No. 55.

| For Years.   | The cost of the yield estimated at Rs. 137,170 per year. | Income in Rs. |
|--|--|---------------|
| 3  | No. crop.  | ...           |
| 3  | $\frac{1}{2}$ (137,170) — Rs. 68,585                     | 205,755       |
| 3  | $\frac{2}{3}$ (137,170)—Rs. 91,446                       | 274,341       |
| 12   | Rs. 137,170  | 1,646,040     |
| 4  | 1-1/6 (137,170)—Rs. 160,034                              | 640,136       |
| 2  | 1-1/5 (137,170)—Rs. 164,604                              | 329,208       |
| 2  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (137,170) — Rs. 171,460                  | 342,920       |
| 1  | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ (137,170) — Rs. 182,892                  | 182,892       |
| For 30 years the total income on cultivated lands :— |  | 3,621,292     |

Hence, the average annual gross income is Rs. (3,621,292 ÷ 30) Rs. 120,710.

222. Up to this, the value of the food and commercial crops, accrued on lands was estimated, but not the value of the fodder crop. From the



fodder crop, 2,838 cattle of this block are fed up. The different kinds of cattle are shown below:—

TABLE No. 56.

| Kinds of Cattle.      | Gudagere Village. | Pasupathihal Village. | Total No. of Cattle. | Value in Rs. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Ploughing Bullocks... | 563               | 172                   | 735                  | 22,050       |
| Building Bulls ...    | 1                 | ...                   | 1                    | 50           |
| Other bullocks ...    | 4                 | ...                   | 4                    | 100          |
| Cows ...              | 173               | 45                    | 218                  | 4,360        |
| She Buffaloes ...     | 145               | 107                   | 252                  | 9,360        |
| Cows Calves :—        |                   |                       |                      |              |
| (a) 2 years old ...   | 93                | 33                    | 126                  | 1,512        |
| (b) Young ones ...    | 102               | 11                    | 113                  | ...          |
| Buffaloes Calves :—   |                   |                       |                      |              |
| (a) 2 years old ...   | 59                | 9                     | 68                   | 340          |
| (b) Young ...         | 206               | 52                    | 258                  | ...          |
| Horse ...             | ...               | 1                     | 1                    | 10           |
| Mare ...              | ...               | 1                     | 1                    | 10           |
| Sheep ...             | 772               | 43                    | 815                  | 1,638        |
| Goat ...              | 134               | 91                    | 225                  | 562          |
| Ass ...               | 21                | ...                   | 21                   | 42           |
| Total ...             | 2,273             | 565                   | 2,838                | 40,034       |

223. Out of this number of cattle, 72 and 84 are milching cows and buffaloes respectively. Holding the average rate per day, for each milching cow or buffalo 2 annas, the total annual gross income from the milching cattle of this block, amounts to Rs. 7,020. Every year 72 milching cows breed 15 pairs of bullocks costing Rs. 500. Out of 815 sheep 200 are sold at the rate of Rs. 2½ per head, getting an income of Rs. 500; and out of 225 goats, 120 are sold at the rate of Rs. 3

per head, getting an income of Rs. 360. In all, an annual income of Rs. 8,380 is derived from the cattle ; and if this amount is added to the value of the agricultural crops, the total agricultural income amounts to (Rs. 120,710+Rs. 8,380) Rs. 129,090.

### Section 57.

#### Proportion of gross produce taken as Land-revenue.

224. For the total agricultural income of Rs. 129,090, the land revenue amounting to Rs. 35,170 is charged, and Rs. 2,670 as local cesses. Hence, the Durbar of Miraj Junior State is taking  $27\frac{1}{4}$  per cent (excluding cesses) and  $29\frac{1}{3}$  per cent (including cesses) of the gross produce.

225. Taking into consideration the above view, one can easily say that, the Durbar of Miraj Junior State is taking 4 per cent more. It is true, that the Government is taking 4 per cent more, if the local cess is added to the land assessment ; and if the local cess is not added, the Government, is taking only 2 per cent more. Whether the cesses are to be included or not, to the land-assessment, at the time of finding out the percentage of revenue, charged on the gross produce, is a highly debatable point. To the fortune or misfortune of the Government and the public, the

Taxation Enquiry Committee is silent on this point. As cesses are compulsorily collected along with the land assessment, one can fairly and equitably argue, that the cesses should be included in the assessment, at the time of finding out the proportion of gross produce.

226. At the time of finding out the percentage of revenue, charged on the gross produce of the block :—

(1) Lowest Market has been taken, to find out the income from the crops;

(2) The average normal yield (20 per cent less than the average normal yield, estimated by the Government of Bombay in Dharwar District) has been taken, according to the fertility of the different kinds of soils ; and

(3) A reduction of 12 per cent on the average normal yield has also been given, on account of unfavourable seasons, based on the meteorological reports of this block.

227. If the Durbar of the Miraj Junior State brings forth an argument, that *the average market rate* has not been taken, the writer will have to blink. If the average market rate is to be taken, the percentage of revenue charged on the gross produce, will come to 20 per cent, if cesses are also included.

228. Under the above stern logic of actual evidences and arguments, one will have to be very careful in dealing with the question of 'reduction in land tax' in the Miraj Junior State.

### Section 58.

#### Settlement Rates Examined.

229. From a close study of the Survey Records, relating to Gudagere Block, one can easily come to a definite conclusion, that the Survey authorities have not scientifically fixed the rate of assessment in this area, as there are 45 kinds of rates, ranging from Rs. 0-7-0 to Rs. 5-6-0 in a small block of 15½ sq. miles.

230. As the people of this block have represented, that the rate of land-tax was not fixed, according to the fertility of the soil, an investigation of the classification of the soil was made according to the fertility of the soil, and the production of crops, which are chiefly grown. The result of the investigation, made on the Government occupied lands, is shown below, for the information of the Durbar of Miraj Junior State :—

(a) In Pasupatihal village :—

- (1) 44 plots (marked 'A' in the column of the Appendix No. 19)—extent 465 acres 29 guntas—belong to one soil. The rate of land-tax fixed for this area, ranges from Rs. 3-14-0 to Rs. 4-8-0.

APPENDIX No. 19.

*Showing the Incidence of taxation per acre of Government occupied lands during the different periods in Gudagere Block, Miraj Junior State.*

| Name of Village.                                   | Before Revenue Survey in the year 1883.<br>(1) |                           |                                 | In the year 1899.<br>(2) |                           |                                 | In the year 1917.<br>(3) |                           |                                 | Revision Survey from the year 1919 up to 1933.<br>(3) |                |                  |                |                           | Remarks. |                                 |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
|  | Area.  | Total assessment charged. | Incidence of taxation per acre. | Area.                    | Total assessment charged. | Incidence of taxation per acre. | Area.                    | Total assessment charged. | Incidence of taxation per acre. | Soil.   | Rate per acre. | Number of plots. | Area in acres. | Total assessment charged. |          | Incidence of taxation per acre. |
| (Government).<br>ta (Inam).                        |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 | A }   | Rs. A. P.      |                  |                |                           |          |                                 |
| (Government).<br>(Inam).<br>collected Rs. 3,715 in |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |   | 3 14 0         | 1                | 16 37          |                           |          |                                 |
| (Government).<br>(Inam).<br>Including Govern.      |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |   | 4 2 0          | 4                | 55 26          |                           |          |                                 |
| antas.   |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |   | 4 3 0          | 5                | 1 16           |                           |          |                                 |
|  |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |   | 4 4 0          | 10               | 81 14          |                           |          |                                 |
|  |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |   | 4 6 0          | 12               | 159 6          |                           |          |                                 |
|  |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 | 4 8 0   | 12             | 151 10           |                |                           |          |                                 |
|  |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 | Total   | 44             | 465 29           |                |                           |          |                                 |
|  |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |   |                |                  |                | 6.                        |          |                                 |
|  |  |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |                          |                           |                                 |   |                |                  |                |                           |          | if the block is                 |

**Showing the Incidence of taxation per acre of Government occupied lands during the different periods in Gudagere Block, Miraj Junior State.**

APPENDIX IV

|                      | Before Revenue Survey in the year 1883.                      |   | In the year 1899.   |  | In the year 1917.  |                                   | Revision Survey from the year 1919 up to 1933.                                   |                            |   |   |  |  |  |                                     |          |  |   |
|----------------------|--|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|----------|--|---|
|                      | (1)  |   | (2)   |  | (3)  |                                   |  |                            |   |   |  |  |  |                                     |          |  |   |
|                      | Area.  | Total assessment charged.   | Area.   | Total assessment charged.  | Area.  | Total assessment charged.         |  |                            |   |   |  |  |  |                                     |          |  |   |
| <b>Gudagere.</b>     | 4295 acres 8 guntas (Government).                            | 2,220 acres 12 guntas (Inam).   | Rs. 3 9 5 (Government).<br>Rs. 3 4 7 (including Government and Inam).                       | Rs. 3 1 9 (Inam).  | 4266 acres and 34 guntas (dry).<br>5 acres and 25 guntas (wet).                  | Total :—4272 acres and 19 guntas. | Rs. 14,710 13 0 (dry).<br>Rs. 16 3 0 (wet).                                      | Total :—Rs. 14,727.        | Rs. 3 7 2.  | 4294 acres and 26 guntas.   | Rs. 15,897 11 0.   | Rs. 3 10 10.   | Rs. 19,360 10 0 (dry).<br>Rs. 63 3 0 (wet).  | Rs. 4 8 6.                          |          |  |   |
| <b>Pasupathihal.</b> | 1191 ac. 1 gunta (Government).<br>1829 ac. 19 guntas (Inam). | Rs. 4,847 5 1 (Government).<br>Rs. 3,894 15 0 (Inam).<br>Total Revenue collected Rs. 3,715 in the year 1860.  | Rs. 4 1 1 (Government).<br>Rs. 2 2 1 (Inam).<br>Rs. 2 14 4 (including Government and Inam). | 1290 acres 39 guntas.  | Rs. 4,868 4 0.   | Rs. 3 12 5.                       | 1338 acres 24 guntas.  | Rs. 5,050 15 0.            | Rs. 3 12 7.   | Soil.   | Rate per acre.   | Number of plots.                                       | Area in acres.   | Total assessment charged.           |          | Incidence of taxation per acre.                              |   |
| <b>A</b>             | Rs. A. P.  | 3 14 0<br>4 2 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 3 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 6 0<br>4 8 0  | 1<br>4<br>5<br>10<br>12<br>12<br>12   | 16<br>37<br>55<br>1<br>16<br>81<br>14<br>6<br>6<br>151<br>10   | 465<br>29  | 287<br>27                         | 362<br>4   | 159<br>12<br>60<br>21<br>2 | Rs. 6,172 13 6.   | 4 7 6.  | 873<br>26  | 78   | 1<br>4<br>5<br>10<br>12<br>12<br>12  | 1<br>4<br>5<br>10<br>12<br>12<br>12 |          | 16<br>37<br>55<br>1<br>16<br>81<br>14<br>6<br>6<br>151<br>10 | 287<br>27<br>362<br>4<br>159<br>12<br>60<br>21<br>2 |
| <b>B</b>             | Total  | 5 4 0<br>5 2 0<br>5 0 0<br>4 14 0<br>4 15 0   | 3<br>24<br>51<br>48<br>3  | 1<br>75<br>271<br>330<br>6<br>6<br>27  | 1016<br>17   | 111<br>8<br>391<br>33<br>66       | 96<br>19<br>468<br>6<br>96<br>19<br>401<br>33<br>73<br>24<br>58<br>11<br>6<br>30 | 569<br>7                   | Total :—19,423 13 0.  | Total   | 4 10 0<br>4 3 0<br>4 8 0<br>4 7 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 6 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 2 0<br>4 1 0                       | 66<br>6<br>53<br>16<br>51<br>22<br>43<br>21<br>11<br>2 | 603<br>25<br>80<br>34<br>476<br>30<br>89<br>29<br>468<br>6<br>96<br>19<br>401<br>33<br>73<br>24<br>58<br>11<br>6<br>30 | 71                                  | 569<br>7 | Total :—19,423 13 0.   | Total   |
| <b>C</b>             | Total  | 4 13 0<br>4 12 0<br>4 11 0  | 10<br>53<br>8   | 111<br>8<br>391<br>33<br>66  | 96<br>19<br>468<br>6<br>96<br>19<br>401<br>33<br>73<br>24<br>58<br>11<br>6<br>30 | 569<br>7                          | Total :—19,423 13 0.   | Total                      | 4 10 0<br>4 3 0<br>4 8 0<br>4 7 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 6 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 4 0<br>4 2 0<br>4 1 0  | 66<br>6<br>53<br>16<br>51<br>22<br>43<br>21<br>11<br>2                            | 603<br>25<br>80<br>34<br>476<br>30<br>89<br>29<br>468<br>6<br>96<br>19<br>401<br>33<br>73<br>24<br>58<br>11<br>6<br>30 | 71   | 569<br>7   | Total :—19,423 13 0.                | Total    |  |   |
| <b>D</b>             | Total  | 3 15 0<br>3 14 0<br>3 13 0<br>3 12 0<br>3 11 0<br>3 10 0<br>3 9 0<br>3 6 0  | 6<br>10<br>6<br>3<br>3<br>2<br>2<br>1   | 52<br>10<br>32<br>29<br>60<br>39<br>15<br>18<br>5<br>5<br>36<br>29<br>401<br>33<br>73<br>24<br>58<br>11<br>6<br>30 | 2356<br>21   | 233<br>29                         | Rs. 4 8 6.   | Total                      | 3 15 0<br>3 14 0<br>3 13 0<br>3 12 0<br>3 11 0<br>3 10 0<br>3 9 0<br>3 6 0  | 6<br>10<br>6<br>3<br>3<br>2<br>2<br>1   | 52<br>10<br>32<br>29<br>60<br>39<br>15<br>18<br>5<br>5<br>36<br>29<br>401<br>33<br>73<br>24<br>58<br>11<br>6<br>30     | 2356<br>21   | 233<br>29  | Rs. 4 8 6.                          | Total    |  |   |
| <b>E</b>             | Total  | 3 0 0<br>3 0 0<br>2 10 0<br>2 8 0<br>2 6 0<br>2 0 0<br>1 10 0<br>1 7 0<br>1 4 0<br>1 2 0<br>1 1 0<br>0 15 0<br>0 13 0<br>0 11 0<br>0 10 0<br>0 9 6<br>0 7 0 | 4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4           | 2<br>18<br>6<br>17<br>3<br>33<br>3<br>4<br>4<br>5<br>10<br>21<br>2<br>24<br>2<br>17<br>18                          | 35   | 233<br>29                         | Rs. 4 8 6.   | Total                      | 3 0 0<br>3 0 0<br>2 10 0<br>2 8 0<br>2 6 0<br>2 0 0<br>1 10 0<br>1 7 0<br>1 4 0<br>1 2 0<br>1 1 0<br>0 15 0<br>0 13 0<br>0 11 0<br>0 10 0<br>0 9 6<br>0 7 0 | 4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4 | 2<br>18<br>6<br>17<br>3<br>33<br>3<br>4<br>4<br>5<br>10<br>21<br>2<br>24<br>2<br>17<br>18                              | 35   | 233<br>29  | Rs. 4 8 6.                          | Total    |  |   |
| <b>F</b>             | Total  | 3 0 0<br>3 0 0<br>2 10 0<br>2 8 0<br>2 6 0<br>2 0 0<br>1 10 0<br>1 7 0<br>1 4 0<br>1 2 0<br>1 1 0<br>0 15 0<br>0 13 0<br>0 11 0<br>0 10 0<br>0 9 6<br>0 7 0 | 4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4           | 2<br>18<br>6<br>17<br>3<br>33<br>3<br>4<br>4<br>5<br>10<br>21<br>2<br>24<br>2<br>17<br>18                          | 35   | 233<br>29                         | Rs. 4 8 6.   | Total                      | 3 0 0<br>3 0 0<br>2 10 0<br>2 8 0<br>2 6 0<br>2 0 0<br>1 10 0<br>1 7 0<br>1 4 0<br>1 2 0<br>1 1 0<br>0 15 0<br>0 13 0<br>0 11 0<br>0 10 0<br>0 9 6<br>0 7 0 | 4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4<br>4 | 2<br>18<br>6<br>17<br>3<br>33<br>3<br>4<br>4<br>5<br>10<br>21<br>2<br>24<br>2<br>17<br>18                              | 35   | 233<br>29  | Rs. 4 8 6.                          | Total    |  |   |

(a) The average incidence of taxation per acre of the block is Rs. 4 8 0 (including cesses).

(b) The average incidence of taxation per acre of the block is Rs. 4 12 6 (including cesses).

Remarks.



- (2) 78 plots (marked 'B' in the column of the Appendix No. 19)—extent 873 acres and 26 guntas—belong to one sort. The rate of lands-tax fixed for this area, ranges from Rs. 4-10-0 to Rs. 5-2-0.

(b) In Gudagere village :—

- (3) 186 plots (marked 'C' in the column of the Appendix No. 19)—extent 1016 acres and 17 guntas—are of one sort. The rate of land-tax fixed for this area, ranges from Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-6-0.
- (4) 71 plots (marked 'D' in the column of the Appendix No. 19)—extent 569 acres and 7 guntas—belong one sort. The rate of land-tax fixed for this area, ranges from Rs. 4-11-0 to Rs. 4-13-0.
- (5) 291 plots (marked 'E' in the column of the Appendix No. 19)—extent 2,356 acres and 1 gunta—are of one quality. The rate of land-tax fixed for them, ranges from Rs. 4-1-0 to Rs. 4-10-0
- (6) 35 plots (marked 'F' in the column of the Appendix No. 19)—extent 233 acres and 29 guntas—are of one soil. The rate of land-tax, fixed for them, ranges from Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 4-0-0.

### Section 59.

#### Incidence of Land-revenue.

231. The occupied area (Government and Inam) is 9,470 acres and 17 guntas; and in full, the assessment fixed by the Durbar, is Rs. 45,408-15-7



(including cesses). Hence the average dry rate of land-tax per acre is Rs. 4-12-11 (including cesses). But Rs. 7,569-5-8 have been given as remission to minor Inam lands. Therefore the actual collection is Rs. 37,839-9-11 (including cesses). Hence the land-tax, collected per acre is Rs. 3-15-11 (including cesses.)

232. The actual collection is, Rs. 9,568-13-4 on 3,842 acres and 32 guntas of Inam lands; hence the land-tax collected per acre of Inam land is Rs. 2-7-10 (without cesses) and Rs. 2-12-4 (including cesses).

233. From the Appendix No. 19, one can clearly understand, that the present incidence of taxation per acre of Government land is Rs. 4-7-6 in Pasupatihah village, and Rs. 4-8-6 in Gudagere village; and the average incidence of taxation per acre (Government) of the block is Rs. 4-8-0 (without cesses) and Rs. 4-12-6 (including cesses).

234. The incidence of taxation per acre, before Revenue Survey (*i.e.*, in the year 1883) was Rs. 4-1-1 (Government); after the Revenue Survey was made, the incidence of taxation per acre in the year 1899 was Rs. 3-12-5, in Pasupatihah village, and Rs. 3-7-2 in Gudagere village. The same incidence of taxation per acre continued up to 1917, in Pasupatihah village, but not in Gudagere village. As nearly four annas per acre has

been increased in Gudagere village, the incidence of taxation per acre came to Rs. 3-10-10 in the year 1917. The Durbar had to increase four annas per acre, in order to bring it to the level of Incidence of taxation, which was then prevailing in Pasupatihah village. The Revision Survey Settlement took place in the year 1919; and the rate was increased by 20 per cent, as the prices of the agricultural crops were very high then, and the prices continued to be so till 1930. Now the prices have gone down abnormally.

235. The principal crops of this block are Jawari, Navane, Pulses and Cotton. The market rate of the crops in different years, and wages for field labour are shown below :—

TABLE No. 57.

| Years.         | Prices of crops in lbs. per rupee. |         |         |                      | Wages per day in annas. |            |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
|                | Jawari.                            | Javane. | Pulses. | Cotton (with seeds.) | Per man.                | Per woman. |
| 1888 *         | 65                                 | 70      | 26      | 18                   | 3                       | 1½         |
| 1903 *         | 52                                 | 60      | 14      | 15                   | 4                       | 2          |
| Pre-War Normal | 30                                 | 40      | 15      | 12                   | 5                       | 2½         |
| 1923 *         | 23                                 | 30      | 10      | 8                    | 6                       | 3          |
| 1930 †         | ...                                | ...     | ...     | ...                  | 6                       | 3          |
| 1931 †         | ...                                | ...     | ...     | ...                  | 6                       | 3          |
| 1932 †         | ...                                | ...     | ...     | ...                  | 4                       | 2          |
| 1933 †         | 64                                 | ...     | 26      | 20                   | 4                       | 2          |

\* Figures taken from the Statistical Atlas published by the Government of Bombay.

† From the information of the local merchants.

236. In view of the present financial condition of the rural population, the people of this block have brought to the kind notice of the Durbar of Miraj Junior State, with continuous insistence, the necessity for giving relief to the cultivators, by bringing down the rate of land-tax per acre, to the level of the rates of British villages.

237. The rate of land-tax, chiefly depends upon the fertility of the soil, easy communications to Railway Stations and the rainfall. The soil of Gudagere Block is a reddish alluvial clay—slate crossed here and there with belts of cotton soil of great richness—more friable than the black soil of *Maidan* tract and more retentive of moisture than the red soil of *Semi-malnad*. This block is in the middle of the Transition tract, and the rainfall here is regular. Such a soil of this block is found only in some parts of Hubli taluk ; and the average rate fixed there is Rs. 3-4-0\* per acre. As the rainfall of Hubli taluk is heavier than the rain fall of Gudagere Block in these parts, the black soil fields will be lying fallow, for a number of years. Such a disadvantage is very rare in this block. Therefore, the rate of land-tax was fixed 20 per cent higher than the rate of Hubli

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\* *Vide*—Report of Survey Settlement of Hubli Taluk of Bombay Presidency.

taluk. To the misfortune of the ryots of Gudagere Block, the Revision Settlement took place in the year 1919, when the prices of agricultural crops were very high ; and the rate of land-tax was increased by 20 per cent.

238. The same soil of Gudagere Block is abundant in some parts of Broach district, where the average rate of land-tax per cultivated acre, is Rs. 4-1-0.† In these parts of Broach district, the rainfall is a little bit irregular, when compared to the rainfall of Gudagere Block.

239. Taking all these points into considerations, the present average rate of land-tax prevailing in Gudagere Block is not higher ; and it is still less, when compared to the rates of land-tax prevailing in Dholpur and Rampur States, where the rate per cultivated acre is Rs. 5-0-1 ‡ and 8-13-6 ‡ respectively.

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† *Vide*—Agricultural Statistics of the Government of India, Vol. 1 of the year 1931.

‡ *Vide*—Agricultural Statistics of the Government of India (3) Vol. 2, of the year 1929-30.

## Section 60.

## Cost of Cultivation Per Plough.

240. Agricultural families numbering 360, have to bear the necessary cost, for cultivating 9,360 acres of land, in Gudagere Block. The cost of cultivation for practical ryots only is calculated below :—

TABLE No. 58

| Number. | Particulars For :—   | Amount in Rs. nearly. |
|---------|--|-----------------------|
| 1       | Reaping food crops, at the rate of Re. 1 per acre.   | 4,300                 |
| 2       | Picking up pulses—1/3rd of the 1st Item ...  | 1,500                 |
| 3       | Cutting up ear-herds—1/5th of the 1st Item ...   | 900                   |
| 4       | Weeding the field, at the rate of Re. 1 per acre ...   | 4,300                 |
| 5       | Picking up cotton, at the rate of 3 annas for 40 lbs. for 1,764,400 of cotton with seeds ...         | 8,300                 |
| 6       | Implements at the rate of about Rs. 3 per plough ...   | 1,100                 |
| 7       | For Black Smith and Carpenter, to prepare ploughs, at the average rate of about Rs. 4 per plough ... | 1,500                 |
| 8       | Depreciation of cart and repairs ...   | 4,500                 |
| 9       | For Chammar Rs. 2 1/4 per plough ...   | 900                   |
| 10      | For others ...   | 1,000                 |
|         | Total ...  | 28,300                |

Hence, the cost of cultivation, per plough is (28,300 ÷ 360) Rs. 80 nearly.

### Section 61.

#### Income and Taxation Per plough.

241. There are 360 ploughs in Gudagere Block. One plough on an average :—

- (1) tills 26 acres of dry land (rainfed) ;
- (2) grows 6,023 lbs. of dry food grains, of which 25 per cent is wheat ;
- (3) earns cash Rs. 258 from industrial crops, of which 89 per cent is the income from cotton ;
- (4) gets hay to feed the cattle ; and
- (5) pays land-tax including cesses, to an extent of Rs. 105.

Per-capita food consumption, available in this block, is 450 lbs. of dry grains ; and is short by 100 lbs. for the required consumption\* ; but they grow nearly 55 per cent of the commercial crops. One plough on an average can save Rs. 73, deducting the necessary cost of cultivation and land-tax per plough.

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\* *Vide*—Page 94 in I. E. C., Vol. 2, Ed. 1935.

**(b) Sangli State.****Section 62.****Shirhatti under Somanna Desai.**

242. Under the Bahamani Kings (1,347—1,489) Shirhatti formed part of the Lakshmeswar sub-division. Under the Bijapur Kings (1,489—1,686) Lakshmeswar formed part of the *Jagir* of one Ankush Khan. In 1,607 the fifth descendant of the first Ankush Khan gave the *deshghat* of Lakshmeswar including Shirhatti to one **Somanna**, son of **Avalingavva**, who supplied the oil for the lamp, when Ankush Khan was playing chess with his wife at mid-night. Avalingava was of **Yokkaligar** caste; and she was converted to *Lingayatism* by Fakirswami the first. At the fall of the Bijapur Kingdom in 1,686, the Shirhatti *Desais* became subject to the *Nawab* of Savanoor. In 1,756 the Nawab of Savanoor gave Shirhatti to the third Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao (1,740—1,761). From this year, *Desais* ceased to exercise magisterial powers; and they enjoyed the *Inam* lands. In 1,764 the Lakshmeswar sub-division formed part of the *Saranjam*, granted to Patwardhan families. In 1,801 when *Saranjam* was divided, the fort of Shirhatti came to the share of the **Chief of Sangli**.

## Section 63.

**Economic Divisions of Shirhatti.**

243. *Kapatgudda* Hills separate the Gadag Taluk from Shirhatti Taluk, on the eastern side and northern side. *Kaptagudda* Range, of iron clay and slate, with traces of gold, rises a little to the south-west of Gadag; and, with ridged or pointed crests, covering a tract 4 to 5 miles broad, stretches about 30 miles south-east of *Tungabhadra*. The highest peak of these hills, which are situated on north-eastern end of Shirhatti Taluk, is 3,204 feet above sea level; and then comes down to 2,113 feet above sea level near *Tungabhadra* river. These hills are bare even of brushwood, with steep sides and irregular outline, broken by conical and rounded peaks. Though hills are cut by *Tungabhadra* River, they continue beyond it.

244. Messrs. E. C. Ozanne (1888), H. S. Lawrence (1906) and Dr. H. H. Mann (1925), Ex-Directors of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, have included the whole of Shirhatti Taluk into a tract, which is very liable to famine. From a close study of Meteorological Reports, the Shirhatti Taluk has to be divided into three tracts, *viz.* :—

(a) *Hilly-Tract*.—18 Villages—87·3 sq. miles. The lands of the hill villages are of stony, red and



sandy soils. In certain villages, there are good red soils, formed of a fine iron-bearing gravel, mixed with quartz pebbles and clay-slate. The average rainfall in this tract, is 22 inches, according to the figures of Balhatti Rain-gauge Station.

(b) *Semi Transition-Tract*.—47 Villages—188 sq. miles. This tract lies between the border of Transition-Tract and *Kapatgudda Hills*. The rains coming from *Malnad* side, will almost be even, up to the hills; and beyond the hills the rainfall is very low; as we see, that the rainfall is only  $19\frac{3}{4}$  inches in Mundargi. This *Maidan* tract is not so bad as the *Maidan* tract of Gadag, Rone and Naragund Taluks of Dharwar District and the whole of Bijapur District. The lands of this tract are mixed with red and black soils. The average rainfall is  $23\frac{5}{8}$  inches, according to the figures of Shirhatti Rain-gauge Station.

(c) *Transition-Tract*.—8 Villages— $38\frac{1}{2}$  sq. miles. This tract is less liable to famine. The lands of this tract, are of black cotton soils. Its qualities are admirably suited to the dry climate of the table land. Its great power of holding moisture, enables its crops to bear unharmed seasons of drought, which would prove fatal to any crop on the red-soil.

245. From the evidences shown above, the writer is of opinion that the whole of Shirhatti Taluk is decidedly a better country, when compared to Davanagere Taluk (Mysore State), which is considered to be the most fertile black-soil country, by the agriculturists of Mysore State; and *as such, the writer regrets very much, to differ from the opinion of Dr. Mann, who says Shirhatti is situated in a tract, which is very liable to famine.*

#### Section 64.

##### Incidence of Land-revenue Before The Introduction of Survey Settlement.

246. The Hon. Mr. Burke, the then administrator of Sangli State (afterwards became the Resident at Mysore) has stated in his book, (Notes on the Sangli State) that the measurements used in Shirhatti Taluk were the following:—

“One *Kuri* was equal to 2 *Bhigas*. And 4, 6, or 8 *Kuris* were equal to one *Mar*. The rates of assessment were as under—The best land was charged Rs. 4 per *Bhiga* and lands of the lowest kind were charged Rs. 2 per *Bhiga*”.

247. The Hon. Mr. Burke calculated one *Bhiga* as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land; he then jumped to the

conclusion, that the taxation in Shirhatti Taluk was heavy. During the investigation, each *Mar* had to be calculated, ranging from 12 acres to 20 acres. This is due to the fact, that the ryots used to pay an under assessment, falsifying the acreage, with the help of the disloyal village Militia and the *Mahalkaris*, who were in charge of them in those days. In order to put an end to this pernicious method, the Chief himself used to make *Jamabandi* of each village. At the time of *Jamabandi*, conducted by the chief, people used to have very many remissions, representing their grievances on the spot ; and at the same time, the Chief would have found out the false-acreage, given by the village officials, who were punished with a cess of *Bhet*. Captain Wingate, writing in 1851 on the Revenue Administration says, " I have ascertained, that during the time of Patwardhans or for the whole of the present century, the revenue management was Ryotwari ; and was tolerably good, according to native ideas.

248. The writer regrets very much, to confirm the opinion of Mr. Thakery, who noted in East India Papers IV of 783, the very same remark, that the writer has made above, regarding the village officials, when he was making an economic survey of the villages of Bankapur Taluk. The writer has

calculated each *Mar* as 16 acres on an average ; and has found out, that the incidence of Taxation was very low, during the years 1801—1842.

249. It is stated in the Bombay Government Selections No. CLIV. Paras 14 and 15, that the average prices of agricultural crops, in Shirhatti Taluk, were from the year 1805 to 1842 as follows :—

TABLE No. 59.  
*Prices of grains per rupee.*

| Kinds of crops.   | In seers.             | in lbs. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Jawari            | 74                    | ...     |
| Wheat             | 50                    | ...     |
| Linseed           | 34                    | ...     |
| Safflower seeds   | 62                    | ...     |
| Cotton with seeds | Rs. 70<br>per khandi. | 12      |

250. It is found in the old records of 1838, that lands to an extent of 1854 *Mars*, (each *mar* is equal to sixteen acres) under *Sheri* Tenure, were given out for cultivation to the ryots, who paid 15,650 *Honnu* coins (each *Honnu* is equal to Rs. 4) or Rs. 62,600, towards the land-rent, including *Sarapatti* to the Government of Sangli State. Hence, the average incidence of land-tax per acre of all kinds of soils, was Rs. 2-2-0 nearly, in the year 1838.

251. It is stated in the East India Papers IV of 792, that the then Chief of Sangli, abolished the *Havala System* of Revenue, introduced under the Peshwas, in Shirhatti Taluk. Under the Peshwa, it was a common practice for the land-holder, to assign his crop to the money-lender, and get the money to advance the rental. This was known as '**Havala System**'. The money-lenders used to charge high rate of interest. The land-holder's were put to much trouble in those days.

252. Mr. Chaplain, in his letter dated 20th August 1822 says, that the **Durbar of Sangli** was taking 33 per cent of the gross produce towards land-rent, including cesses of 22 kinds, before the introduction of Survey Settlement in Shirhatti Taluk.

253. In the absence of the above documentary evidences, the readers would have jumped up to the conclusion, that the then Chief of Sangli, used to take more than 50 per cent of the gross produce, by looking at the 22 kinds of cesses prevailed then. In fact, the then Chief of Sangli was not taking more than 25 per cent of the gross produce, following the '**Chouthaya System of Revenue**', introduced by **Sivaji**, the founder of the Maharastra Empire, during the time of Aurangazeb, the Mogul Emperor.

## Section 65.

## Population Statistics.

254. The area of Shirhatti Taluk is 313.31 sq. miles comprising 73 villages (2 *Inam* villages and Government inhabited and uninhabited villages and one town—total 71 villages). There are 9,233 occupied houses, of which 1,065 occupied houses are in the town of Shirhatti. The population of the Taluk is 45,058 in number, according to census of 1931. The classification of Urban and Rural Population is shown below :—

TABLE No. 60.

| What area ?   | Population. |          |                |
|---------------|-------------|----------|----------------|
|               | Males.      | Females. | Total persons. |
| (a) Urban ... | 2,844       | 2,814    | 5,658          |
| (b) Rural —   | 19,982      | 19,408   | 39,390         |
| Total ...     | 22,826      | 22,222   | 45,048         |

255. The population of Shirhatti Taluk was 44,338, 46,265 and 40,660 in the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 respectively. The present population has increased by 12 per cent, when compared to 1921. But in the year 1921, the population decreased

by 14 per cent, on account of influenza (of 1918), when compared to 1911.

256. Out of the population of 45,048, there are infirms as shown below :—

TABLE No. 61.

| Particulars.   | Number of persons. |          |        |
|----------------|--------------------|----------|--------|
|                | Males.             | Females. | Total. |
| Insane ...     | 15                 | 11       | 26     |
| Deaf-mutes ... | 32                 | 19       | 51     |
| Blind ...      | 27                 | 27       | 54     |
| Lepers ...     | 3                  | 2        | 5      |
| Total ...      | 77                 | 59       | 136    |

257. The following are the towns and villages, classified according to population :—

TABLE No. 62.

| Size of Villages.  | Number. | Population. |
|--------------------|---------|-------------|
| Under 500 ...      | 44      | 12,174      |
| 500 to 1,000 ...   | 15      | 10,403      |
| 1,000 to 2,000 ... | 9       | 12,239      |
| 2,000 to 5,000 ... | 2       | 4,574       |
| Above 5,000 ...    | 1       | 5,658       |
| Total ...          | 71      | 45,048      |

258. The following Table shows the number of school and school-going children, in Shirhatti Taluk :—

TABLE No. 63.

| Kind of school.              | Number of schools. | Number of villages. | Number of children. |        |        | Remarks.  |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---|
|                              |                    |                     | Boys.               | Girls. | Total. |   |
| Second-grade A.V. school ... | 1                  | 1                   | 27                  | 3      | 30     | There are 4 schools at Shirhatti and 2 at Bannikoppa. |
| Vernacular Boy's ...         | 33                 | 32                  | 1,716               | 260    | 1,976  |   |
| Girl's schools ...           | 2                  | 2                   | ...                 | 171    | 171    |   |
| Total ...                    | 36                 | 35*                 | 1,743               | 434    | 2,177  |   |

259. The percentage of School going boys and girls to the whole population is 5 per cent ; mere boys to the male population are 7.6 per cent ; and mere girls to the female population are 1.9 per cent.

260. The birth places and the number of persons, living in Shirhatti Taluk are shown below :—

TABLE No. 64.

| Names of Places.               | Population. |          |        |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
|                                | Males.      | Females. | Total  |
| Shirhatti Taluk ...            | 20,610      | 16,931   | 37,541 |
| Kolhapur State ...             | 12          | 14       | 26     |
| Bombay Presidency Districts :— |             |          |        |
| (1) Ahmedabad ...              | ...         | 8        | 8      |
| (2) Thana ...                  | 1           | ...      | 1      |



TABLE No. 64.—(Contd.)

| Names of Places.             | Population. |          |        |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
|                              | Males.      | Females. | Total. |
| (3) Ratnagiri ...            | 3           | 3        | 6      |
| (4) Kanara ...               | ...         | 2        | 2      |
| (5) Khandesh ...             | 1           | ...      | 1      |
| (6) Poona ...                | 1           | ...      | 1      |
| (7) Sholapur ...             | 3           | 6        | 9      |
| (8) Satara ...               | 3           | 29       | 32     |
| (9) Khatiawar ...            | 1           | ...      | 1      |
| (10) Dharwar ...             | 748         | 3,805    | 4,553  |
| (11) Belgaum ...             | 38          | 450      | 488    |
| (12) Bijapur ...             | 39          | 496      | 535    |
| Central Provinces ...        | 1           | ...      | 1      |
| Madras Presidency ...        | 64          | 88       | 152    |
| Rajputana ...                | 34          | ...      | 34     |
| Hyderabad State ...          | 251         | 352      | 603    |
| Mysore State ...             | 20          | 29       | 49     |
| Southern Maharata Jagirs ... | 175         | 325      | 500    |
| Travellers ...               | 465         | 40       | 505    |
| Total ...                    | 22,470      | 22,578   | 45,048 |

*N.B.*—[1/9 of the total population of Shirhatti Taluk (*i.e.*, 6,179) belongs to Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Hyderabad State. It is interesting to note, that nearly 4,000 girls are married to the people of Shirhatti Taluk. These people are immigrants of Shirhatti Taluk, and their castes are returned as others of Hindu Religion in Census Report of 1931.]

261. The increase in immigration is due to the facilities given to the agriculturists by the Chief of Sangli, *i.e.*, the land-revenue is lower.

262. The following table shows the age, sex, and civil condition of the people in Shirhatti Taluk :—

TABLE No. 65.

| Age in years.  | Unmarried. |          | Married. |          | Widowed. |          | Total. |
|----------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
|                | Males.     | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.   | Females. |        |
| 0 to 5 :—      |            |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Hindus ...     | 3,107      | 2,960    | 27       | 76       | 1        | 3        | 6,174  |
| Muhamadans ... | 275        | 252      | ...      | 1        | ...      | ...      | 528    |
| Jains ...      | 51         | 30       | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 81     |
| Christians ... | ...        | 1        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | 1      |
| Total ...      | 3,433      | 3,243    | 27       | 77       | 1        | 3        | 6,784  |
| 5 to 15 :—     |            |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Hindus ...     | 4,746      | 3,686    | 250      | 1,358    | 11       | 68       | 10,119 |
| Muhamadans ... | 276        | 201      | 13       | 66       | ...      | 3        | 559    |
| Jains ...      | 72         | 50       | 3        | 12       | 1        | ...      | 138    |
| Christians ... | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...    |
| Total ...      | 5,094      | 3,937    | 266      | 1,436    | 12       | 71       | 10,816 |
| 15 to 40 :—    |            |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Hindus ...     | 2,654      | 547      | 5,586    | 6,320    | 405      | 1,409    | 16,921 |
| Muhamadans ... | 229        | 41       | 410      | 537      | 31       | 112      | 1,360  |
| Jains ...      | 56         | ...      | 87       | 103      | 13       | 26       | 285    |
| Christians ... | 1          | 1        | ...      | 2        | ...      | ...      | 4      |
| Total ...      | 2,940      | 589      | 6,083    | 6,962    | 449      | 1,547    | 18,570 |
| 40 to 55 :—    |            |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Hindus ...     | 256        | 123      | 1,999    | 826      | 524      | 1,497    | 5,225  |
| Muhamadans ... | 6          | 4        | 190      | 99       | 39       | 111      | 449    |
| Jains ...      | 3          | 1        | 32       | 12       | 6        | 23       | 77     |
| Christians ... | ...        | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...    |
| Total ...      | 265        | 128      | 2,221    | 937      | 569      | 1,631    | 5,751  |

TABLE No. 65—(Contd.)

| Age in years.   | Unmarried. |          | Married. |          | Widowed. |          | Total. |
|-----------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
|                 | Males.     | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.   | Females. |        |
| Above 55 :—     |            |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Hindus ...      | 44         | 66       | 726      | 154      | 518      | 1,146    | 2,654  |
| Muhamadans ...  | 14         | 2        | 74       | 19       | 38       | 86       | 233    |
| Jains ...       | 2          | ...      | 12       | 3        | 11       | 17       | 45     |
| Christians ...  | ...        | ...      | 1        | 1        | ...      | ...      | 2      |
| Grand Total ... | 60         | 68       | 813      | 177      | 567      | 1,249    | 2,934  |
| Total ...       | 11,792     | 7,965    | 9,410    | 9,589    | 1,598    | 4,501    | 44,855 |

\* Information of 193 people has been left out ; please note.

263. The following Table shows the Race or Caste of the people living in Shirhatti Taluk :—

TABLE No. 66.

| Name of Race or Caste.  | Population. |          |        | Remarks.                                      |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|---|
|                         | Males.      | Females. | Total. |   |
| (a) Hindus :—           |             |          |        | * 12 per cent of the population are Marathas. |
| (1) Berad ...           | 1,909       | 1,477    | 3,386  |   |
| (2) Bhangi ...          | 2           | ...      | 2      |   |
| (3) Desta Brahmin ...   | 632         | 638      | 1,270  |   |
| (4) Konkani Brahmin ... | 98          | 94       | 192    |   |
| (5) Chambar ...         | 26          | 15       | 41     |   |
| (6) Darji (Shimpi) ...  | 22          | 22       | 44     |   |
| (7) Dhanagar ...        | 3,227       | 3,202    | *6,429 |   |
| (8) Dhed or Mahar ...   | 1,057       | 1,087    | 2,144  |   |
| (9) Dhobi or Parit ...  | 18          | 18       | 36     |   |
| (10) Maratha ...        | 1,187       | 1,066    | 2,253  |   |

TABLE No. 66—(Contd.)

| Name of Race or Caste.   | Population.   |               |               | Remarks.   |  |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|--|
|                          | Males.        | Females.      | Total.        |  |  |
| (11) Koshti ...          | 22            | 49            | 71            | * 25 per cent of the total population are Lingayats, who are the practical agriculturists. |  |
| (12) Kumbhar ...         | 15            | 6             | 21            |  |  |
| (13) Lambani ...         | 1,052         | 1,034         | 2,086         |  |  |
| (14) Lingayat ...        | 5,174         | 6,869         | *12,043       |  |  |
| (15) Mali ...            | 5             | 2             | 7             |  |  |
| (16) Manga ...           | 34            | 40            | 74            |  |  |
| (17) Sali ...            | 17            | 14            | 31            |  |  |
| (18) Sonar ...           | 30            | 16            | 46            |  |  |
| (19) Vaddar ...          | 318           | 338           | 656           |  |  |
| (20) Others ...          | 5,876         | 4,262         | 10,138        |  |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>         | <b>20,721</b> | <b>20,249</b> | <b>40,970</b> |  |  |
| <b>(b) Musalmans :—</b>  |               |               |               |  |  |
| (21) Shaikh ...          | 1,109         | 1,142         | 2,251         |  |  |
| (22) Others ...          | 648           | 546           | 1,194         |  |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>         | <b>1,757</b>  | <b>1,688</b>  | <b>3,445</b>  |  |  |
| <b>(c) Jains :—</b>      |               |               |               |  |  |
| (23) Digambar ...        | 301           | 258           | 559           |  |  |
| (24) Swetambar ...       | 39            | 16            | 55            |  |  |
| (25) Others ...          | 6             | 6             | 12            |  |  |
| <b>Total ...</b>         | <b>346</b>    | <b>280</b>    | <b>626</b>    |  |  |
| <b>(d) Christians :—</b> |               |               |               |  |  |
| (26) Native Christians   | 2             | 5             | 7             |  |  |
| <b>Grand Total ...</b>   | <b>22,826</b> | <b>22,222</b> | <b>45,048</b> |  |  |

264. The following table shows the different occupations and means of livelihood :—

TABLE No. 67.

| Kinds of occupation.                           | As principal occupation. |           | As working dependants. |           | As subsidiary to other occupations. |           |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
|  | Males.                   | Fe-males. | Males.                 | Fe-males. | Males.                              | Fe-males. |
| <b>(A) Cultivation :—</b>                      |                          |           |                        |           |                                     |           |
| (1) Non-cultivating proprietors ...            | 592                      | 214       | 16                     | 4         | 214                                 | 35        |
| (2) Cultivating owners ...                     | 2,846                    | 668       | 43                     | 171       | 5                                   | 27        |
| (3) Tenant cultivators ...                     | 3,380                    | 446       | 123                    | 27        | 45                                  | 3         |
| (4) Agricultural labourers ...                 | 1,639                    | 1,847     | 269                    | 292       | 179                                 | 107       |
| (5) Herdsmen or shepherds ...                  | 497                      | 36        | 173                    | 13        | 54                                  | 4         |
| Total ...                                      | 8,954                    | 3,211     | 624                    | 507       | 497                                 | 176       |
| <b>(B) Industry :—</b>                         |                          |           |                        |           |                                     |           |
| (1) Gold, iron and other metallic minerals ... | 363                      | ...       | 3                      | ...       | 3                                   | ...       |
| (2) Cotton spinning and weaving ...            | 105                      | 2         | ...                    | ...       | ...                                 | ...       |
| (3) Rope making ...                            | 15                       | ...       | ...                    | ...       | 14                                  | ...       |
| (4) Silk weaving and spinning ...              | 40                       | 13        | 2                      | ...       | 9                                   | 2         |
| (5) Dying and sponging of textiles ...         | 8                        | ...       | ...                    | ...       | ...                                 | ...       |
| (6) Lace industry ...                          | 27                       | 225       | ...                    | 103       | 1                                   | 9         |
| (7) Sawyers and carpenters ...                 | 186                      | ...       | 1                      | ...       | 36                                  | ...       |
| (8) Basket makers ...                          | 10                       | ...       | ...                    | ...       | 8                                   | ...       |
| (9) Black-smiths ...                           | 57                       | ...       | ...                    | ...       | 22                                  | ...       |
| (10) Potters ...                               | 24                       | 30        | ...                    | 1         | 4                                   | ...       |
| (11) Boot and Sandal makers ...                | 68                       | ...       | ...                    | ...       | ...                                 | ...       |
| (12) Tailors ...                               | 84                       | 52        | ...                    | 8         | 17                                  | 2         |
| (13) Washing and cleaning ...                  | 45                       | 49        | ...                    | 11        | 4                                   | 4         |
| (14) Hair-dressers ...                         | 56                       | 8         | 1                      | ...       | 20                                  | 9         |
| (15) Lime-burners ...                          | 137                      | ...       | ...                    | ...       | 17                                  | ...       |
| (16) Scavenging ...                            | 1                        | ...       | ...                    | ...       | ...                                 | ...       |
| Total ...                                      | 1,226                    | 379       | 7                      | 123       | 155                                 | 26        |

TABLE No. 67—(Contd.)

| Kinds of occupation.                 | As principal occupation. |           | As working dependants. |           | As subsidiary to other occupation. |           |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                      | Males.                   | Fe-males. | Males.                 | Fe-males. | Males.                             | Fe-males. |
| <b>(C) Trade :—</b>                  |                          |           |                        |           |                                    |           |
| (1) Trade ...                        | 479                      | 392       | 28                     | 70        | 192                                | 55        |
| (2) Bank-Managers ...                | 14                       | ...       | 2                      | ...       | ...                                | ...       |
| (3) Hotels ...                       | 2                        | 28        | ...                    | 1         | ...                                | 1         |
| (4) Trade in food-stuffs ...         | 153                      | ...       | 9                      | ...       | 23                                 | ...       |
| (5) Other trades ...                 | 470                      | 211       | 27                     | 60        | 192                                | 31        |
| Total ...                            | 1,118                    | 631       | 66                     | 131       | 407                                | 87        |
| <b>(D)</b>                           |                          |           |                        |           |                                    |           |
| (1) Public administration.           | 513                      | 17        | 7                      | 1         | 132                                | 6         |
| (2) Professions and liberal arts ... | 393                      | 27        | ...                    | ...       | 96                                 | 6         |
| (3) Miscellaneous ...                | 541                      | 627       | 9                      | 44        | 103                                | 69        |
| Total ...                            | 1,447                    | 671       | 16                     | 45        | 331                                | 81        |
| Grand Total ...                      | 12,745                   | 4,892     | 713                    | 806       | 1,390                              | 370       |

265. The following table shows the literacy by age or sex in Shirhatti Taluk :—

TABLE No. 68.

| Ages.                   | Number per 1,000 who are literate. |         | Number per 10,000 who are literate in English. |          |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|--|----------|
|                         | Males.                             | Females | Males.   | Females. |
| 5 to 10 ..              | 41                                 | 4       | 3  | ...      |
| 10 to 15 ...            | 94                                 | 12      | 15   | ...      |
| 15 to 20 ...            | 222                                | 21      | 190  | ...      |
| 20 and over ...         | 203                                | 9       | 54   | ...      |
| All ages 5 and over ... | 160                                | 10      | 54   | ...      |
| Total ...               | 720                                | 56      | 316  |          |

## Section 66.

## Live Stock in Shirhatti.

266. The following table shows the Agricultural Stock, in Shirhatti Taluk:—

TABLE No. 69.

| Particulars.            | According to returns of<br>1882—83. | According to the<br>returns of the year<br>ending on 31st<br>March 1933. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Bullocks ...            | 17,114                              | 10,259   |
| Cows ...                | 6,742                               | 5,113  |
| He-Buffaloes ...        | 1,630                               | 301  |
| She-Buffaloes ...       | 3,751                               | 4,522  |
| Horses ...              | Not known.                          | 48   |
| Mares ...               | Not known.                          | 67   |
| Colts and fillies ...   | ...                                 | ...  |
| Asses ...               | Not known.                          | 185  |
| Sheep and goats ...     | 26,745                              | 19,653   |
| Total ...               | 55,982                              | 40,148   |
| Plough:—                |                                     |  |
| (a) With 2 bullocks ... | 3,443                               | 2,919  |
| (b) With 4 bullocks ... |                                     | 832  |
| Total ...               | 3,443                               | 3,751  |
| Carts:—                 |                                     |  |
| (a) Riding ...          | Not known.                          | 397  |
| (b) Load-Carrying.      |                                     | 2,239  |
| Total ...               | ---                                 | 2,636  |

**Section 67.**  
**Agricultural Production.**

267. The following Table shows the area under each crop and yield per acre, in different Provinces or districts :—

TABLE No. 70.

| Names of crops.            | Area in acres and Guntas. | Normal yield in lbs. per acre estimated by the Govt. of Bombay. |                | Bombay (3) Presidency. |          | Bellary Dist. in Madras (2) Presidency. | Mysore State (2) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|----------|---|------------------|
|                            |                           | In Dharwar Dt.  | In Bijapur Dt. | Dharwar.               | Bijapur. |   |                  |
| <b>(A) Food - crops :—</b> |                           |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (1) Jawari ...             | 38,399 16                 | 1,000 (1)   | 540 (1)        | 1000                   | 540      | 382                                     |                  |
| (2) Wheat ...              | 7,608 3                   | 500 (1)   | 400 (1)        | 500                    | 400      |   |                  |
| (3) Rice ...               | 4,181 29                  | 1,140 (1)   | 800 (1)        | 1140                   | 800      | 603                                     |                  |
| (4) Bajari ...             | 1,663 10                  | 450 (1)   | 320 (1)        | 450                    | 320      | 360                                     |                  |
| (5) Kodra (Harik)...       | 1,808 24                  |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (6) Rale (Navane)...       | 1,499 20                  |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (7) Vari (Save) ...        | 546 8                     |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| <b>Total ...</b>           | <b>55,706 30</b>          |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| <b>(B) Pulses :—</b>       |                           |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (1) Tur (Doll) ...         | 2,575 25                  |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (2) Bengal gram ...        | 1,092 18                  |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (3) Green gram ...         | 5,604 8                   | 500 (1)   | 340 (1)        | 500                    | 340      |   | (3)              |
| (4) Uddu ...               | 17 12                     |   |                |                        |          |   | 324              |
| (5) Horse gram ...         | 7,818 19                  |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (6) Madake ...             | 4,115 11                  |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| <b>Total ...</b>           | <b>21,223 13</b>          |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| <b>(C) Oilseeds :—</b>     |                           |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (1) Til ...                | 1,390 33                  | 400 (1)   | 400 (1)        | 400                    | 400      | 224                                     | (3)              |
| (2) Linseed ...            | 28 8                      | 360 (1)   | 360 (1)        | 360                    | 360      | 150                                     | 234              |
| (3) Castor seeds ...       | 261 32                    |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (4) Gुरुellu (Kadale)...   | 55 0                      |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (5) Kardi (Kusumbe)...     | 1,220 11                  |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (6) Groundnut ...          | 12,925 30                 | 1,500 (1)   | 1,250 (1)      | 1200                   | 1250     | 1120                                    |                  |
| <b>Total ...</b>           | <b>15,881 34</b>          |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |

(1) ; (2) ; (3)—Vide, foot-note in page 266.



TABLE No. 70—(Contd.)

| Names of crops.                 | Area in acres and Guntas. | Normal yield in lbs. per acre estimated by the Govt. of Bombay. |                | Bombay (3) Presidency. |          | Bellary Dist. in Madras (2) Presidency. | Mysore State (2) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|----------|---|------------------|
|                                 |                           | In Dharwar Dt.  | In Bijapur Dt. | Dharwar.               | Bijapur. |   |                  |
| (D) <i>Fiebrs</i> :—            |                           | Cleaned   | Cleaned        |                        |          |   | (3)              |
| (1) Cotton ...                  | 39,633 16                 | 120 (1)   | 90 (1)         | 120                    | 90       | 50                                      | 74               |
| (2) Hemp ...                    | 83 25                     |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (3) Pundi ...                   | 299 9                     |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| Total ...                       | 40,016 10                 |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (E)                             |                           |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (1) Chillies ...                | 552 14                    |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| (2) Vegetables, Fruits etc. ... | 844 38                    |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| Total ...                       | 1,397 12                  |   |                |                        |          |   |                  |
| Grand Total ...                 | 134,225 15                | ...   | ...            | ...                    | ...      | ...                                     | ...              |

Foot Note :—

- (1) These figures are related to the year of 1922 and the average of 30 years ; (2) *Vide*—Agricultural Statistics of India, 1930-31, Vol. 1 ; (3) This is the average of 20 years from 1907 to 1927.

268. Where the Indian coarse grains, such as Bijari, Harik, Rale and Vari are grown abundantly, such tract is exactly to be called purely, a *Maidan tract*, which is very liable to famine.

269. In Shirhatti Taluk, out of the total cultivated area of 154,654 acres, only 5,517-32 guntas are cultivated under Indian coarse grains *i.e.*, 1/30 of the cultivated area or '03%. In some parts of the Taluk wheat, to an extent of 7,608-3 guntas are grown, in good black cotton soils. Where wheat and cotton are grown, such block is decidedly, a better country than the cotton soil tract, where mere cotton is grown.

270. On a further investigation, the writer now unhesitatingly confirms the opinion, he has passed already, that Shirhatti Taluk is not a tract very liable to famine.

271. Geographically, the area of Shirhatti Taluk is situated between the *Maidan* tract (Taluks of Gadag, Ron and Navalgund in Dharwar District and the whole of Bijapur District) and the Bellary District of Madras Presidency. To be on the safe side, I have taken the average normal yield in lbs. per acre of the 3 British Districts and also of Mysore State. The average normal yield in lbs., per acre is shown in the Table No. 71.

TABLE No. 71.

| Names of crops<br>Unirrigated. | Calculation explained.           | Results<br>in lbs. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Jawari ...                     | $(1000 + 540 + 382) \div 3$      | ... 640            |
| Wheat ...                      | $(500 + 400) \div 2$             | ... 450            |
| Rice ...                       | $(1140 + 800 + 600) \div 3$      | ... 846            |
| Coarse grains ...              | $(450 + 320 + 360) \div 3$       | ... 376            |
| Pulses ...                     | $(500 + 340 + 324) \div 3$       | ... 388            |
| Ground-nut ...                 | $(1350 + 1250 + 1120) \div 3$    | ... 1240           |
| Til ...                        | $(400 + 400 + 224 + 237) \div 4$ | ... 315            |
| Other oilseeds ...             | $(360 + 360 + 150) \div 3$       | ... 287            |
| Cotton ...                     | $(120 + 90 + 50 + 74) \div 4$    | ... 78             |

272. But Shirhatti has been divided into 3 tracts, viz :—(1) Transition Tract (40 sq. miles) ; (2) Semi-Transition Tract (180 Sq. miles) ; and (3) Hilly Tract (90 Sq. miles). To be on the safeside, I have again deducted, from 20 per cent to 40 per cent, from the average normal yield in lbs. per acre, of Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Mysore State. After a careful investigation, the average normal yield in lbs. per acre, has been fixed according to Block and ferti-

lity of different kinds of soils, contained in each Block ; and it is shown below :—

TABLE No. 72.

| Name of crops.                         | Normal yield in lbs. per acre estimated. |                        |              |                             |
|--|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Transition tract.                        | Semi-transition tract. | Hilly tract. | Average of Shirhatti Taluk. |
| Jawari ...                             | 450                                      | 350                    | 300          | 366*                        |
| Wheat ...                              | 350                                      | 300                    | 250          | 300*                        |
| Ragi ...                               | 500                                      | 500                    | 500          | 500*                        |
| Coarse grains ...                      | 250                                      | 250                    | 250          | 250*                        |
| Green-gram ...                         | 200                                      | 200                    | 150          | 183*                        |
| Horse-gram ...                         | 200                                      | 250                    | 300          | 250*                        |
| Other pulses ...                       | 200                                      | 180                    | 150          | 175*                        |
| Ground-nut ...                         | ...                                      | 700                    | 800          | 750                         |
| Other Oilseeds ...                     | 100                                      | 180                    | 150          | 175                         |
| Cotton with seeds ...                  | 300                                      | 200                    | 150          | 220                         |
| * Average of food grains and pulses :— |  |                        |              | 290*                        |

273. In East India Papers, III, 807 and IV, 781, it is stated, that Mr. Chaplin had estimated that the average normal yield of all grains in lbs. per acre (unirrigated) of all kinds of soils, as 144 seers *per bhiga*—i.e., 360 lbs. per acre, in the year 1822, in the *Maidan* Tract, which is very liable to famine. Now, the method of agriculture is improved ; still I have estimated, that the average normal yield of the grains in lbs. per acre of Shirhatti Taluk is 290 lbs. Accordingly, the total production has been calculated in appendix No. 20, page 270.

### Appendix No. 20.

Showing the yield in lbs. per acre, according to the Block and to the fertility of the soil, as well as the total yield in lbs. of different crops, grown in Shirhatti Taluk.

| Name of crops.       | Transition Tract (40 sq. miles). |                                 |                        | Semi Transition Tract (180 sq. miles.) |                                 |                         | Hilly Tract (90 sq. miles). |                                 |                         | Total yield in lbs. of all the blocks. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
|                      | Area cropped in acres.           | Average yield in lbs. per acre. | Total yield in lbs.    | Area cropped in acres.                 | Average yield in lbs. per acre. | Total yield in lbs.     | Area cropped in acres.      | Average yield in lbs. per acre. | Total yield in lbs.     |  |
| Jawari ...           | 7,400                            | 450                             | 3,330,000              | 21,000                                 | 350                             | 7,350,000               | 10,000                      | 300                             | 3,000,000               | 13,680,000                             |
| Wheat ...            | 2,600                            | 350                             | 910,000                | 4,000                                  | 300                             | 1,200,000               | 1,000                       | 250                             | 250,000                 | 2,360,000                              |
| Rice ...             | 800                              | 500                             | 400,000                | 2,400                                  | 500                             | 1,200,000               | 1,000                       | 500                             | 500,000                 | 2,100,000                              |
| Coarse-grains ...    | 1,000                            | 250                             | 250,000                | 2,000                                  | 250                             | 500,000                 | 2,500                       | 250                             | 625,000                 | 1,375,000                              |
| Green-gram ...       | 1,500                            | 200                             | 300,000                | 3,500                                  | 200                             | 700,000                 | 600                         | 150                             | 90,000                  | 1,090,000                              |
| Horse-gram ...       | 800                              | 200                             | 160,000                | 4,000                                  | 250                             | 1,000,000               | 3,000                       | 300                             | 900,000                 | 2,060,000                              |
| Other pulses ...     | 900                              | 200                             | 180,000                | 5,000                                  | 180                             | 900,000                 | 2,000                       | 150                             | 300,000                 | 1,380,000                              |
| Ground-nut ...       | ...                              | ...                             | ...                    | 7,000                                  | 700                             | 4,900,000               | 6,000                       | 800                             | 4,800,000               | 9,700,000                              |
| Other oilseeds ...   | 500                              | 200                             | 100,000                | 900                                    | 180                             | 162,000                 | 500                         | 150                             | 75,000                  | 337,000                                |
| Cotton ...           | 8,000                            | 300                             | 2,400,000              | 24,000                                 | 200                             | 4,800,000               | 7,000                       | 150                             | 1,050,000               | 8,250,000                              |
| Vegetables & fruits. | 300                              | at Rs. 15 per acre.             | Rs. 4,500              | 700                                    | at Rs. 12 per acre.             | Rs. 8,400               | 300                         | at Rs. 10 per acre.             | Rs. 3,000               | Rs. 15,900                             |
| Total ...            | 23,800                           | Total                           | 8,030,000<br>Rs. 4,500 | 74,500                                 | Total                           | 22,712,000<br>Rs. 8,400 | 33,900                      | Total                           | 11,590,000<br>Rs. 3,000 | 42,332,000<br>Rs. 15,900               |

274. The following Table shows the total yield of crops in lbs. of Shirhatti Taluk, and the total income in rupees, according to the present market rate of the harvest season in this area :—

TABLE No. 73.

| Name of Crops.            | Prices Per Rupee in lbs. in 1933. | Total yield in lbs. | Total income in Rs. | Harvest prices in 1931 in lbs. |           |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
|                           |                                   |                     |                     | Bija-pur.                      | Dhar-war. |
| Jawari ...                | 64                                | 13,680,000          | 213,750             | 45                             | 33        |
| Wheat ...                 | 30                                | 2,360,000           | 78,666              | 23                             | 20        |
| Rice ...                  | 25                                | 2,100,000           | 84,000              | 14                             | 16        |
| Coarse Grains ...         | 60                                | 1,375,000           | 22,900              | 44                             | 28        |
| Green Gram ...            | 35                                | 1,090,000           | 31,143              | 12                             | 13        |
| Horse Gram ...            | 50                                | 2,060,000           | 41,200              |                                |           |
| Other Pulses ...          | 40                                | 1,380,000           | 34,500              | 21                             | 16        |
| Total ...                 | Total                             | 24,045,000          | 506,159             |                                |           |
| Ground Nut ...            | 65                                | 9,700,000           | 149,231             |                                |           |
| Other Oilseeds ...        | 40                                | 337,000             | 8,425               |                                |           |
| Cotton with seeds ...     | 20                                | 8,250,000           | 412,500             | 20                             | 18        |
| Total ...                 | Total                             | 18,287,000          |                     |                                |           |
| Vegetables and Fruits ... | ...                               | ...                 | 15,900              |                                |           |
|                           |                                   | Total.              | 586,056             |                                |           |
| Total ...                 |                                   |                     | 1,092,215           |                                |           |

\* *Vide.*—Appendix No. 20.

275. The total food-crop is 24,045,000 lbs., which is available for the 45,000 people living in Sirhatti Taluk. Hence, per capita food-con-

sumption available is  $24,045,000 \div 45,000 = 534$  lbs. There are agricultural families, holding 4,550 ploughs of two bullocks, with a population of 35,000. Per capita food consumption available is  $(24,045,000 \div 35,000)$  687 lbs. to the agricultural families; but per capita food consumption required is 550 lbs.; hence, 137 lbs. are in excess.

276. Out of the total cultivable area of 166,021 acres, 134,270 acres are sown; but 132,200 acres are actually cropped. The total occupied area is 154,654 acres, (including Government and Inam) according to the crop-register shown to me, at the Dewan's office. Owing to heavy rains, nearly 20,000 acres are lying fallow.

#### Section 68.

##### Income per plough.

277. In Shirhatti Taluk, one plough (a pair of two bullocks) on an average:—

(1) tills 29 acres of land of all kinds of soils.

(2) grows:—

(a) 5,284 lbs. of corn.

(b) 2,205 lbs. of ground-nut and other oilseeds

(c) 1,813 lbs. of cotton with seeds.

or

(a) grows 5,284 lbs. of corn

(b) earns cash Rs. 128 from the commercial crops, such as cotton, oilseeds and vegetables, etc.

## Section 69.

## Cost of Cultivation per plough.

278. 4,550 ploughs are cultivating 132,200 acres. The necessary cost of cultivation is calculated below for the practical ryots only :—

TABLE No. 74.

| Number. | Particulars.   | Expenses in Rupees. |
|---------|--|---------------------|
|         | For :—   |                     |
| 1       | Reaping food crops, at the rate of 1½ rupee per acre ...   | 55,700              |
| 2       | Cutting up ear heads of jawari crop, at the rate of 4 annas per acre ...   | 10,000              |
| 3       | Weeding the field, at the rate of one rupee per acre ...   | 120,000             |
| 4       | Picking up pulses at the rate of 5 annas per acre ...  | 5,000               |
| 5       | Picking up horse-gram, at the rate, of one rupee per acre ...  | 7,000               |
| 6       | Digging up groundnut, at the rate of 1½ annas for 25 lbs. for 9,700,000 lbs. ...   | 40,000              |
| 7       | Picking up cotton, at the rate of 3 annas for 25 lbs. for 8,250,000 lbs. ...   | 62,500              |
| 8       | Implements at the rate of Rs. 4 per plough for 4,550 ploughs ...   | 18,200              |
| 9       | Blacksmith and Carpenter to prepare ploughs and other agricultural implements, at the average rate of Rs. 4 per plough for 4,550 ploughs ... | 18,200              |
| 10      | Chambar or Mabar to supply skin ropes, Rs. 2 per plough for 4,550 ploughs ...  | 9,100               |
| 11      | Depreciation of carts, at the rate of Rs. 6, for 2,240 carts and for repairs at the rate of Rs. 4. ...                                       | 22,400              |
|         | Total ...  | 368,100             |

Hence, the cost of cultivation, per plough is (368,100 ÷ 4,550) Rs. 81.



273. Since Shirhatti Taluk is not a cattle breeding country like Mysore State, the bullocks are imported ; and the agriculturists are investing money on bullocks. Therefore, some people urged the necessity of adding the depreciation of bullocks, to the cost of cultivation. If the depreciation of bullocks is to be added to the cost of cultivation, we must find out the income from agricultural stock, since I have not valued hay.

280. There are 5,113 cows ; of which, 1,500 cows will be the milking cows with 1,500 calves ; out of 1,500 calves half, *i.e.*, 750 will be male-calves ; out of 750 he-calves, undoubtedly 300 pairs of bullocks will be supplied to the agriculturists. There are 4,500 she-buffaloes, of which 3,000 are owned by the agriculturists ; out of 3,000 she-buffaloes nearly 1,000 will be the milking buffaloes, with 1,000 calves ; out of 1,000 nearly 400 he-buffaloe-calves will be sold to the rice growing country people, who use them for ploughing, realising Rs. 3,000 year. From out of 1,000 milking buffaloes, these agriculturists sell butter or ghee, (keeping something for their own consumption) to the value of Rs. 10,000, calculated at the average rate of Rs. 10, for five months,

for each buffalo, being the lowest estimate. On the whole, the income from cattle will be as follows :—

|  | Rs.    |
|--|--------|
| (1) 300 pairs of bulls costing ...                   | 25,000 |
| (2) 200 pairs of he-buffaloes used for ploughing ... | 5,000  |
| (3) From butter or ghee ...                          | 10,000 |
| <b>Total</b> ...                                     | 40,000 |

281. The capital invested for 5,000 pairs of ploughing bullocks, is Rs. 600,000 with an average cost of Rs. 120 per pair of bullocks. It is a common practice among agriculturists, to exchange their bullocks every 3 years; and as such, they will not lose their whole capital; if at all, they may lose 60 per cent *i.e.*, Rs. 400,000. This amount will be recouped within 10 years, at the rate of Rs. 40,000 (income from cattle per annum) by the time, the whole bullocks are counted to be unfit for ploughing.

**As such, the depreciation of bullocks has not been added to the cost of cultivation; and I am justified.**

## Section 70.

## Burden of Land-revenue.

282. In a period of 30 years, the agriculturists of this area get crops, on account of unfavourable seasons, in the following manner :—

TABLE No. 75.

| For years.   | The cost of the yield estimated at<br>Rs. 1,092,215 per year. | Income in<br>Rs. |
|--|---|------------------|
| 3  | No. crop  | —                |
| 4  | 1/2 (1,092,215) = 546,107 8 0 ...                             | 2,184,430        |
| 4  | 2/3 (1,092,215) = 728,143 5 4 ...                             | 2,912,573        |
| 14   | Rs. 1,092,215   | 15,291,010       |
| 2  | 1 1/6 (1,092,215) = 1,274,250 13 4 ...                        | 2,748,502        |
| 1  | 1 1/5 (1,092,215) = 1,310,658 0 0 ...                         | 1,310,658        |
| 1  | 1 1/4 (1,092,215) = 1,365,268 12 0 ...                        | 1,365,269        |
| 1  | 1 1/3 (1,092,215) = 1,456,286 10 8 ...                        | 1,456,287        |
| For 30 years the total income on cultivated lands :— |   | 27,268,729       |

283. Hence, the average annual income (gross) is Rs.  $(27,268,729 \div 30) = 908,957$ . For 154,654 acres (Government and Inam occupied area) the survey authorities have fixed the assessment at Rs. 170,361. Out of this amount, Rs. 21,892 have been given away as *nafa*, to minor Inamdars, who hold 37,287 acres. The net, amount to be collected is Rs. 159,116.

Hence, H. H. The Raja Sahib of Sangli State is taking  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent nearly, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent less than the rate, accepted by our own learned Romeshachundra Dutt.

**Section 71.****Observations Summarised.**

284. From the general Investigations made in the Shirhatti Taluk, I have made the logical observations as follows :—

(1) Shirhatti Taluk is not situated in a tract, which is very liable to famine.

(2) In the year 1882, there were 27,000 sheep and goats ; and now the number has decreased by 27 per cent. The bringing up of great stretches of waste lands under cultivation has reduced grazing fields, and has lowered the number of sheep and goats. The number of cows has decreased ; but the number of buffaloes has increased.

(3) There are 24,321 people between 15 to 55 ; years of age, but 11,794 are the females. Deducting 20 per cent on the male population, and 60 per cent on the female population, we find the figure as 14,800 roughly. About 2,200 boys, between ages 10 and 15, in rural areas, are working, as all are not going to school. As such, 17,000 must be the number of total earners. In the census report, it is stated that the number of total earners is 17,500. It is 3 per cent more.

This shows that the people of Shirhatti Taluk are industrious. When thoroughly investigated, the writer has counted 2,000 people, in the table No. 67, coming under miscellaneous and other trade professions, as mere idlers. After all, the actual workers are 15,000. Hence, 33 per cent of the total population are the actual workers. One man has to feed 3 persons including himself. This is not bad.

(4) One plough tills 29 acres of land on average, of all kinds of soils; grows 5,284 lbs. of corn crops; and earns cash Rs. 128 from the commercial crops, such as cotton, oilseeds, (mostly groundnut) under the **Economic Depression rates**. Out of Rs. 128, the agriculturist has to spend Rs. 81 per plough, for the necessary cost of cultivation. Probably the landholders, with no actual workers at home, have to spend Rs. 250. But all the people, between ages 15 to 55, in an agricultural family, are expected to work. If they don't work; and if the landholders begin to calculate the whole cost of cultivation, the Government is not at all responsible. After having spent Rs. 81 towards the necessary cost of cultivation, the practical agriculturist will have, Rs. 47 to pay Rs. 37 towards the land-tax, if he cultivates his own lands. 50 per cent of the practical agriculturists have

to pay probably Rs. 74 towards land-rent to the Government and *lavanai* amount, to absentee landholders. Practically my investigation clearly shows, that the ryots, under the direct control of Government, are better off than the ryots, under the absentee landholders. The food crop, he grows, are quite ample and on the other hand, each agricultural family consisting of an average of 7 members with one plough, will have an excess of 1,500 lbs. of corn crop. The average agriculturists will keep this in stock, and will be awaiting an opportunity for better prices. From those, who are in debts, the money-lenders will knock off the whole thing. Such people may grumble, that they cannot able to pay land-tax. The taxable capacity of the people cannot be ascertained fully, unless the cost, and the way of living of each family is regulated by the enforcement of such Acts of the State. Knowing that, no such Act could be passed, Manu (the Great Hindu Law-Giver) fixed 16 per cent of the gross produce to be charged towards the land-rent. With the lowest yield per acre, and with the lowest market rate, the proportion of gross produce taken as land-tax or land-rent or land-revenue, including cesses, has been found out to be as  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, in

Shirhatti Taluk, without doing the least injustice to the agriculturists. This percentage shows, that there are Rajas in Bharata-Khanda, who are still following the footprints of **Manu** ; **H. H. the Raja Sahib of Sangli State is one of them.**

(5) There are 4 ginning factories in four places, *viz*:—one at Yere-Budihal, in the Transition Tract and three at Belhatti, Hossur and Itiga villages, in the Semi transition Tract. With all that, the people will take cotton to Gadag for sale. People do not know the economic use of cotton seeds. The production of cotton with seeds, in Shirhatti Taluk is 8,250,000 lbs. If the agriculturists were to give their cotton to ginning factories, situated in their own State, they will be saving the cotton seeds, which can be used for cattle. People are not doing like that ; but they are losing the best fodder-food for nothing at all. The State is expected to enforce the order on the agriculturists, without prejudicing the interests of the proprietors of the ginning factories. Further, the State has to increase the yield of cotton by introducing good seed. If the people do not follow the advice of the Agricultural Department, the State can force them by an Act just as *H. H. The Raja of*

*Rajapippla State* has enforced an Act, to the effect, that all ryots in his State, should grow the cotton seed selected by the Government.

(6) Bannikop and Belaghatti villages are in the Hilly Tract; the former has small factories of plain glass bangles; and in the latter village, utensils of soft stones are made. The State is expected to give importance to these industries, in order to improve the economic wealth of the Hill Tract.

(7) Rough blankets are manufactured at Shirhatti and its adjoining villages. Selected people can easily be sent to Davanagere Town, (Mysore State) to learn the manufacture of better kinds of blankets. The State is expected to award scholarships, to such blanket-weavers, who would like to go to Davanagere Town.

(8) There are three Rain-gauge stations, one at Yere-Budihal; one at Sirhatti and one at Belhatti. As there is no rain-gauge station in the Hilly Tract, one rain-gauge station is recommended to be placed at Navebavanur. But the rain gauge station at Yere-Budihal, is to be changed to Chikkagunjaj Village, which is the centre village of the Transition Tract of Shirhatti Taluk.



(9) Communications in the Hilly Tract are very inconvenient ; so many roads are to be opened newly, to make the communications very easy.

285. From the above observations, I am of opinion, that the economic condition of the agriculturists in Shirhatti Taluk specially, is good. The people have got enough of food to eat ; and they are paying  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the gross produce, towards the land-revenue. **Dr. Sir. M. Visveswariah**, the President of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), writes in his report, that a thorough economic survey (with the census of wealth of agricultural families) of each block, based on economic prosperity of the people and chief agricultural crops, they rear in that area, has to be made to ascertain the real taxable-capacity of the people. Such an Economic Survey and Enquiry will help the Government to understand the degree of hardship, felt by the people in different economic divisions of a country.

#### Section 72.

#### Economic Puzzle.

286. The following comparative table shows the income and taxation, in three dry cotton soil

tracts, belonging to Miraj Junior, Sangli States and British India :—

TABLE No. 76.

| Particulars.   | IN Dharwar District.                  |                                  |                               |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | Gudageri Block in Miraj Junior State. | Shirhatti Taluk in Sangli State. | Guttal Block in Havere Taluk. |
| 1. Incidence of Land-revenue per acre (in Rs.) ...   | 4 0 0                                 | 1 2 0                            | 1 7 9                         |
| 2. Proportion of gross produce taken as land-revenue (in percentage).                                    | 29                                    | 17½                              | 14½                           |
| 3. One plough (a pair of bullocks)   |                                       |                                  |                               |
| (a) Tills (in acres of dry land) ...   | 26                                    | 29                               | 27                            |
| (b) Grows food crop (in lbs. of dry grains) of which, the percentage of wheat is grown ...               | 6,023                                 | 5,284                            | 4,960                         |
| (c) earns (cash in Rs.) from Industrial crops of which, the income from Cotton alone (in percentage) ... | 25                                    | 10                               | 2                             |
| ... from Industrial crops of which, the income from Cotton alone (in percentage) ...                     | 258                                   | 128                              | 194                           |
| ... from Cotton alone (in percentage) ...  | 89                                    | 70                               | 90                            |
| 4. Per capita food consumption available (in lbs.) ...   | 753                                   | 687                              | 628                           |
| (a) for the agricultural families ...  |                                       |                                  |                               |
| (b) for the people of the whole block ...  | 450                                   | 534                              | 413                           |
| 5. Per capita food consumption required (in lbs.) dry grains) ...  | 550                                   | 550                              | 550                           |
| 6. Cost of cultivation per plough ...  | 80                                    | 81                               | 81                            |
| 7. Land-tax per plough ...   | 105                                   | 37                               | 39½                           |

**Which country is better ? Let the Economists and Politicians of the Karnatic Province of Bombay decide !**

**Section 73.**  
**Operation of Economic Planning,**  
**In the Indian States.**

287. The Economic Puzzle, shown in the Previous section No. 72, leads to hot discussions, when the legislators begin to fight, for the reduction of land revenue; because, the statistical information, regarding the three Blocks, shows clearly the readers of this book, the advantages and disadvantages prevailing in each. Under these circumstances, it is very difficult to solve the question of the burden of Land Revenue; and to decide, which country is better. The whole world knows, that the agriculturists are oppressed on account of Economic Depression. Some say, that this Depression is due to **World-wide depression**: but it is not so for India. The Depression is one of the causes of the Economic distresses of the agriculturists. But the causes of the Economic distresses in India are:—(1) Population is increasing without increasing the acreage yield,\* (2) Gold is leaving India's shore, to meet the obligations of other countries, instead of agricultural product† and (3) the value of net export of agricultural production has gone down by 100 per cent.§

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*Vide.*—I. E. C. Vol. 2:—

\* Sec. 13 (1), page 255-959.

† Sec. 13 (5), page, 264 (c)-264 (10).

§ Sec. 5, pages 17-23.

288. So, the above mentioned causes are arising out of the faults of our own. Unless these are rectified, there is no good of discussing the **Ottawa Pact**. The statistics of it, helps different persons to draw different conclusions of their own.† The only way to decrease the poverty of the Indian agriculturists is, to increase the acreage yield ; and thereby to lessen the cost of production, including the Land Revenue. Therefore, I would request humbly, the Maharajas of Miraj Junior and Sangli States, to introduce the **Economic** (Agricultural and textile) **Planning** in their States, as they are given a free hand by the King Emperor, to improve the economic condition of their subjects. The operation of **Economic Planning** has been explained in Chapters III, IV, and VI of this book.

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† *Vide.*—I. E. C. Vol. 2;—

Sec. 13 (4), pages 264 (A) 264 (c),

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## CHAPTER VIII

### NOTE ON THE RATE OF LAND-TAX IN THE INDIAN (DECCAN) STATES.

#### Section 74.

##### Savanur State.

289. Janmaranahalli village was called as Savanur by Rawoof Khan, who built the fort, in the year 1703 A.D. at Savanur and made it his capital. His third son, Abdul Gaffar Khan, who died in 1721 A.D., was the Ruler of a territory, which was in the middle of Tunga and Krishna rivers. His son Majid Khan was defeated by Nana Saheb Peshwa, in the year 1747 A.D. The Peshwa became the ruler of only  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Semi-malnad and Transition Tracts of Dharwar District. His son Hakim Khan, became the son-in-law of Hyderali. Tippu Sultan did not like Hakim Khan, who stayed at Poona, taking a pension of Rs. 10,000 per mensem. Tippu Sultan died in the year 1799 A. D. In the year 1806 A.D., Khira Khan was granted 25 villages, which were selected by the Nawab himself. These villages are less liable to famine. The area of the State is 70 square miles and the population is 20,320, according to the census of 1931.

290. The revenue per capita is as follows :—

| Year | Population | Revenue in Rs. | Taxation per capita |
|------|------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1806 | Not known  | 48,000         | not known.          |
| 1881 | 14,700     | 56,600         | Rs. 3 13 7          |
| 1921 | 16,830     | 155,410        | Rs. 9 4 0           |
| 1933 | 20,320     | 158,260        | Rs. 7 12 7          |

291. Three-fourths of the area, is in the Transition Tract and one-fourth of the area is in the semi-*malnad* tract. The soil of the Savanur village proper, is reddish alluvial clay-slate, crossed here and there with belts of cotton soil of great richness, more friable than the black soil of *Maidan* tract and more retentive of moisture than the red soil of semi-*malnad*. The average rainfall ranges from 24 inches to 27 inches.

292. The maximum rate of dry land-tax per acre, in Savanur village proper, is Rs. 3-8-3 including cesses. The maximum rate of dry land-tax per acre of a very rich soil, fixed in Dharwar district by the Government of Bombay, is Rs. 3-15-0; and the average rate is Rs. 3-7-3 including cesses.

293. There is a big tank in Savanur, covering an area of 190 acres and 2 guntas. This tank irrigates 154 acres and 5 guntas of wet lands,

fetching a revenue of Rs. 1,244-2-2 including local cesses, and 239 acres 4 guntas of garden lands, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,722-14-8, including local cesses. Hence, the wet rate of land-tax per acre, is Rs. 8-1-3, and Rs. 23-15-1 in the case of garden lands. The water of the tank is supplied mostly to gardens. **The ryots grow best betel-leaves, which are exported to the cities of Karachi, Hyderabad and Lucknow. The betel-leaves (plucked from the herbs) remain for 20 to 25 days, as green as the leaves in the herbs.** Betel-leaves gardens are situated in places ranging from 1,790 feet to 1,846 feet above the sea level. The soil of the garden land, is very rich. The tank is well maintained by the Nawab; and great care is being taken, regarding the distribution of water to gardens. The ryots of Savanur village say, that the rate of garden land-rent is very high. The prevailing water rates alone, for *Bara-mahi* crops, such as garden crops and betel garden, fixed by the Government of Bombay, under the commanded area of Gokak Canals, are Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 66 under the Muttha Canals near Poona.

294. Though the average rate of dry land tax per acre is Rs. 3-8-3, including cesses, the percentage of revenue, charged on the gross produce, is only 20 per cent. This figure has become very



low, on account of good yield, as the soil of Savanur village proper, is of great richness. The average rate of land tax (including dry, wet and garden) of the whole State, is Rs. 2-9-0 per acre.

295. The income of the State, in the year 1933, was Rs. 158,260 including all taxes, such as land, excise, forest and other minor taxes. The permanent income of the State is only Rs. 97,014, and the other Rs. 61,246 is the income, derived from excise, forest and other minor sources, which are not certain. In these days, excise revenue is going down, on account of the **Temperance Movement**. The land revenue is the main stay of the Government of Savanur. The Nawab of Savanur is taking particular interest to improve the cattle-breeding, in his State; and he is giving loans to the ryots, **free of interest, to dig out *Hariali***, which is spoiling the black soil fields.

296. One great thing I find, in the State accounts, is that, Major Meherban Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Dilair Jung Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur, **is not taking a single pie for his privy purse, from the revenue, realised from the people by means of taxation, like H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal.**

## Section 75.

**Kundernad in Sangli State.**

297. Shapur Taluk (Sangli State) is surrounded by the Taluk of Belgaum, in the *Kundernad*,\* where the average rainfall is 51 inches. The moderate heat, the early and fresh sea-breeze and its altitude above the sea, make the area of Shapur Taluk pleasant and healthy. The lowest temperature recorded is 53° F. in January, while in May it ranges to 100° F. The soil of this area is red soil, which is the result of the decomposition of the iron bearing rocks. The area being too wet for millets, produces rice, sugar-cane and coarse hill-grains.

298. The rate of rice growing land-tax, per acre is as follows :—

| Group of villages surrounding Shapur Taluk. | Maximum rate fixed by the Govt. of Bombay. | Remarks.   |
|---|--|--|
| Belgaum Taluk.                              | Rs. A. P.                                  | The rate of land-tax, prevailing in the villages of Shapur Taluk, does not go higher than the rate of land-tax, prevailing in the villages of Belgaum Taluk. |
| (1) 3rd group ...                           | 12 0 0                                     |  |
| (2) 4th group ...                           | 9 0 0                                      |  |
| (3) 7th group ...                           | 9 0 0                                      |  |
| Khanapur Taluk.                             |  |  |
| (1) 1st group ...                           | 8 0 0                                      |  |
| (2) 2nd group ...                           | 9 0 0                                      |  |

\* 'Kundernad' means 'Fertile Country.'

299. The market rate of crops is shown below:—

| Name of crops. | Average market rate, in different years.<br>in lbs. per Rupee. |                 |      |                    |      |   |
|----------------|--|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---|
|                | 1868   | 1888            | 1903 | Pre-war<br>Normal. | 1923 | 1933  |
| Rice ...       | —  | 48<br>(in husk) | 25   | 17                 | 10   | The price<br>has gone<br>down by 2<br>times to that<br>of Post war. |
| Jawari ...     | 44   | 46              | 49   | 26                 | 20   |   |
| Bajari ...     | —  | 46              | 46   | 26                 | 19   |   |
| Tur. (doll).   | —  | 30              | 15   | 16                 | 10   |   |

300. The average normal yield in lbs. per acre is shown below:—

| Name of crops.       | Shapur Taluk. | Belgaum Taluk. |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Rice ...             | 1,500 lbs.    | 1,140 lbs.     |
| Jaggary ...          | 8,000 lbs.    | 7,000 lbs.     |
| Cotton (cleaned) ... | 120 lbs.      | 100 lbs.       |

### Section 76.

#### Savantavadi State.

301. Savantavadi has an area of 925 sq. miles. It is surrounded by Portuguese territory, taluks of Khanapoor and Belgaum in Belgaum District, Kolhapoor State and Taluks of Malvan and Devagad, in Ratnagiri District. The Capital is Savantavadi, which is also called Sundaravadi.

This State contains 3 rain-gauge stations, recognised by the British Government. The average rain-fall is as follows :—

| Name of Rain-gauge Stations. | Average rainfall in inches. |           |            |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
|                              | 1876—1886                   | 1892—1902 | Up to 1923 |
| Savantavadi ...              | 147·27                      | 153·33    | 147·70     |
| Kundal ...                   | 114·75                      | 122·2     | 120·10     |
| Banda ...                    | —                           | 142·53    | 134·75     |

302. About 300 years ago, Raja of Savantavadi State, had in his possession, (1) the present area of Savantavadi State, (2) the Vengurla Taluk, (10 villages), having an area of 42½ Sq. milles, (3) the 6 Taluks of Portuguese Territory (now called new conquest of Portuguese), (4) An island called 'Tera Khol Fort'—a village of about 2,000 acres in area, which is three miles off from the present boundary of Savantavadi State and (5) a Part of Malvan Taluk, in Ratnagiri District.

303. For the sake of famous Malvan Sea Port, built by Sivaji, the Raja of Savantavadi State took the portion of Malvan Taluk, including Malvan Sea Port, after the death of Sivaji. On account of this famous Malvan Sea Port, a dispute arose between Kolhapoor State and Savantavadi State. With the interference of **Juba Dada Kerkar** (a

loyal subject of the Raja of Savantavadi and the great Konkani Brahmin Commander-in-Chief for the Military Forces of Maha Daji Sindhya), the dispute was settled on the condition, that the Malvan Sea Port was to go back to Kolhapoor State.

304. When the misunderstandings arose between Kolhapoor and Savantavadi States, the Raja of Savantavadi made friendship with the Portuguese, who brought their forces to the fort, at "Tera Khol Island", to help the Raja of Savantavadi, when war broke out between the two States. When the dispute was amicably settled between the two States, the Portuguese, taking undue advantage of the leniency of the Raja of Savantavadi, took possession of the 6 Taluks of Savantavadi and 'Tera Khol Island'.

305. The State would have the Arabian Sea as its border, had the British Government given to the State, an area of 36 Sq. miles, which borders the Arabian Sea. In this area, the British have got a Sea Port Town called Vengurla. About 90 years ago the boundary of Savantavadi was fixed excluding the Vengurla Taluk, by the British Government. In this way Savantavadi State lost a Sea Port Town. Anyhow there is one, a fortunate village, called Arounda village, at 'Tera Khol Creek,' which

separates the boundary of Savantavadi State from Portuguese Territory. The writer had a fine opportunity to have a conversation with Mr. Desai, Engineer of Bombay Government Service, who gave his candid opinion to the effect, that a Harbour can easily be built at Arounda at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. Arounda Harbour will, undoubtedly, be a better Harbour than Vengurla. Hence the Raja of Savantavadi need not feel, for having lost Vengurla Sea Port Town, which is only meant for passenger traffic, during fair seasons.

306. The construction of a new harbour at Arounda by the Raja of Savantavadi, depends upon the question of **International Politics** ; as half of the 'Tera Khol Creek' belongs to the Portuguese, and the opening of new harbours, in British territories by the other Indian States, is not so easy as the Government of H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore have thought, of a 'BHATKAL HARBOUR SCHEME'.

307. The rainfall is abundant and comparatively regular. Rice and coarse grains are the only cereals, and by far the most important crops of the State. Of Rice growing lands, the chief sorts are *Mali* and *Panthal*. *Mali* lands are the open tracts, in the bottoms of valleys. It is the richest soil in the State, and generally holds moisture,

enough for a second unwatered crop. *Panthal* soil is found in low lying lands, and yields a second crop without watering. There are also cocoanut gardens.

308. The rate of garden and rice growing land-tax per acre, is as follows :—

| Kind of land.     | Group of Villages surrounding Savantavadi State. | Maximum rate fixed by the Govt. of Bombay. | Remarks.  |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| (1) Rice lands.   | Khanapoor Taluk.                                 | Rs. A. P.                                  | The rate of land tax prevailing in the villages of Savantavadi State, does not go higher than the rate of land tax prevailing in the villages of British Districts. |
|                   | (1) 1st group. ...                               | 8 0 0                                      |   |
|                   | (2) 2nd group. ...                               | 9 0 0                                      |   |
|                   | (3) Vengurla Taluk (10 villages) ...             | 5 to 7                                     |   |
| (2) Garden lands. | (1) Vengurla Taluk (10 villages) ...             | 14 0 0                                     |   |
|                   | (2) Malvan Taluk (2nd group) ...                 | 15 0 0                                     |   |
|                   | (3) Devgad Taluk (1st group) ...                 | 12 0 0                                     |   |

*N.B.*—The average normal yield in lbs., per acre in Savantavadi State is as follows :—

- (1) Rice (cleaned) :—1,020 lbs. per acre.
- (2) Sugar-cane :—4,000 lbs. per acre.

**Section 77.****Jath State.**

309. To the north of Jamkhandi State, lies the **State of Jath**, which is surrounded by the Taluks of Indi, Athani and Sangola, and where the average rainfall is 20 inches. This State comprises an area of 931 sq. miles.

310. In 1849, the Jath State became a Feudatory of the British Government. The Chief of Jath, who belongs to the Mahratta caste, ranks as a first class **Sardar**. The Jath State pays to the British Government Rs. 6,400 per annum, in lieu of horse contingent, and Rs. 4,847 on account of "*Sardeshmukhi* rights."

311. There are hillocks, scattered here and there, in the middle and south-western end of the State, bordering the Sangola Taluk of Sholapur District. There are many minor streams in the eastern portion of the Taluk, rising in the State itself, and flowing from north to south ; and they all join the Bhima River. The Hills, in Vita Taluk of Sholapur District, covering an area of 400 sq. miles, seem to intercept the monsoon showers from the west, and to render the places beyond, especially liable to draught. In that area, a good monsoon is commonly said to be vouchsafed, only



about once in 3 years. The deeper soil of valleys, with careful tillage and with seasonal rain, will yield the richest crops. The soil of the State is light and stony; and it is capable of yielding early monsoon crops.

312. The rate of Land-tax is as follows :—

| Group of villages surrounding the State. | Maximum rate prevailing. | Remarks.  |
|--|--------------------------|---|
|  | Rs. A. P.                |   |
| Indi Taluk 1st group ...                 | 1-2-0                    | The rate of land-tax does not go higher than the rates, prevailing in British Taluks. |
| Bijapur Taluk 1st group ...              | 1-2-0                    |   |
| Athani Taluk 7th and 8th groups ...      | 1-0-0                    |   |
| Sangola Taluk 1st and 2nd groups...      | 1-2-0                    |   |
| Sholapur Taluk 4th group ...             | 1-4-0                    |   |

313. The principal crops of the State are Jawari and Safflower.

314. The population of the State is 91,102; The revenue of the State is Rs. 342,000; and the Revenue, per capita, is Rs. 3.12-0.

### Section 78.

#### Satara Jahagirs.

315. The following States are grouped under **Satara Jahagirs**. These were formerly Feudatories to the **Raja of Satara**. In 1849, these ruling

chiefs became Jahagirdars of the British Government, with full civil and criminal powers.

| Name of State. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Popula-<br>tion. | Revenue<br>in Rs. | Tribute to<br>British Govern-<br>ment Rs. |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| Bhor ...       | 925                | 141,546          | 650,000           | 4,684                                     |
| Akkalkot ...   | 498                | 92,636           | 713,000           | 14,592                                    |
| Paltan ...     | 397                | 58,761           | 451,000           | 9,600                                     |

316. Two isolated blocks of the **Bhor State**, are surrounded by the Taluks Purandhar, Haveli, and Mulshi of Poona District, Wai Taluk of Satara District and by the Taluks of Pen and Roha of Kolaba District. This State is 35 miles off from the Arabian Sea. The State is undulating, and is intersected by numerous spurs of the Western Ghats. There are three lakes *viz* :—(1) Warasgaon Reservoir, (2) Bhatghar Reservoir and (3) Nira Tank.

(1) Warsgaon Reservoir (Lake Fife) is the water source for Mutha River; and from the reservoir, Mutha left-Bank canal begins and goes as far as 100 miles; and has a culturable commanded area of 60,000 acres.

(2) Bhatghar Reservoir (Lake Whitting) and Nira Tank are the water sources, for the Left and Right-bank Nira Canals. The left-bank canal goes as far as 70 miles, having a culturable commanded area of 227,670 acres; and the Right-bank canal,

in length, about 250 miles, passes through the middle of **Paltan State**.

317. The **Bhor State** is in the *Mavel* Tract, (a term corresponding to the *Malnad* of Karnatic) where the average rainfall is 35 inches. Many streams rise in this State and flow eastwards, until they join the river Nira. The land is so rigged and cut off by valleys and ravines, that on the slopes and sides of the hills a system of **spade tillage** takes the place of ordinary cultivation, by ploughs and bullocks.

318. The **Bhor State** is practically safe from famine; and is the "Mother" of a commanded irrigable area of 3,00,000 acres.

319. The rate of land-tax is as follows:—

| Group of villages. surrounding the state. | Maximum Rate prevailing. | Remarks.  |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| Purandur Tk. 5th group ...                | Rs. A. P.<br>1 10 0      | The rate of land-tax, in the Bhor State, does not go higher than the rate of land-tax, prevailing in the British Tks. |
| " " 3rd " ...                             | 1 14 0                   |   |
| Haveli Tk. 1st group ...                  | 3 4 0                    |   |
| " " 1st " (a) ...                         | 2 8 0                    |   |
| Wai " Tk. 1st group ...                   | 3 4 0                    |   |
| Pen Tk. 1st group ...                     | 3 0 0                    |   |
| Roha Tk. 1st group ...                    | 2 0 0                    |   |

320. The **Akkalkot State** is surrounded by the Nizam's territory, some villages of Indi Taluk of the Bijapur District and Sholapur Taluk. The

average rainfall of the State is 27 inches. There are two streams with many brooks, as tributaries, rising in the State itself and flowing from North to South, at last joining the River Bhima. It is in the *Maidan* Tract, which is very liable to famine, The staple of the State is late Jawari. Oil-seeds are important, being grown as raw crops, in Jawar fields. The cotton crop is also important; but its area fluctuates considerably.

321. In the beginning of the 18th century, Akkalkot was granted by the **Raja of Satara** to Ranjee Lokhande Parad, who was adopted by the Raja, as his own boy and named Fatehsingh, who afterwards became the ancestor of the Raja of Akkalkot. During **Peshwa's** Government, the grant was made "Saranjam Grant." After the annexation of Satara, in 1849, the Akkalkot Raja became a Jahagirdar of the British Government.

322. The rate of dry land-tax per acre is as follows:—

| Group of villages surrounding the state. | Maximum rate prevailing. | Remarks.                                   |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Sholapur Taluk.                          |                          |  |
| 3rd Group                                | Rs. ... 1 6 0            | This rate is applicable to Akkalkot State. |
| 4th Group                                | ... .. 1 4 0             |  |

323. Akkalkot town, the capital of the State, is seven miles off from Akkalkot Station. There is a fine armoury, in which, ancient weapons are stored, and which is worth a visit. The old palace is a picturesque stone fort, with massive *bastions*. One of these, supports the Raja Saheb's Observatory, containing a 10 feet refractor telescope, which is the largest of its kind in use, in India

324. **The Paltan State** is surrounded by Bhimatadi Taluk of Poona District, Koregaon and Man Taluks of Satara District, and Malsiras Taluk of Sholapur district. The average rainfall is 19½ inches. This State is in the *Maidan* tract. There are 8 streams, rising in the hills of Man and Koregaon Taluks, flowing from South to North and joining the Nira River. The Nira right-bank canal passes through this state. Bajari holds the first place in this state.

325. The rate of dry land-tax per acre is as follows :—

| Group of villages surrounding the state. | Maximum rate prevailing. | Remarks.                                 |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Bhimtadi Taluk.                          |                          |  |
| 3rd group ...                            | Rs. ... 1 6 0            |  |
| Malsiras Taluk.                          |                          |  |
| 1st group ...                            | .. ... 1 4 0             | This rate is applicable to Paltan State. |
| Koregaon Taluk.                          |                          |  |
| 1st group ...                            | .. ... 3 8 0             |  |
| Man Taluk.                               |                          |  |
| 4th group ...                            | .. ... 1 4 0             |  |

326. The Nira right-Bank canal irrigates 10,000 acres, in the Paltan State, out of 160,653 acres, the total area under crops.

327. The normal yields of Jawari, Bajari and Cotton are 510 lbs., 320 lbs. and 100 lbs., respectively, per acre, in Akkalkot and Paltan States.

### **Section 79.**

#### **The Test For The Burden of Land-revenue.**

328. When I began my economic investigations in rural problems, in 1933, the comparison of per capita incidence of land revenue of different countries was the sole principle on which I estimated the degree of the burden of land revenue. But when I proceeded on with my investigations, in 1934, the comparison of per capita incidence of land revenue proved to be a wrong test, and incidence per acre seemed to be a better substitute. On further enquiry on the subject, in 1935, it flashed to my mind, that neither per capita taxation, nor incidence per acre, could reveal the pressure of the burden of land taxation, but the sole criterion, that could be relied on, was the study of proportion of gross or net produce taken as land revenue, after classifying the lands according to the fertility of the soil and different crops, and after making all the necessary allowances for cost of production of the various crops. When again the research work was continued, the

three similar Blocks (*viz.*, Miraj Junior, Sangli and British India) having all the similarities of Economic factors, as shown in Table No. 76 under the heading "Economic Puzzle," page 282, had proved that all the above criteria had failed to convince me of their validity for the purpose. At present, in 1936, the alternative point that appears to be sound, to give a correct idea of the land revenue problem, is to find out the taxable balance on land, as defined on page 65 of this book.

329. Even this time also, I am not assured, whether my solution is correct and comprehensive; because, considering the fluctuations of my own above opinions, there is sufficient room enough to suppose, that this may also relinquish its position to a better one. So I welcome valuable suggestions and advice, on the subject from all quarters, either to strengthen my solution or to prove it otherwise.

## CHAPTER IX.

### ECONOMIC DIVISIONS OF THE KARNATIC PROVINCE OF BOMBAY AND MYSORE.

#### Section 80.

##### **Economic Survey in Hyderabad.**

330. An undertaking of great importance, to all measures of Social amelioration, is the survey of economic conditions in rural areas, in various parts of Hyderabad, ordered by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. The results, which have been recently published in five '**Yellow Books,**' under the general title of '**Economic investigations in Hyderabad State**', are not only of greatest interest to the State, but also of considerable value to all students of rural economics for the parallels, which can be drawn between conditions in the State and those in many districts of British India. It is remarkable, that even during the recent years of almost universal **Economic Depression**, Hyderabad, in spite of heavy remissions of land-revenue, amounting to **Rs. 70 lakhs**, has produced budget surplus, without increasing taxation in the year 1933.



## Section 81.

**Remissions of Land revenue in Jaipur State.**

331. **Jaipur State** has an area of 16,682 sq. miles and a population of 2,631,775. The present gross revenue of the State, which is estimated at between 120 and 140 lakhs of rupees per annum, is calculated, apart from the income of the estates, assigned to *Jahagirdars* and other grantees. If both the incomes are calculated together, the total revenue of Jaipur is something like four and odd crores of rupees. Jaipur has been the home of Marwari Merchant community, which can boast of great number of millionaires, and the pioneers of banking business in India. The State authorities have guaranteed **free education** to all *bona fide* subjects of Jaipur, right from the primary standard to the college classes, and even for those who are not *bona fide* subjects of the State, education from primary standards upto matriculation is free. But **Patiala** is the only State where College education is **entirely free** to one and all. There is no State in India or anywhere else, where college education is absolutely free. H. H. The **Maharaja of Jaipur** has remitted current demand and arrears, of land-revenue amounting to 42 lakhs of rupees, (1933).

**Section 82.****Acreege Rate is Lower in Gondal State.**

332. H. H. The **Maharaja of Gondal** has remitted revenue demands, aggregating 58 lakhs of rupees, keeping in mind, the rise in the cost of living and cultivation in the year 1933. H. H. The **Maharaja of Gondal** administers the State, on a revenue, derived in major part, from the interest on accumulated savings of the past, most advantageously invested and a revenue raised from agricultural assessment, which is far lighter than in British India or any Indian State.

**Section 83.****Relief to Ryots in Gwalior.**

333. This year, *i. e.*, (1933) H. H. The **Maharaja of Gwalior** has again generously announced relief to the cultivators of the State, by way of remission of land-revenue, in view of the fact, that the *Kharif* crops suffered from untimely or excessive rains or from pests, the prices of the produce show no marked improvement over the previous year and the financial condition of the cultivators and Zamindars has not become better. Even before this, wherever the crops had been damaged by vagaries of the season, the Darbar had distributed lakhs, by way of relief and *Tagavi*, besides giving

other concessions. During the last two years also, due remission in revenue had been granted, in a proportion depending upon the local circumstances.

### Section 84.

#### **Demand for Change of Land-revenue Policy.**

334. In view of the present financial condition of the rural population, the representatives of the people have brought to the notice of the Government, with continuous insistence, the necessity for giving relief to the cultivators by remitting the land-revenue by 25 to 33% in general. Some of them even go so far as to demand an immediate change, in the land revenue policy itself.

335. There was a similar agitation in British India, 30 years ago, under the lead of **Indian National Congress**. They demanded that there should be a "**Permanent Settlement**" of land-revenue assessment. The Imperial Government of India then did not bestow any attention on this move. Later on, the Congress itself reconsidering its position, resolved that an extension of time by 30 years before the next "Survey and Settlement," would be more desirable in the large

interests of both the State and the people than a "Permanent Settlement".\*

336. Since, the land-revenue is the mainstay of Government, no Government is considering favourably any such request for general remission. But it is true, that relief of one kind has to be given to the afflicted ryots.

#### **Section 85.**

##### **Plea for Economic Divisions.**

337. Before we can understand the nature and extent of the relief, to be accorded, we must find out the taxable capacity of various groups of the people in the State. For this purpose, it is necessary, to divide the country into as many divisions as possible, based on economic prosperity of the people in the area, and the chief agricultural crops they rear, in their particular blocks.

#### **Section 86.**

##### **Economic Divisions in Bombay Karnatic.**

338. The Karnatic Province of Bombay consists of Karwar, Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts, comprising an area of 18,867 sq. miles

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\* Vide—Resolutions No. 19 of 24th; No. 9 of 28th Indian National Congress 1909 and 1913 respectively.

*i. e.*  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the area of the Mysore State. This has been divided into 5 tracts, according to rainfall and crops, for the purpose of comparing this, with the other provinces, as follows :—(Vide Map No. 3).

(1) Ghat tract—area 4,050 sq. miles; average rainfall 120 inches.

(2) Kundernad—850 sq. miles; 46 inches.

(3) Maland tract—2,000 sq. miles; 40 inches;

(4) Transition tract—2,265 sq. miles; 29 inches.

(5) Maidan tract—9,324 sq. miles; 20 inches.

From the above divisions, one can very well come to the definite conclusion, that the area of :—

(a) 9,324 sq. miles are very liable to famine;

(b) 2,265 sq. miles are less liable to famine;

(c) 6,900 sq. miles are practically safe from famine. On the whole, half of the Karnatic of Bombay is a famine-stricken country.

### MAP NO. 3.

#### Showing the Economic Divisions of the Karnatic Province of Bombay Presidency.

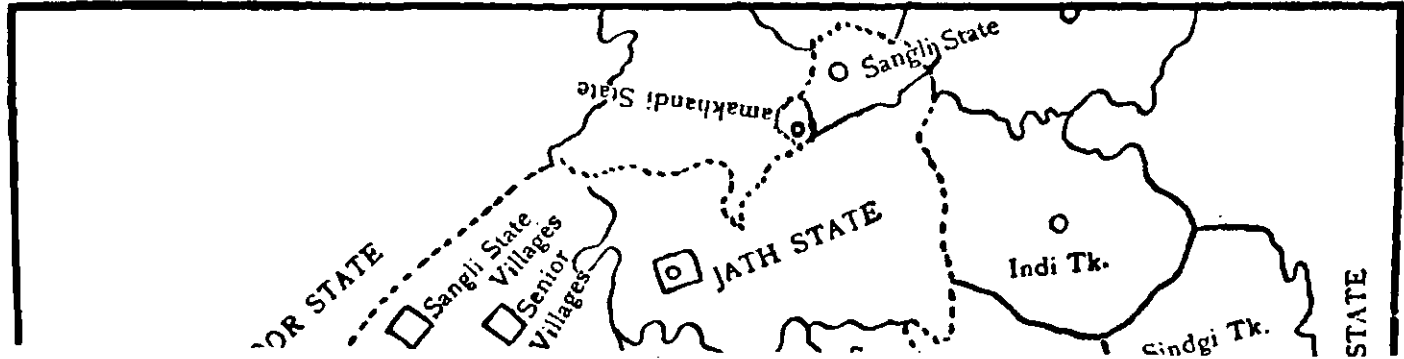
(1) The portion under 'Yellow colour' is the 'Transition Tract' which is less liable to famine.

(2) The portion under 'Blue colour' is the 'Kundernad' which is practically safe from famine and also a fertile country.

(3) The portion under 'Green colour' is the 'Malnad tract' which is safe from famine and it is feverish.

(4) The portion under 'Red colour' is the 'Ghat tract' bordering the Arabian Sea.

(5) The colourless portion is the 'Maidan Tract', which is very liable to famine.









In this area there are :—

TABLE No. 77.

| Names.                       | Area in sq. miles. | Very liable to famine in sq. miles. | Less liable to famine in sq. miles. | Practically safe from famine in sq. miles. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Savanoor State ...           | 70                 | ...                                 | 50                                  | 20   |
| Ramadurg State ...           | 169                | 169                                 | ...                                 | ...  |
| Mudhol State ...             | 368                | 368                                 | ...                                 | ...  |
| Jamkhandi State ...          | 524                | 324                                 | 150                                 | ...  |
| Miraj (Junior) State ...     | 196½               | 130                                 | 60½                                 | ...  |
| Miraj (Senior) State ...     | 342                | 200                                 | 142½                                | ...  |
| Sangli State ...             | 1,136              | 800                                 | 236                                 | 90   |
| Jath State ...               | 981                | 981                                 | ...                                 | ...  |
| Savantavadi State ...        | 925                | ...                                 | ...                                 | 925  |
| Akkalkot State ...           | 498                | 498                                 | ...                                 | ...  |
| <i>Inam Villages :</i>       |                    |                                     |                                     |  |
| (1) Belgaum District ...     | 976                | 401 (59) V                          | 340 (73) V                          | 235 (86) V                                 |
| (2) Bijapur District ...     | 650                | 571 (150) V                         | 79 (11) V                           | ...  |
| (3) Dharwar District ...     | 399                | 147 (52) V                          | 106 (48) V                          | 146 (86) V                                 |
| <i>Government Villages :</i> |                    |                                     |                                     |  |
| (1) Belgaum District ...     | 3,635              | 1,307                               | 1,286                               | 1,042                                      |
| (2) Bijapur District ...     | 5,058              | 4,298                               | 760                                 | ...  |
| (3) Dharwar District ...     | 4,203              | 1,551                               | 1,132                               | 1,520                                      |
| (4) Karwar District ...      | 3,946              | ...                                 | ...                                 | 3,946                                      |

N.B.—“ V ” means Village.

### Section 87.

#### Economic Divisions in Mysore.

339. Just as I have divided the Karnatic districts of Bombay into 5 tracts, the Mysore

State has to be divided into 15 divisions, based on the economic prosperity of the people in the area. The divisions are as mentioned below :—

TABLE No. 78.

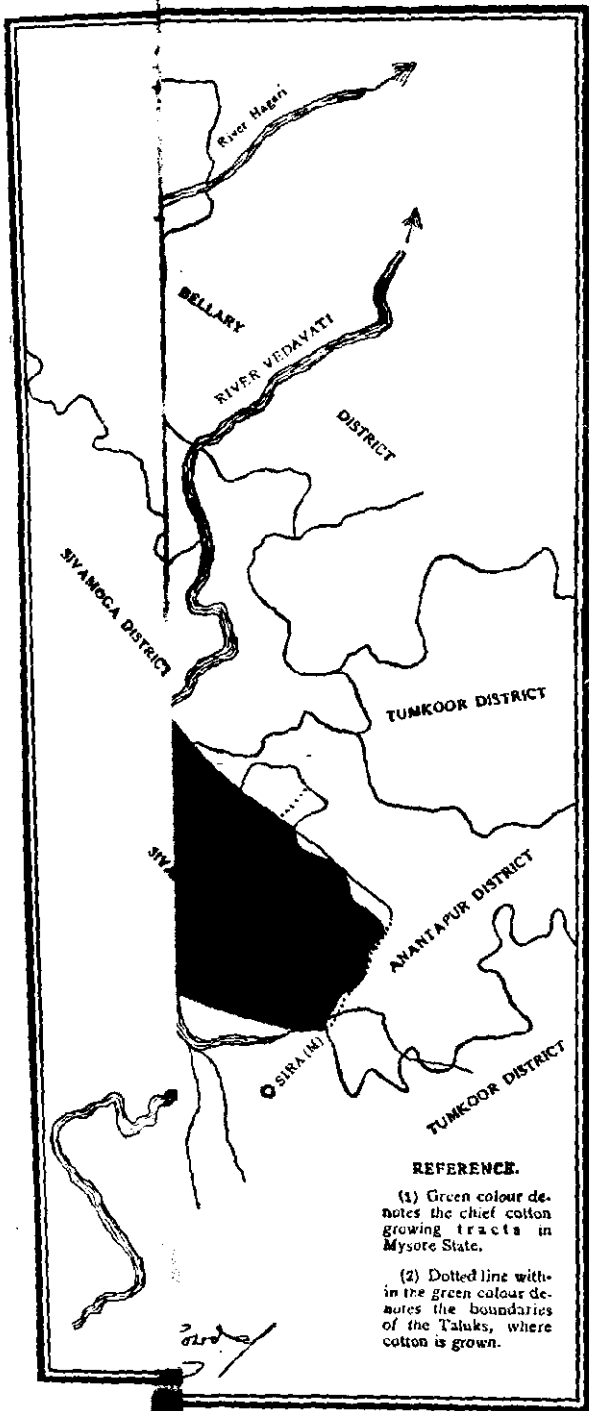
| Kind of tract.                                     | Kind of divisions.   |
|--|--|
| A. Maidan Tract.<br>(6 Divisions).                 | (1) Jawari and Cotton area.<br>(2) Other Industrial crop and Ragi or Jawari area.<br>(3) Ragi and cocoanut area.<br>(4) Ragi and Sericultural area.<br>(5) Area under pure dry food crops.<br>(6) Area mixed with Major Tanks. |
| B. Artificially protected tract.<br>(3 Divisions). | (7) Area under River-channels.<br>(8) Area under series of Major Tanks.<br>(9) Area under series of Minor Tanks.   |
| C. Semimalnad Tract.                               | (10) Semimalnad Tract.   |
| D. Malnad Tract.<br>(5 Divisions).                 | (11) Paddy and Arecanut area.<br>(12) Paddy and coffee or tea area.<br>(13) Paddy and cardamum area.<br>(14) Area of paddy and other industrial crop.<br>(15) Area under pure food-crops.                                      |

340. In the same way, each province can be divided according to rainfall and crop, with the help of Meteorological and Crop reports.

### Section 88.

#### Jawari-Cotton area in Mysore.

311. Jawari-cotton block in Mysore State comprises the Taluks of (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Channagiri (2)  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Honnali, (3) Davanagere, (4) Chitaldurg,



ions, Bombay City.





(5)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Jagaloor, (6)  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Challakere, (7)  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Hiriyoor, (8)  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Holalkere, (9)  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Molakalmur and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Sira. (*Vide*—Map No. 4). The River Tunga-Bhadra separates Mysore State from the Presidency of Bombay.

### Section 89.

#### Need for Economic Survey and Enquiry.

342. A thorough economic survey of each one of these divisions is essential, before we can ascertain the taxable capacity of the people in each area.\* Such a survey will help us to understand the degree of hardship felt by the people, in the several parts of the country. Then we will be able to know, how far each area deserves remission of taxes. The taxable capacity of the particular divisions, is bound to be higher than that of others. These divisions, therefore, cannot be said to deserve, as much consideration for relief, as the others. With this end in view, it is desirable that the Government should institute, at an early date, such an '**Economic Survey and Enquiry**' of the country, to avoid unnecessary clashes with the people, and to meet their demands fairly and reasonably.

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\* *Vide*—Report of the "Indian Economic Enquiry Committee" (Dr. Sir M. Vishveshwariah—the President of the Committee) appointed by the Government of India.

## CHAPTER X.

# ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS IN JAWARI-COTTON DRY-BLOCKS

### Section 90.

#### **Madras 'Jawari-Cotton Dry Block' in Bellary District.**

343. The above selected area comprises four villages, *viz.*—(1) Holalu, (2) Hire-Mylar, (3) Dombarahalli and (4) Dodda Kuruvatti, belonging to the taluk of Harapanahalli of Bellary District, in the Presidency of Madras.

344. This area is situated about 12 miles distant from Devaragudda Railway Station, on Poona-Bangalore line. The river Tunga-Badhra separates this area from Bombay Presidency except the two villages Havasi and Sakara, belonging to the Presidency of Bombay.

345. The area of this Block is 19,073 acres 93 cents or  $29\frac{2}{3}$  sq. miles.

## Out of 19,073 acres 93 cents :—

TABLE No. 79.

| Particulars.  | Area in acres and cents. | Assessment in Rs. |    |    |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|----|----|
|   |                          | Rs.               | A. | P. |
| A. Occupied area.   |                          |                   |    |    |
| (1) Government ...  | 10,156—5                 | 8,359             | 3  | 0  |
| (2) Inam ...  | 3,502—8                  | 3,692             | 11 | 0* |
| B. Unoccupied area. ...   | 698—93                   |                   |    |    |
| C. Unassessed area.   |                          |                   |    |    |
| (1) Land ...  | 1,904—41                 |                   |    |    |
| (2) Village site ...  | 154—0                    |                   |    |    |
| (3) River ...   | 599—86                   |                   |    |    |
| (4) Poramboke ...   | 1,972—52                 |                   |    |    |
| D. Wet lands under the Tank (Private) ...   | 86—8                     | 242               | 1  | 0  |
| E. Local cesses at the rate of one anna nine pies per rupee including Rs. 27 on wet lands ... | ...                      | 1,345             | 0  | 0  |
| Total ...   | 19,073—93                | 13,638            | 15 | 0  |

\* Rs. 2,363-8.6 is paid to Government as *Jodi* by the holders of Inam lands.

346. There is one Tank, in Holalu village, constructed by one *Sowcar*, belonging to Lingayat Oil-monger caste. This tank irrigates 86 acres 8 cents. The Government have fixed the rate of assessment per acre, at Rs. 2-13.0 in order to encourage the private irrigation enterprises.

347. The dry occupied area is 13,658 acres, and the assessment fixed by the Government is Rs. 13,370 including cesses. Hence, the average dry rate of land tax, per acre is Rs. 0-15-10 including cesses.



348. There are no pasture lands in Hire-Mylyar village. In the other 3 villages, there are sufficient grazing grounds; and the ryots of these villages are not taking proper care to grow grass in the grazing grounds. Cattle graze on occupied Government and Inam lands and unassessed areas. There is, besides, an adjacent reserved forest, where grazing is permitted, under the forest rules. Cattle of Holalu village do not go to forest, as the village has got 1,420 acres of unassessed and unoccupied assessed lands.

349. The following statement exhibits the area, placed in each *Taram*, at *Re-Settlement* and *Re-Settlement* assessment, under each *Taram*, in this Block:—

TABLE No. 30.

| Description of the soil.          | Rate of assessment. |                          | Area in Acres and Cents. | Assessment in Rupees. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                   | Taram.              | Rate per acre in Rupees. |                          |                       |
| Black soil ...                    | 1                   | 2 8 0                    | 238 96                   | 597 8 0               |
| Black soil ...                    | 2                   | 2 0 0                    | 2,062 92                 | 4,125 4 0             |
| Red soil ...                      | 3                   | 1 2 0                    | 2,435 25                 | 2,739 11 0            |
| Red soil ...                      | 4                   | 0 14 0                   | 2,211 13                 | 1,934 12 0            |
| Red soil mixed with sand ...      | 5                   | 0 9 0                    | 2,484 2                  | 1,397 5 0             |
| Rocky soil ...                    | 6                   | 0 6 0                    | 1,374 87                 | 515 10 0              |
| Rocky soil ...                    | 7                   | 0 4 0                    | 2,050 97                 | 512 12 0              |
| Rocky soil ...                    | 8                   | 0 2 0                    | 1,412 86                 | 176 10 0              |
| Wet land ...                      | Special             | 2 13 0                   | 86 8                     | 242 1 0               |
| rate for lands under Private Tank |                     |                          |                          |                       |
| Total ...                         |                     |                          | 14,357 6                 | 12,241 9 0            |

350. The areas of Government and minor Inam lands, cultivated with the chief crops are shown below :—

TABLE No. 81.

| Name of crops,                   | Area cultivated,  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                  | In the year 1924. | In the year 1933. |
| Jola (Jawari) ...                | 4,453 41          | 3,180 89*         |
| Korra (Navane or Rale) ...       | 595 25            | 599 12            |
| Other crops ...                  | 82 20             | 56 31             |
| Horse gram (Hurali or Kultu) ... | 589 36            | 646 44            |
| Pulses ...                       | 585 2             | 458 21            |
| Chillies ...                     | 90 76             | 246 33‡           |
| Tobacco ...                      | 73 6              | 25 5              |
| Gingelly (Til) ...               | 150 87            | 373 90‡           |
| Oil seeds ...                    | 14 10             | 81 99             |
| Cotton ...                       | 4,704 63          | 2,956 60§         |
| Ground-nut ...                   | 34 47             | 948 33†           |
| Vegetable and fruits ...         | 50 0              | 50 0              |
| Other minor crops ...            | 52 72             | 74 81             |
| Total ...                        | 11,475 85         | 9,697 98          |

\* The area of Jawari crop of the year 1933 has gone down by nearly 30%, when compared to the area of Jawari crop of the year 1924.

‡ Chillies and Gingelly crops of the year 1933 are increased by 3 and 2 times that of 1924 respectively.

§ The area of cotton crop of the year 1933 has gone down by nearly 37%, when compared to the area of cotton crop of the year 1924.

† The groundnut crop of the year 1933 is increased by 30 times that of 1924.

351. The following table shows the total yield of the crops in lbs. of this Block, and the total income in Rupees, according to the market rate, prevailing now in this area :—

TABLE No. 82.

| Name of crops.       | Prices per Rupee in lbs. | Total yield in lbs.* | Income in Rs. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Food crops :—        |                          |                      |               |
| Jola ...             | 64                       | 1,255,000            | 19,509        |
| Navane ...           | 50                       | 118,000              | 3,760         |
| Wheat etc. ...       | 20                       | 4,000                | 200           |
| Pulses ...           | 50                       | 67,525               | 1,351         |
| Horse-gram ...       | 50                       | 109,200              | 2,184         |
|                      | Total.                   | 1,623,725            | 27,004        |
| Commercial crops :—  |                          |                      |               |
| Chillies ...         | 16                       | 76,000               | 4,750         |
| Ground-nut ...       | 65                       | 634,000              | 9,753         |
| Gingelly ...         | 30                       | 57,300               | 1,910         |
| Tobacco ...          | 12                       | 7,000                | 583           |
| Cotton with seeds... | 20                       | 881,800              | 44,090        |
| Vegetables ...       |                          |                      | 1,000         |
|                      |                          | Total ...            | 89,090        |

\* Vide Appendix No. 21.

352. 560 (ploughs) pairs of bullocks grow crops (food and commercial) yielding an income of Rs. 89,090 in a cultivated area of 9,698 acres.

353. The area under cereals and pulses is 5,390 acres, yielding 16,23,725 lbs. One acre produces 302 lbs. of food crops on an average.

354. Per capita food consumption available is  $(1,623,725 \div 6,504)$  only 248 lbs. for the people of the Block.

APPENDIX No. 21.

Showing the yield in lbs. per acre, according to the fertility of the soil, and the total yield in lbs. of different crops in Holalu Block (Madras).

N.B.—(Careful attention was given when estimating the yield.)

| Name of crops.  | Black Soil<br>Taram Rs. 2 to 2½ per acre |   |                        | Red Soil<br>Taram As. 4 to Rs. 1-2-0. |   |                        | Rocky Soil<br>Taram As. 4 to As. 9 per acre. |   |                        | Total yield<br>in lbs. of all<br>the blocks. |
|-----------------|--|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|------------------------|--|
|                 | Area<br>in acres.                        | Average<br>yield<br>per acre<br>in lbs. | Total yield<br>in lbs. | Area<br>in acres.                     | Average<br>yield<br>per acre<br>in lbs. | Total yield<br>in lbs. | Area<br>in acres.                            | Average<br>yield<br>per acre<br>in lbs. | Total yield<br>in lbs. |  |
| Cholum ...      | 1,000                                    | 560                                     | 560,000                | 1,500                                 | 350                                     | 525,000                | 680  | 250                                     | 170,000                | 1,255,000                                    |
| Navane ...      | 230                                      | 400                                     | 92,000                 | 270                                   | 300                                     | 81,000                 | 100  | 150                                     | 15,000                 | 188,000                                      |
| Wheat ...       | 10                                       | 400                                     | 4,000                  | ...                                   | ...                                     | ...                    | ...  | ...                                     | ...                    | 4,000  |
| Other-crops ... | 16                                       | 150                                     | 2,400                  | ...                                   | ...                                     | ...                    | ...  | ...                                     | ...                    | 2,400  |
| Ground-nut ...  | ...                                      | ...                                     | ...                    | 800                                   | 700                                     | 560,000                | 148  | 500                                     | 74,000                 | 634,000                                      |
| Gingelly ...    | ...                                      | ...                                     | ...                    | 200                                   | 200                                     | 40,000                 | 173  | 100                                     | 17,300                 | 57,300                                       |
| Tobacco ...     | 5  | 200                                     | 1,000                  | 20                                    | 300                                     | 6,000                  | ...  | ...                                     | ...                    | 7,000  |
| Chillies ...    | 40                                       | 400                                     | 16,000                 | 200                                   | 300                                     | 60,000                 | ...  | ...                                     | ...                    | 76,000                                       |
| Horse-gram ...  | ...                                      | ...                                     | ...                    | 246                                   | 200                                     | 49,200                 | 400  | 150                                     | 60,000                 | 109,200                                      |
| Cotton ...      | 1,000                                    | 400                                     | 400,000                | 1,256                                 | 300                                     | 376,800                | 700  | 150                                     | 105,000                | 881,800                                      |
| Pulses ...      | ...                                      | ...                                     | ...                    | 154                                   | 100                                     | 15,400                 | 463  | 75                                      | 34,725                 | 50,125                                       |
| Other crops ... | ...                                      | ...                                     | ...                    | ...                                   | ...                                     | ...                    | 87   | 200                                     | 17,400                 | 17,400                                       |
| Total ...       | 2,301                                    | Total                                   | 1,075,400              | 4,646                                 | Total                                   | 1,713,400              | 2,751  | Total                                   | 493,425                | 3,282,225                                    |

355. Only 410 families consisting of 3,800 members are cultivating 9,698 acres with the help of 560 ploughs. Per capita food consumption available, to agricultural families is 425 lbs. only. 125 lbs. of corn is short per capita to agricultural families.

356. One plough (pair of bullocks) :—

(1) tills 17 acres of land.

(2) grows (a) 2,918 lbs. of food crops

(b) 1,574 lbs. of cotton (with seeds)

(c) 1,100 lbs. of ground-nut (with shell)

(d) 225 lbs. of other industrial crops

or

One plough grows 2,918 lbs. of food crop and earns Rs. 111 cash from commercial crops.

357. 410 agricultural families have to pay the necessary cost, for cultivating 9,700 acres of

land. The cost of cultivation is calculated below :—

TABLE No. 83.

| No. | Particulars for  | Amount in Rs. |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 1   | Reaping food crops, at the rate of Re. 1 per acre ...  | 5,000         |
| 2   | Picking up pulses ; 1/3rd of the 1st item ...  | 2,000         |
| 3   | Cutting up ear-heads : 1/5th of the 1st item ...   | 1,000         |
| 4   | Weeding the field, at the rate of Re. 1 per acre ...   | 7,700         |
| 5   | Picking up cotton, at the rate of 3 annas for 40 lbs. for 880,000 lbs. of cotton with seeds ...          | 4,000         |
| 6   | Picking up ground-nut, at the rate of 1½ annas for 40 lbs. for 64,000 lbs. ...                           | 1,500         |
| 7   | Implements, at the rate of about Rs. 3 per plough, for 560 ploughs ...                                   | 1,700         |
| 8   | For black-smith and carpenter, to prepare ploughs, at the average rate of about Rs. 4 per plough ...     | 2,300         |
| 9   | Depreciation of cart, at the rate of Rs. 5 for 400 carts and for repairs, at the rate of about Rs. 4 ... | 3,500         |
| 10  | For Chammar Rs. 2½ per plough ...  | 1,300         |
|     | Total ...  | 30,000        |

Hence, the cost of cultivation per plough is (30,000 ÷ 560) Rs. 53.

358. In a period of 30 years, the people of this area get crops, on account of unfavourable seasons, in the following manner :—

TABLE No. 84.

| For years. | The value of the yield, estimated at Rs. 89,090 per year. | Income in Rs. |
|------------|---|---------------|
| 3          | No. crop.   | Nil.          |
| 3          | 1/2 (89,090) ; 44,545 ...                                 | 133,635       |
| 3          | 2/3 (89,090) ; 56,060 ...                                 | 168,180       |
| 12         | 89,090 ...  | 1,069,080     |
| 4          | 1-1/6 (89,090) ; 103,938 ...                              | 415,752       |
| 2          | 1-1/5 (89,090) ; 106,908 ...                              | 213,816       |
| 2          | 1 1/4 (89,090) ; 111,362 ...                              | 222,724       |
| 1          | 1-1/3 (89,090) ; 118,786 ...                              | 118,786       |
|            | For 30 years the total income on dry land is ...          | 2,341,973     |

Hence, the average annual gross income is Rs. 78,066,  $(2,341,973 \div 30)$  on the total occupied area of 13,658 acres of dry lands, including inam lands.

359. For 13,658 acres people have to pay land assessment Rs. 13,370 (including cesses) to the Government per year.

360. Hence, the Government of Madras is taking 17 per cent of the gross produce, on dry lands in this block.

361. Families with the help of 28 ploughs, cultivate their own lands to an extent of 697 acres and 40 cents, paying an assessment of Rs. 900 to the Government. Hence, the taxation per plough, to the cultivator, who cultivates his own lands only, is  $(900 \div 28)$  Rs. 32-2-4, without cesses.

362. Families with the help of 532 ploughs cultivate accordingly :—

TABLE No. 85.

| Extent in Acres and Cents. | Kind of Tenure.                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 7,800—42 ...               | Ryotwari.                        |
| 1,658—13 ...               | Lavani (stipulated amount)       |
| 3,502—18 ...               | Koru (half of the gross produce) |

363. The 3,502 acres and 18 cents which are cultivated under *Koru* produce, the yield is as follows :—

TABLE No. 86.

| Kind of crop.         | Yield in lbs. | Cost of the produce in Rupees. |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Food crop ...         | 450,000       | Rs. 7,032                      |
| Cotton with seeds ... | 250,000       | Rs. 12,500                     |
| Ground-nut ...        | 400,000       | Rs. 5,000                      |
|                       | Total ...     | Rs. 24,532                     |

364. Half of the produce goes to landlord *i.e.*, Rs. 12,266.

The total amount paid :—

TABLE No. 87.

| Extent.      | Tenure.      | Amount in Rupees, |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 7,800—42 ... | Ryotwari ... | 3,122 11 6        |
| 1,658—13 ... | Lavani ...   | 6,898 0 0         |
| 3,502—18 ... | Koru ...     | 12,266 0 0        |
|              | Total ...    | 22,286 11 6       |



365. Hence, the taxation per plough to the cultivator, who cultivates his own lands and others lands, under *Koru and Lavani* is (22,286-11-6 + 532); Rs. 41-14-4 without local cesses.

366. The 5,160 acres 31 cents, which are cultivated under *Lavani and Koru*, belong to the absentee landlords. They get an income of Rs. 19,164; and they have to pay assessment Rs. 7,433 (with cesses) to the Government. Hence, the absentee landlord is paying nearly 39 per cent of his gross income as land tax, to the Government.

367. There are, in this area, 1,164 inhabited houses with a population of 6,504 rearing, 3,790 cattle and 3,750 sheep and goats. There are 390 carts on the whole.

There are families holding :—

TABLE No. 88.

| Ploughs. |           | Sheep and Goats. |           |
|----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Number.  | Families. | Number.          | Families. |
| 1        | 304       | above 200        | 1         |
| 2        | 69        | 150 to 200       | 4         |
| 3        | 30        | 100 to 150       | 10        |
| 4        | 7         | 50 to 100        | 11        |
| 5        | ...       | 20 to 50         | 13        |
| 6        | ...       | less than 20     | 12        |

368. Out of the total population of 6,504, only 940 are actual agricultural workers; and 710 are agricultural labourers

369. There are families :—

TABLE No. 89.

| Particulars.                         | Number. | Landed property in acres. | Assessment. | Debt amount in Rupees. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| (a) Cultivators.                     |         |                           |             |                        |
| (1) Without debt ...                 | 55      | 1,820- 0                  | 2,722-11-6  |                        |
| (2) With debts ...                   | 355     | ,8                        | 8,000- 0-0  | 246,000                |
| (b) Absentee land holder with debts. | 65      | ...                       | ...         | 118·00 <sup>0</sup>    |

370. There are only 9 families, who are banking to an extent of Rs. 50,000, and they take 15 per cent interest on an average.

371. There are Pattadars paying assessment :—

TABLE No. 90.

| Particulars.                      | Number. | Area in acres and cents. | Assessment in Rupees. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Less than Rs. 8 ...               | 687     | 4,708-65                 | 2,767 14 0            |
| Rs. 8 and less than Rs. 15 ...    | 140     | 2,629-42                 | 2,400 0 0             |
| Rs. 15 and less than Rs. 32 ...   | 44      | 2,500-28                 | 1,586 0 0             |
| Rs. 32 and less than Rs. 75 ...   | 21      | 1,865- 2                 | 1,384 5 0             |
| Rs. 75 and less than Rs. 150 ...  | 8       | 1,000- 0                 | 1,169 0 6             |
| Rs. 150 and less than Rs. 250 ... | 3       | 364-27                   | 530 0 0               |
| Rs. 250 and less than Rs. 500 ... | 1       | 203-11                   | 268 5 0               |
| Above Rs. 500 ...                 | 1       | 387-18                   | 617 3 0               |

372. The average rainfall is 21 ins. in this area. Milk supply is fairly good. The ryots are healthy. The standard of life, maintained here, is rather low. Jawari is the staple grain. The market, for agricultural produce of this block, is the weekly fair of Holalu village. There are three Primary Schools. Two big cattle fairs take place *once* in a year, at Hire Mylar and Kuruvatti. There is a big temple dedicated to Mylara Lingaswamy, in Hire Mylar. The ancestors of Simhasanada Guru Venkappiah Wadayar belonging to Kshatria caste, are the hereditary Trustees of Mylarlinga Temple, founded by their forefathers.

#### Section 91.

#### Bombay 'Jawari Cotton Dry-Block' in Dharwar District.

373. The above selected area comprises six villages, *viz.*—(1) Havsi, (2) Sakara, (3) Haralahalli, (4) Havanoor, (5) Belvigi and (6) Guttal, belonging to the Taluk of Haveri of Dharwar District, in the Presidency of Bombay.

374. This area is situated about 17 miles distant from Haveri Railway station, on Poona-Bangalore line. The river Tunga-Bhadra separ-

ates this area, except the two villages Havsi and Sakara, from Madras Presidency.

375. The area of this Block is 25,222 acres and 28 guntas, or 39½ sq. miles.

Out of 25,222—28 acres :—

TABLE No. 91.

| Particulars.   | Extent in Acres and Guntas. | Assessment in Rs. |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>A. Occupied area under</b>                                |                             |                   |
| (1) Old condition* ...                                       | 13,388—33                   | 18,001 8 6        |
| (2) New condition† ...                                       | 709—29                      | 243 10 0          |
| (3) Inam ...   | 6,705—14                    | 9,816 15 0‡       |
| <b>B. Unoccupied area</b>                                    |                             |                   |
| (1) Forest (used also for pasture) ...                       | 1,698— 2                    | 225 8 6           |
| (2) Pasture lands ...  | 499— 0                      | ...               |
| <b>C. Unassessed area</b>                                    |                             |                   |
| (1) Village site ...   | 326— 6                      | ...               |
| (2) Rivers and tanks ...                                     | 910—24                      | ...               |
| (3) Roads and foot-karab etc. ...                            | 985— 0                      | ...               |
| <b>D. Local cesses at the rate of one anna per Rupee</b> ... | ...                         | 1,727 8 9         |
| <b>Total</b> ...   | <b>25,222—28</b>            | <b>30,012 2 9</b> |

\* Occupied area includes 92—26 guntas of wet lands, and 363 acres and 11 guntas of garden lands.

† Lands given to poor people, who have no authority to mortgage or sell.

‡ Holders of Inam lands are paying Rs. 3,539 as *Jodi* to Government.

376. There is one tank in Guttal Village, covering an area of 230 acres. The tank irrigates 92 acres 26 guntas of wet-land, and 363 acres 11 guntas of garden lands, fetching a Revenue of Rs. 3,494, including local cesses.

377. For wet lands of 92 acres 26 guntas, assessment is Rs. 399-2-0; and Rs. 24-15-0 local cesses; Total:—Rs. 424-1-0. Hence the rate of wet land-tax per acre is Rs. 4-9-0, excluding cesses.

378. For garden lands of 363 acres 11 guntas, the assessment is Rs. 2,889-6-0; and Rs. 180-9-0 local cesses—rate:—Rs. 3,069-15-0. Hence, the garden rate of land-tax per acre is Rs. 8-7-3, including cesses.

379. The net dry occupied area is 20,348 acres, and the assessment fixed by the government is Rs. 26,521-2-9, including cesses. Hence, the average dry rate of land-tax per acre is Rs. 1-3-7½, including cesses.

380. There are no pasture lands for the villages of Havsi, Sakara and Belvigi. The pasture lands of the villages of Haralahalli and Havanoor are mere rocky. No arrangements have been made, for pasture lands, either by the Government or by the villagers themselves.

381. The following statement exhibits the areas, classed according to the fertility of the soil :—

TABLE No. 92.

| Kind of soil.                | Class.    | Area in acres. |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Black-soil ...               | 1st class | Nil.           |
|                              | 2nd class | 5,250—0        |
|                              | 3rd class | 4,970—0        |
| Red soil ...                 | 1st class | 1,300—0        |
|                              | 2nd class | 3,500—0        |
|                              | 3rd class | 3,700—0        |
| Rocky soil ...               | ...       | 1,581—39       |
| Lands on the river banks ... | ...       | 45—0           |
| Wet lands ...                | ...       | 92—36          |
| Garden lands ...             | ...       | 363—11         |
| Total ...                    |           | 20,803—6       |

382. The dry acres of government and minor Inam lands, cultivated with the chief dry crops, in the year 1933, are shown below :—

TABLE No. 93.

| Kinds of crops.       | Area.         |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Jola or Jawari ...    | 6,300 acres   |
| Navane or Rale ...    | 1,000 ..      |
| Wheat and Paddy ...   | 100 ..        |
| Horse-gram ...        | 1,708 ..      |
| Pulses ...            | 900 ..        |
| Chillies ...          | 380 ..        |
| Ground-nut ...        | 220 ..        |
| Gingelly or Til ...   | 100 ..        |
| Cotton with seeds ... | 8,560 ..      |
| Vegetables ...        | 45 ..         |
| Total ...             | 19,253 acres. |

## APPENDIX No. 22.

The following statement shows the yield in lbs. per acre, according to the fertility of the soil, and the total yield in lbs. of different crops in Guttal Block (Bombay):—

| Name of crops.     | Black soil 1st and 2nd Class Taram Rs. 1-8 to 2-4, acres 16,000.        |                        |                     | Red soil 1st class Taram Rs. 1-4 to 1-8, 1,200 acres. |                        |                     | Red soil 2nd class Taram As. 14 to Rs. 1-2, acres 3,400. |                        |         | Red soil 3rd class Taram As. 4 to As. 12 4,608 acres. |                        |                     | Total yield of each crops in lbs. |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|---------|---|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                    | Area.   | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. | Area.   | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. | Area.  | Yield per area in lbs. | Total.  | Area.   | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. |                                   |
| Jola ...           | 4,300   | 560                    | 2,408,000           | 500   | 400                    | 200,000             | 500  | 350                    | 175,000 | 1,500   | 250                    | 375,000             | 2,983,000                         |
| Navane ...         | 100   | 400                    | 40,000              | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 400  | 300                    | 120,000 | 500   | 150                    | 75,000              | 235,000                           |
| Wheat and Paddy... | 100   | 400                    | 40,000              | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | ...  | ...                    | ...     | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 40,000                            |
| Horse-gram ...     | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 600  | 150                    | 90,000  | 1,108   | 120                    | 132,960             | 222,960                           |
| Pulses ...         | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 400  | 120                    | 48,000  | 500   | 80                     | 40,000              | 88,000                            |
| Chillies ...       | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 380   | 400                    | 152,000             | ...  | ...                    | ...     | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 152,000                           |
| Ground-nut ...     | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 220   | 800                    | 176,000             | ...  | ...                    | ...     | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 176,000                           |
| Til ...            | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 100   | 200                    | 20,000              | ...  | ...                    | ...     | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 20,000                            |
| Cotton ...         | 5,500   | 400                    | 2,200,000           | ...   | ...                    | ...                 | 1,500  | 200                    | 300,000 | 1,500   | 100                    | 150,000             | 2,650,000                         |
| Vegetables ...     | Grown on the lands of the river banks only 45 acres income is Rs. 2,700 |                        |                     |   |                        |                     |  |                        |         |   |                        |                     |                                   |
| Garden crops ...   | Grown in wet and garden lands.....income is Rs. 10,000                  |                        |                     |   |                        |                     |  |                        |         |   |                        |                     |                                   |
| Total ...          | 10,000  | Total.                 | 4,688,000           | 1,200   | Total.                 | 548,000             | 3,400  | Total.                 | 733,000 | 4,608   | Total.                 | 672,960             | 6,566,960                         |

383. The following table shows the total yield of the crops in lbs. of this area, and the total income in rupees, according to the market rate prevailing now, in this area :—

TABLE No. 94.

| Name of Crops.        | Prices per rupee in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. * | Income in Rs. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Jola ...              | 64                       | 2,983,000             | 50,550        |
| Navane ...            | 50                       | 235,000               | 4,700         |
| Wheat ...             | 20                       | 40,000                | 2,000         |
| Horse-gram ...        | 50                       | 222,960               | 4,459         |
| Pulses ...            | 50                       | 88,000                | 1,760         |
| Chillies ...          | 16                       | 152,000               | 9,500         |
| Ground-nut ...        | 65                       | 176,000               | 2,705         |
| Gingelly ...          | 30                       | 20,000                | 666           |
| Cotton with seeds ... | 20                       | 2,650,000             | 132,500       |
| Vegetables ...        | ...                      | ...                   | 2,700         |
| Total ...             |                          | 6,566,960             | 211,540       |

\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 22.

384. Further, 562½ acres of land, outside the block are cultivated by the ryots of this block. This area produces, 203,444 lbs. of crops, (food) yielding an income of Rs. 3,360.

385. 761 ploughs (pair of bullocks) grow 6,566,960 lbs. of crops, (food and industrial) yielding an income of Rs. 211,540 in a cultivated area of 19,253 acres of dry lands of the block, and an income of Rs. 3,360 in a cultivated area of 562 acres outside the block.



386. The area under cereals and pulses is 10,008 acres, yielding 3,568,960 lbs. One acre produces 362 lbs. of food crop on an average.

387. Per capita food consumption available is  $(3,772,404 \div 9,131)$  only 413 lbs.

388. Only 549 families consisting of 6,000 members are cultivating 10,560 acres, with the help of 761 ploughs. Per capita food consumption available to agricultural families is 628 lbs. So 78 lbs. of corn are more per capita, for agricultural families.

One plough (a pair of bullocks):—

(1) tills  $26\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land.

(2) grows (a) 4,957 lbs. of food crop.

(b) 3,482 lbs. of cotton (with seeds).

(c) 457 lbs. of other industrial crops

or

One plough grows 4,957 lbs. of food crop and earns Rs. 194 cash from commercial crops.

389. 549 agricultural families, holding 761 ploughs, have to pay the necessary cost, for cultivating 19,815 acres of dry land. The necessary cost of cultivation is calculated below :—

TABLE No. 95.

| Nos. | Particulars  | Amount in Rs. |
|------|--|---------------|
| 1    | For reaping food crops, at the rate of one rupee per acre ...  | 7,400         |
| 2    | .. cutting up ear-heads $\frac{1}{5}$ of the first item ...  | 1,500         |
| 3    | .. picking up pulses $\frac{1}{3}$ of the first item ...   | 2,500         |
| 4    | .. picking up Horse-gram, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per acre.  | 2,000         |
| 5    | .. Weeding the field, at the rate of one rupee per acre ...  | 19,000        |
| 6    | .. Digging up groundnut, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for 25 lbs. for 176,000 ...                                       | 700           |
| 7    | .. Implements at the rate of Rs. 3 per plough for 761 ...  | 2,300         |
| 8    | .. Black-smith and carpenter to prepare ploughs and other agricultural implements, at the average rate of Rs. 4 per plough ... | 3,000         |
| 9    | .. Depreciation of carts, at the rate of Rs. 5 for 400 carts and for repairs, at the rate of Rs. 4 ...                         | 3,600         |
| 10   | .. Chammar Rs. 2 per plough ...  | 1,500         |
| 11   | .. Picking up cotton, at the rate of 3 annas for 25 lbs. for 2,650,000 lbs. ...  | 18,000        |
|      | Total ...  | 61,500        |

Hence, the cost of cultivation, per plough, is Rs.  $(61,500 \div 761)$  81.

390. In a period of 30 years the people of this area, get crops, on account of unfavourable seasons, in the following manner :—

TABLE No. 96.

| For years. | The value of the yield estimated at Rs. 211,540 per year. | Income in Rs. |
|------------|---|---------------|
| 3          | No crop.  | —             |
| 3          | $\frac{1}{2}$ (211,540) ; 105,770                         | 317,310       |
| 3          | $\frac{2}{3}$ (211,540) ; 141,026                         | 423,078       |
| 12         | 211,540 ;   | 2,538,480     |
| 4          | $1\frac{1}{6}$ (211,540) ; 246,796                        | 987,184       |
| 2          | $1\frac{1}{5}$ (211,540) ; 253,848                        | 507,696       |
| 2          | $1\frac{1}{4}$ (211,540) ; 264,425                        | 528,850       |
| 1          | $1\frac{1}{3}$ (211,540) ; 282,053                        | 282,053       |
|            | For 30 years the total income on dry land is              | 5,584,651     |

Hence, the average annual gross income is (5,584,651 ÷ 30) Rs. 186,155, on the total occupied area of 20,348 acres, of dry lands, including Inam lands.

391. For 20,348 acres people have to pay dry land assessment Rs. 26,522 (including cesses) to the Government per year. Hence, the Government of Bombay is taking  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the gross produce on dry lands, in this block.

392. Families, with the help of 32 ploughs, cultivate their own lands to an extent of 978 acres and Guntas, paying an assessment of Rs. 1,087-15-0

to Government. Hence, the taxation per plough to the cultivator, who cultivates his own lands only is  $(1,088 \div 32)$  Rs. 34 without cesses.

393. Families with the help of 729 ploughs cultivate accordingly :—

TABLE No. 97.

| Extent in Acres and Guntas.       | Kind of tenure.                                     |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 12,507- 4<br>4,767-19<br>2,309-12 | Ryotwari.<br>Lavani.<br>Koru (half of the produce). |

394. The 2,309 acres and 12 guntas, which are cultivated under Koru, fetch the gross income of Rs. 13,550 from the crops. The tenants pay half of the gross income, *i.e.*, Rs. 6,775 and also Rs. 1,127-15-0 cash, as part payment of land assessment.

The total amount paid :—

TABLE No. 98.

| Extent.   | Tenure.   | Amount in Rupees. |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 12,507- 4 | Ryotwari. | 11,601 13 6       |
| 4,767-19  | Lavani.   | 29,865 13 0       |
| 2,309-12  | Koru.     | 7,902 15 0        |
|           | Total ... | 49,370 9 6        |

395. Hence, the taxation per plough to the cultivator, who cultivates his own lands and others

lands, under *Koru and Lavani*, is (49,370+729), Rs. 68 nearly, without local cesses.

396. The 7,076 acres 31 guntas, which are cultivated under *Lavani and Koru*, belong to the absentee landlords. They get an income of Rs. 37,768-12-0; and they have to pay assessment Rs. 9,241-1-4, (including local cess) to Government. Hence, the absentee landlord is paying nearly 24½ per cent of his gross income, as land tax to Government.

397. There are in this area 1,840 inhabited houses, with a population of 9,131 rearing 4,298 cattle and 2,146 sheep and goats. There are 399 carts and 105 hand-looms.

There are families holding :—

TABLE No. 99.

| Ploughs. |          | Sheep & Goats.  |          | Cows   |          | Buffaloes. |          |
|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------|----------|------------|----------|
| Number   | Families | Number          | Families | Number | Families | Number     | Families |
| 1        | 385      | 100 to          | 7        | 2      | 65       | 2          | 117      |
| 2        | 136      | 150             |          | 3      | 27       | 3          | 33       |
| 3        | 16       | 50 to           |          | 4      | 21       | 4          | 17       |
| 4        | 8        | 100             | 3        | 5      | 4        | 5          | 3        |
| 5        | 2        | 20 to           |          | 6      | 2        | 6          | 1        |
| 6        | 1        | 50              | 9        | above  | 2        | above      | ...      |
| 8        | 1        | less than<br>20 |          | 4      | 6        | 2          | 6        |

398. Out of the total population of 9,131 only 1,170 are actual agricultural workers and 800 are agricultural labourers.

TABLE No. 100.

| Particulars.                            | Number. | Landed property in acres. | Assessment.            | Debt amount in Rupees. |
|---|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Cultivators :—                      |         |                           |                        |                        |
| (1) without debts ...                   | 100     | 2,785—2                   | 4,054—5—6              | ...                    |
| (2) with debts.                         | 449     | 10,603—1                  | 13,947—3—0             | 213,000                |
| (b) Absentee landholders with debts ... | 46      | Figures not available.    | Figures not available. | 81,000                 |

399. There are only 11 families, who are banking to an extent of Rs. 118,000 and they take 18 per cent interest on an average.

400. There are Pattadars (Kabjadars) paying assessment :—

TABLE No. 101.

| Particulars.                    | Number. | Area in acres and guntas. | Assessment in Rupees. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Less than Rs. 8 ...             | 1,007   | 6,697 14                  | 5,614 10 4            |
| Rs. 8 and less than ,, 15 ...   | 235     | 2,715 7                   | 1,750 6 6             |
| .. 15 and less than ,, 32 ...   | 221     | 3,678 4                   | 4,029 2 1             |
| .. 32 and less than ,, 75 ...   | 142     | 4,383 30                  | 5,713 10 11           |
| .. 75 and less than ,, 150 ...  | 34      | 2,273 36                  | 2,903 14 8            |
| .. 150 and less than ,, 250 ... | 4       | 458 20                    | 719 14 0              |
| .. 250 and less than ,, 500 ... | 3       | 646 15                    | 1,052 8 0             |

401. Average rainfall is 21 inches in this area. The majority of the ryots preserve seed. The villagers are simple and healthy. Jawari is the staple grain. There are 3 Primary schools. The ryots are painstaking and thrifty. The vegetarian Reddy ryots of Belvigi village are extravagant in expenditure. This is why, inspite of rich soil, fairly good crops and a healthy climate, the burden of debt is very heavy. There is 'panchayat' spirit among the villagers. Crop is sold either in local fairs or to grocers visiting the village, for purchasing the produce. There is a ruined Fort built by one Hanumanta Gowda Desai Bahaddoor, who was defeated by Tippu Sultan. The British Government has given Agadi village, as *Sarava Inam*, to the heirs of Hanumanta Gowda Desai Bahaddoor. The present Inamdar of Agadi is very hospitable to foreigners.

### Section 92.

#### Mysore 'Jawari Cotton Dry-Block' in Chitradurg District.

402. The above selected area comprises 16 Villages, viz :—(1) Nilanahalli, (2) Agasarakatte,\* (3) Thimmalapur, (4) Rajanahalli, (5) Halasabal, (6) Haraganhalli, (7) Nagenahalli, (8) Hanagavadi, (9) Belludi, (10) Bannikod, (11) Shemshipura, (12) Machanahalli,\* (13) Amaravati, (14) Sherapura,\*

---

\* Depopulated villages.

(15) Hari Har and (16) Haralapur, belonging to the Taluks of Davanagera and Hari Har of Chitradurg District, in the Province of Mysore.

403. This area is situated on the Northern border of the Mysore State. The River Tunga-Bhadra separates this area from the Presidency of Bombay.

404. The area of this block is 19,209 acres and 39 guntas, according to village accounts, or 30 sq. miles and 10 acres.

Out of 19,209 acres 39 guntas :—

TABLE No. 102.

| Particulars.               | Area in acres and guntas. | Assessment in Rupees. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Occupied area.          | ...                       | ...                   |
| (1) Government ...         | 13,365—34                 | 15,428 11 0           |
| (2) Inam ...               | 3,763—31                  | 5,649 11 0            |
| B. Unoccupied area.        | ...                       | ...                   |
| C. Unassessed area.        | ...                       | ...                   |
| (1) Food-Karab ...         | 498—12                    | ...                   |
| (2) River, Roads, etc. ... | 1,072—10                  | ...                   |
| (3) Village site ...       | 341—14                    | ...                   |
| (4) Pasture lands ...      | 167—18                    | ...                   |
| (5) Other area ...         | 1—0                       | ...                   |
| D. Cesses.                 | At the rate of            | ...                   |
| (1) Local ...              | 0—1—0                     | 1,335 7 4             |
| (2) Education ...          | 0—0—6                     | 668 10 7              |
| (3) Railway ...            | 0—0—6                     | 668 10 7              |
| (4) Irrigation ...         | 0—1—0                     | 16 15 5               |
|                            | per rupee.                |                       |
| Total ...                  | 19,209—39                 | 23,768 1 11           |

\$ Rs. 2,848-3-8 is paid to Government as *Jodi* by the holders of Inam lands.



405. The dry occupied area is 17,130 acres ; and the assessment fixed by the Government is Rs. 23,768 including cesses. Hence, the average rate of dry land tax, per acre is Rs. 1-6-2½ including cesses.

406. There are no pasture lands for all the villages of this block.

407. The following statement exhibits the areas, classed according to the fertility of the soil :—

TABLE No. 103.

| Description of the soil.        |     |     |     | Area.     |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Permanent pasture lands         | ... | ... | ... | 325—6     |
| Wet lands                       | ... | ... | ... | 4—12      |
| Garden lands                    | ... | ... | ... | 186—13    |
| Lands on the banks of the river | ... | ... | ... | 166—29    |
| Swampy soil                     | ... | ... | ... | 26—16     |
| Rocky soil                      | ... | ... | ... | 3,075—18  |
| Black soil—                     |     |     |     |           |
| 2nd class                       | ... | ... | ... | 203—34    |
| 3rd class                       | ... | ... | ... | 4,934—15  |
| 4th class                       | ... | ... | ... | 2,750—33  |
| Red Soil—                       |     |     |     |           |
| 1st class                       | ... | ... | ... | 557—15    |
| 2nd class                       | ... | ... | ... | 3,018—33  |
| Sandy soil                      | ... | ... | ... | 1,879—38  |
| Total                           |     |     |     | ...       |
|                                 |     |     |     | 17,129—25 |

408. The areas of Government and minor Inam lands, cultivated with the chief crops are shown below :—

TABLE No. 104.

| Name of crops.                | Area in acres and guntas. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cholam (Jola) ... ..          | 5,256—39                  |
| Navane (Korra or Rale) ... .. | 1,114— 2                  |
| Ragi ... ..                   | 251— 8                    |
| Other crops ... ..            | 42— 3                     |
| Paddy ... ..                  | 41—38                     |
| Hurali ... ..                 | 1,127—12                  |
| Togari ... ..                 | 673— 2                    |
| Avare ... ..                  | 72—15                     |
| Madake ... ..                 | 78—22                     |
| Hesaru ... ..                 | 103—33                    |
| Alasande ... ..               | 22—17                     |
| Castor seeds ... ..           | 49— 8                     |
| Guruellu ... ..               | 23—18                     |
| Fibres ... ..                 | 11—13                     |
| Small cotton ... ..           | 1,820—19                  |
| Big cotton ... ..             | 1,570—30                  |
| Ground-nut ... ..             | 2,797—15                  |
| Til ... ..                    | 44—15                     |
| Cbillies ... ..               | 88—25                     |
| Tobacco ... ..                | 39— 4                     |
| Garden crops ... ..           | 147—12                    |
| Vegetables ... ..             | 30— 0                     |
| Total ... ..                  | 15,405—30                 |

409. The following table shows the total yield of the crops in lbs. of this block, and the total income in rupees according to the market rate, prevailing now in this area :—

TABLE No. 105.

| Name of Crops.      | Prices per Rupee in lbs. | Total yield in lbs.* | Income in Rupees. |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Jola                | 64                       | 2,177,100            | 34,000            |
| Navane              | 50                       | 338,400              | 6,770             |
| Ragi & other crops  | 60                       | 113,300              | 1,890             |
| Rice                | 30                       | 21,000               | 700               |
| Horse-gram          | 50                       | 194,050              | 3,800             |
| Pulses              | 50                       | 115,250              | 2,300             |
| Oil-seeds           | 40                       | 12,100               | 300               |
| Cotton (with seeds) | 20                       | 1,046,000            | 52,300            |
| Groundnut           | 65                       | 1,573,500            | 24,200            |
| Chillies            | 16                       | 35,600               | 2,220             |
| Til                 | 30                       | 8,800                | 290               |
| Tobacco             | 12                       | 7,800                | 650               |
| Vegetables          | ...                      | ...                  | 3,500             |
|                     | Total ...                | 5,642,900            | 132,920           |

\* *Vide*—Appendix No. 23.

410. The area under cereals and pulses is 8,858 acres yielding 2,971,200 lbs. One acre produces 335 lbs. of food crop, on an average. In extra 508 acres, 170,180 lbs. of food crop is grown.

411. 806 ploughs (pair of bullocks) cultivate (15,406—693 acres cultivated by the ryots living outside the block plus 1,201 acres cultivated outside the block) 15,914 acres on the whole.

## APPENDIX No. 23.

The following statement shows the yield in lbs. per acre, according to the fertility of the soil, and the total yield in lbs. of different crops in the Mysore Jawari-Cotton Dry Block.

| Lands on the River Banks.   | Name of crops.                | Black soil 7,000 acres. |                        |                     | Red Soil 3,500 acres. |                        |                     | Sandy and Swampy Soil 1,842 acres. |                        |                     | Rocky Soil 2,886 acres. |                        |                     | Total yield of each crop in lbs. |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
|   |                               | Area.                   | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. | Area.                 | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. | Area.                              | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total Yield in lbs. | Area.                   | Yield per acre in lbs. | Total yield in lbs. |                                  |
| Garden crops and vegetables grown in 177 acres yielding an income of Rs. 3,500. | Jola ...                      | 3,500                   | 450                    | 1,575,000           | 1,500                 | 350                    | 525,000             | 257                                | 300                    | 77,100              | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 2,177,100                        |
|   | Navane ...                    | 500                     | 350                    | 175,000             | 356                   | 300                    | 106,800             | 100                                | 250                    | 25,000              | 158                     | 200                    | 31,600              | 338,400                          |
|   | Ragi ...                      | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 160                   | 450                    | 72,000              | 91                                 | 350                    | 31,850              | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 103,850                          |
|   | Other food crops ...          | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | ...                   | ...                    | ...                 | ...                                | ...                    | ...                 | 42                      | 225                    | ...                 | 9,450                            |
|   | Rice ...                      | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | ...                   | ...                    | ...                 | 42                                 | 500                    | 21,000              | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 21,000                           |
|   | Hurali ...                    | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 200                   | 225                    | 45,000              | 200                                | 200                    | 40,000              | 727                     | 150                    | 109,050             | 194,050                          |
|   | Pulses ...                    | 300                     | 150                    | 45,000              | 250                   | 125                    | 31,250              | 310                                | 100                    | 31,000              | 100                     | 80                     | 8,000               | 115,250                          |
|   | Oil-seeds... Small cotton ... | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | ...                   | ...                    | ...                 | 23                                 | 200                    | 4,600               | 50                      | 150                    | 7,500               | 12,100                           |
|   | Big cotton...                 | 1,500                   | 300                    | 450,000             | 220                   | 250                    | 55,000              | 100                                | 200                    | 20,000              | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 525,000                          |
|   | Groundnut                     | 1,200                   | 350                    | 420,000             | 270                   | 300                    | 81,000              | 100                                | 200                    | 20,000              | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 521,000                          |
|   | Chillies ...                  | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 372                   | 800                    | 297,600             | 619                                | 600                    | 371,400             | 1,809                   | 500                    | 904,500             | 1,573,500                        |
|   | Till ...                      | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 89                    | 400                    | 35,600              | ...                                | ...                    | ...                 | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 35,600                           |
|   | Tobacco ...                   | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 44                    | 200                    | 8,800               | ...                                | ...                    | ...                 | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 8,800                            |
|   |                               | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 39                    | 200                    | 7,800               | ...                                | ...                    | ...                 | ...                     | ...                    | ...                 | 7,800                            |
|   |                               | 7,000                   | Total.                 | ...                 | 3,500                 | Total.                 | ...                 | 1,842                              | Total.                 | ...                 | 2,886                   | Total.                 | ...                 | 5,642,900                        |

412. Per capita food consumption available is  $(3,141,380 \div 12,395)$  only 254 lbs.

413. Only 599 families consisting of 7,000 members are cultivating 9,376 acres, with the help of 806 ploughs. Per capita food consumption available to agricultural families is only 450 lbs. One hundred lbs. of Koru is short, per capita to agricultural families.

414. One plough (a pair of bullocks) :—

(1) tills  $19\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land.

(2) grows (a) 3,897 lbs. of food crop.

(b) 1,300 lbs. of cotton with seeds.

(c) 1,952 lbs. of groundnut (with shells).

(d) 65 lbs. of other industrial crops.

or

One plough grows 3,897 lbs. of food crop, and earns Rs. 103 cash from commercial crops.

415. Agricultural families numbering 599, holding 806 ploughs, have to pay the necessary cost, for cultivating 15,913 acres of dry land.

The necessary cost of cultivation is calculated below :—

TABLE No. 106.

| Nos. | Particulars for   | Amount in Rs. |
|------|---|---------------|
| 1    | Reaping food crops, at the rate of one rupee per acre ...   | 6,600         |
| 2    | Cutting up ear-heads $\frac{1}{5}$ of the 1st item ...  | 1,300         |
| 3    | Picking up pulses, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 1st item ...  | 2,200         |
| 4    | Picking up horsegram, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per acre ...  | 1,400         |
| 5    | Weeding the field, at the rate of one rupee per acre ...  | 15,000        |
| 6    | Digging up groundnut, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for 25 lbs for 1,573,500 lbs. ...   | 5,500         |
| 7    | Picking up cotton, at the rate of 3 annas for 25 maunds : for 1,046,000 lbs. ...  | 7,800         |
| 8    | Implements, at the rate of Rs. 3 per plough for 806 ploughs ...   | 2,418         |
| 9    | Blacksmith and carpenter to prepare ploughs and other agricultural implements at the average rate of Rs. 4 per plough for 806 ploughs ... | 3,224         |
| 10   | Depreciation of carts, at the rate of Rs. 5 for 539 carts for repairs at the rate of Rs. 4 ...  | 4,851         |
| 11   | For Chammar Rs. 2 per plough for 806 ploughs ...  | 1,612         |
|      | Total ...   | 51,905        |

Hence the cost of cultivation per plough is  $(51,905 \div 806)$  Rs.  $64\frac{1}{2}$  nearly.

416. In a period of 30 years, the people of this area, get crops on account of unfavourable seasons, in the following manner :—

TABLE No. 107.

| For years. | The value of the yield estimated at Rs. 132,920 per year. | Income in Rs. |
|------------|---|---------------|
| 3          | No crop   | ...           |
| 3          | $\frac{1}{3}$ (132,920) 66,460                            | 199,380       |
| 3          | $\frac{2}{3}$ (132,920) 88,614                            | 265,842       |
| 12         | 132,920   | 1,595,040     |
| 4          | 1-1/6 (132,920) 156,073                                   | 624,292       |
| 2          | 1-1/5 (132,920) 159,504                                   | 319,008       |
| 2          | $1\frac{1}{2}$ (132,920) 166,150                          | 332,300       |
| 1          | 1-1/3 (132,920) 177,227                                   | 177,227       |
|            | For 30 years the total income on dry lands                | 3,513,089     |

Hence, the average annual gross income is (3,513,089 ÷ 30) Rs. 107,103 on the total occupied area of 17,130 acres of dry lands including Inam lands.

417. For 17,130 acres, people have to pay dry land assessment of Rs. 23,768 (including cesses) to the Government, per year. Hence, the Government of Mysore is taking  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the gross produce on dry lands in this block.

418. Families with the help of 404 ploughs, cultivate their own lands :—

- (1) 5,480.4 guntas in their own villages.

(2) 1,842-27 guntas in the neighbouring villages.

(3) 958-5 guntas outside the block; and the assessment is paid to Government according to :—

TABLE No. 108.

| Extent in acres.   | Assessment in Rupees. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 5,480-4            | 5,263-14-8            |
| 1,842-27           | 2,273-4-0             |
| 958-5              | 864-4-3               |
| Total ... 8,280-36 | 8,401-6-11            |

Hence, the taxation per plough to the cultivator, who cultivates his own lands only, is (8,401-6-11 ÷ 404), Rs. 20-13-0.

419. Families with the help of 402 ploughs cultivate :—

TABLE No. 109.

| Extent in acres. | Tenure.  |
|------------------|----------|
| 3,582-12         | Ryotwari |
| 906-15           | Lavani   |
| 4,906-33         | Koru     |

420. 4,906-38 acres, which are cultivated under Koru, produce the yield as follows :—

(1) Cholum, 2,907 acres; one acre produces 300 lbs. the total production is 872,100 lbs.; at



the rate of 64 lbs. per rupee, the total cost is (872,100 ÷ 64) Rs. 13,626.

(2) Groundnut 1,000 acres ; one acre produces 600 lbs. ; the total production is 600,000 lbs. ; at the rate of 65 lbs. per rupee, the total cost is (600,000 ÷ 65) Rs. 9,231.

(3) Cotton 1,000 acres ; one acre produces 200 lbs. ; the total production is 200,000 lbs. ; at the rate of 20 lbs. per rupee, the total cost is (200,000 ÷ 20) Rs. 10,000.

421. The total income in Rs. for 4,906 acres is Rs. (13,626 plus 9,231 plus 10,000) 32,857 Half of 32,857 rupees goes to land lord *i. e.*, Rs. 16,428.

The total amount paid :—

TABLE No. 110.

| Extent in acres | Tenure                       | Amount.    |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 3,582—12        | Assessment to Government ... | 4,377 6 7  |
| 906—16          | Lavani ...                   | 2,592 0 0  |
| 4,906—33        | Koru ...                     | 16,428 0 0 |
|                 | Total ...                    | 23,397 0 0 |

Hence, the taxation per plough to the cultivator, who cultivates his own lands and others lands, under Koru and Lavani is (23,397 ÷ 402), Rs. 58.

422. The 5,813 acres and 8 guntas, which are cultivated under Lavani and Koru, belong to the absentee landlords. They get an income of Rs. 19,020, and they have to pay assessment Rs. 6,692 (including cesses) to Government. Hence, the absentee landlord is paying nearly  $35\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of his gross income as land tax to Government.

423. There are, in this area, 946 inhabited houses with a population of 12,395, rearing 4,934 cattle, 1,254 sheep and 806 goats. There are 539 carts.

424. There are families holding :—

TABLE No. 111.

| Ploughs. |           | Sheep.       |           | Goats.      |           | Cows.   |           | Buffaloes. |           |
|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| No.      | Families. | No.          | Families. | No.         | Families. | No.     | Families. | No.        | Families. |
| 1        | 450       | 50 to 100    | 2         | less than 5 | 134       | 2       | 140       | 2          | 196       |
| 2        | 116       | 20 to 50     | 20        | 5 to 10     | 25        | 3       | 33        | 3          | 75        |
| 3        | 21        |              |           | 11 to 15    | 3         | 4       | 15        | 4          | 34        |
| 4        | 7         | less than 20 | 28        | 16 to 20    | 3         | 5       | 8         | 5          | 18        |
| 6        | 2         |              |           | above 20    | 3         | 6       | 3         | 6          | 9         |
| 8        | 3         |              |           |             |           | above 6 | 4         | above 6    | 6         |

425. Out of the total population of 12,395, only 2,116 are the actual agricultural workers, 549 are the agricultural labourers.

426. Number of agricultural families containing, the number of persons as per *Khane Shumari* of 1933 is shown below:—

TABLE No. 112.

| Particulars.        |     | Number of families. |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Less than 5 members | ... | 117                 |
| 5 and 6             | ... | 185                 |
| 7 and 8             | ... | 112                 |
| 9 and 10            | ... | 78                  |
| 11 to 15            | ... | 81                  |
| above 15            | ... | 26                  |

427. There are families:—

TABLE No. 113.

| Particulars.                            | Number. | Landed properties in acres. | Assessment. | Debt amount in Rupees. |
|---|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| (a) Cultivators :                       |         |                             |             |                        |
| (1) With debts                          | 271     | 4,096 31                    | 4,641 13 0  | 215,100                |
| (2) Without debts                       | 361     | 5,814 1                     | 5,763 14 6  | ...                    |
| (b) Absentee land-holders with debts    | 64      | 1,224 32                    | 1,404 9 0   | 77,600                 |
| (c) Khatedars who lose their properties | 47      | 841 26                      | ...         | 116,050                |

428. Number of families with debts, and their amounts are shown below:—

TABLE No. 114.

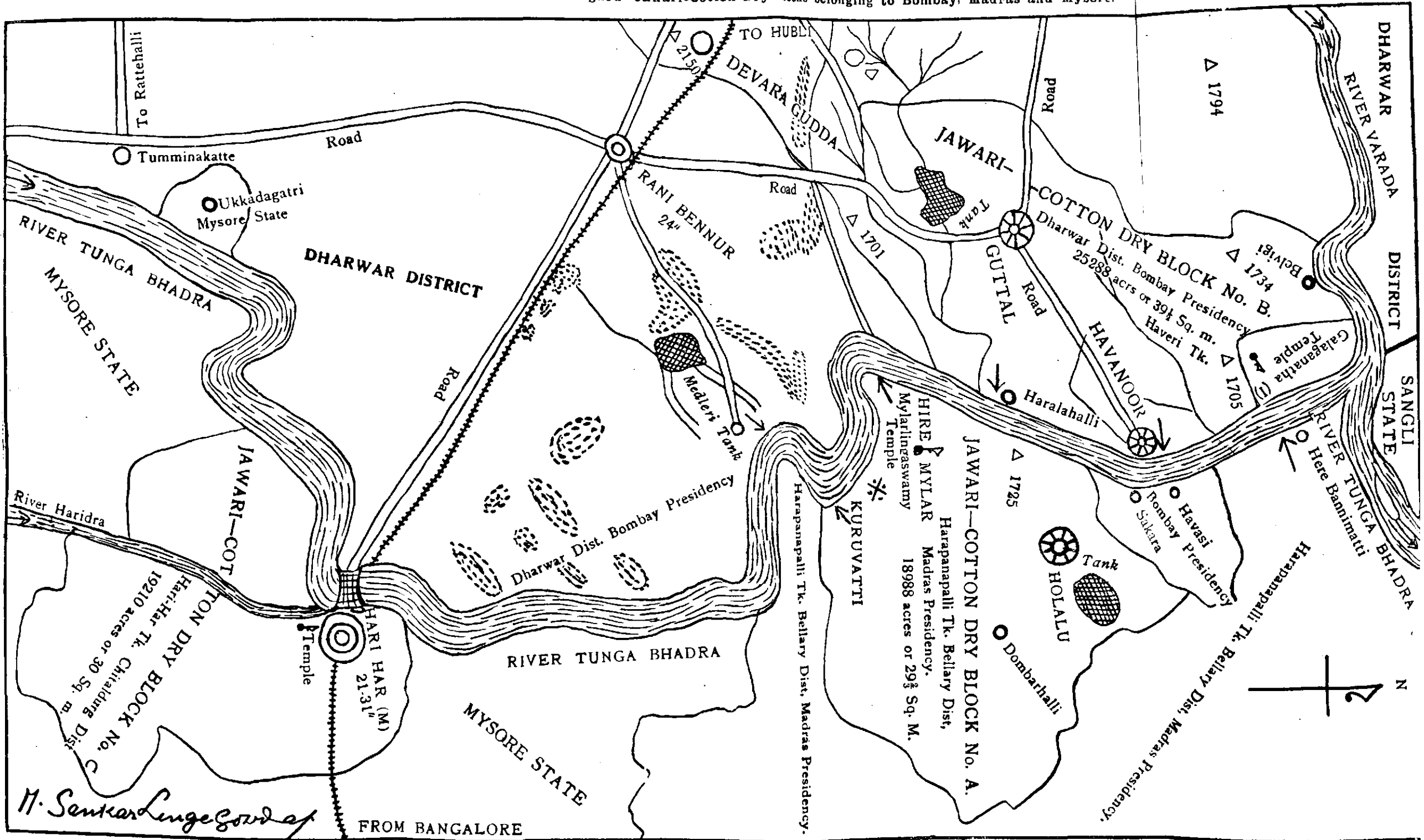
| Amount.                  |     | Number of families. |
|--------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Rs. 200                  | ... | 156                 |
| Above Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 | ... | 54                  |
| " 400 to Rs. 600         | ... | 44                  |
| " 600 to Rs. 800         | ... | 11                  |
| " 800 to Rs. 1,000       | ... | 27                  |
| " 1,000 to Rs. 1,500     | ... | 4                   |
| " 1,500 to Rs. 2,000     | ... | 17                  |
| " 2,000 to Rs. 3,000     | ... | 8                   |
| " 5,000 to Rs. 10,000    | ... | 8                   |
| " 10,000 to Rs. 20,000   | ... | 2                   |
| " 20,000                 | ... | Nil.                |

429. Average rainfall is 21 inches in this area. Generally health is fair. Jawari and Navane are the staple grains. The ryots maintain a low standard of life. They are intelligent but not hard working. The average debt per indebted family is rather heavy. Hari-Har Town merchants go to the villages for purchasing agricultural produce. Generally, they advance loans to the ryots. Milk supply is good. A big cattle fair is held once in a year at Hari-Har, during the time of Sangamesh-wara Festival. The Local Fund Dispensary, at Hari-Har Town, is easily accessible to the poor ryots. There is one fine temple of ancient architecture, consisting of many Pillars of stone, dedicated to "**Harihareshwara**". Hari-Har Town is an important town of pilgrimage, for the followers of the Gods **Yishnu** and **Shiva**.





MAP No. 5.—Showing the three contiguous Jawari-Cotton Dry Blocks belonging to Bombay, Madras and Mysore.



M. Senkar Lunge Gowde

FROM BANGALORE

This Block has been patronized by Dewan Bahadur M. Gopalswamy Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Bellary.





**CHAPTER XI.**  
**COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY**  
**IN MADRAS, BOMBAY AND MYSORE.**

**Section 93.**

**Results of the Enquiry.**

430. In order to find out the taxable capacity of the people, living in the Jawari Cotton block, a detailed economic survey of 3 selected areas has been made. (*Vide*—Chapter X.)

The three selected areas are :—

(1) Harihar Block comprising 16 villages, area 30 sq. miles, Mysore State

(2) Guttal Block comprising 6 villages, area  $39\frac{1}{2}$  sq. miles, Bombay Presidency.

(3) Holalu Block comprising 4 villages, area  $29\frac{2}{3}$  sq. miles, Madras Presidency.

*N.B. Vide*—Map No. 5.

431. The following comparative Statement shows the economic condition of the agricultural families, in respect of income and taxation per plough, incidence of taxation and normal yield per

acre, and the condition of indebtedness and the percentage of revenue charged, on the gross produce by the Government per acre, to determine the ability of the agricultural families, to bear the present rate of land tax :—

TABLE No. 115.

| Particulars.                            | Holalu Block<br>Madras<br>Presidency. | Guttal Block<br>Bombay<br>Presidency. | Harihar<br>Block,<br>Mysore<br>State. |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Per 100 acres :—                    |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) Unoccupied assessed area ...        | 4                                     | ...                                   | ...                                   |
| (b) Free Pasture lands ...              | 16                                    | 9                                     | 1                                     |
| (c) Cattle ...                          | 21                                    | 17                                    | 25                                    |
| (d) Sheep and goats ...                 | 21                                    | 9                                     | 11                                    |
| (2) Density of population per :—        |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) One Square mile ...                 | 218                                   | 230                                   | 413                                   |
| (b) Occupied area of 100 acres ...      | 47                                    | 45                                    | 70                                    |
| (c) Cultivated area of 100 acres ...    | 66                                    | 47                                    | 80                                    |
| (3) Per cultivated area of 100 acres :— |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) Black soil—                         |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| 1st class ...                           | ...                                   | ...                                   | ...                                   |
| 2nd class ...                           | 2½                                    | 22                                    | 1½                                    |
| 3rd class ...                           | 22                                    | 20                                    | 32                                    |
| 4th class ...                           | ...                                   | ...                                   | 17                                    |
| (b) Red soil—                           |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| 1st class ...                           | 26                                    | 7                                     | 4                                     |
| 2nd class ...                           | 23                                    | 18                                    | 20                                    |
| (c) Wet lands under tanks ...           | 1                                     | 2½                                    | ...                                   |
| (d) Inferior soils ...                  | 25½                                   | 30½                                   | 25½                                   |
| (4) Families holding the number of :—   |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) Cows 4 and above ...                | ...                                   | 29                                    | 28                                    |
| (b) Buffaloes 4 and above ...           | ...                                   | 23                                    | 67                                    |

TABLE No. 115—(Continued).

| Particulars.   | Holalu Block<br>Madras<br>Presidency. | Guttal Block<br>Bombay<br>Presidency. | Hari Har<br>Block<br>Mysore<br>State. |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (c) Sheep—   |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (i) 50 to 100 ...  | 11                                    | 3                                     | 2                                     |
| (ii) 100 to 150 ...  | 10                                    | 7                                     | ...                                   |
| (iii) 150 to 200 ...                                       | 4                                     | ...                                   | ...                                   |
| (iv) above 200 ...   | 1                                     | ...                                   | ...                                   |
| (d) Ploughs—   |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (i) three ...  | 30                                    | 16                                    | 21                                    |
| (ii) four ...  | 7                                     | 8                                     | 7                                     |
| (iii) five ...   | ...                                   | 2                                     | ...                                   |
| (iv) six ...   | ...                                   | 1                                     | 2                                     |
| (v) eight ...  | ...                                   | 1                                     | 3                                     |
| (5) Families without debts :—                              |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| Number ...   | 55                                    | 100                                   | 361                                   |
| (a) Average area owned<br>by each family ...               | 33-10                                 | 27-30                                 | 16-4                                  |
| (b) Average assessment<br>paid by each family ...          | Rs. 49-2-0                            | Rs. 40                                | Rs. 16                                |
| (6) Families with debts :—                                 |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| Number ...   | 355                                   | 449                                   | 335                                   |
| (a) Average area owned<br>by each family ...               | 33-15                                 | 23-20                                 | 16-38                                 |
| (b) Average assessment<br>paid by each family ...          | Rs. 22-8-0                            | Rs. 31                                | Rs. 18                                |
| (c) Average debt per each<br>family ...                    | Rs. 697                               | Rs. 474                               | Rs. 874                               |
| (7) Agricultural families, who<br>lose their properties :— |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) Number ...   | 65                                    | 46                                    | 47                                    |
| (b) Average debt per each<br>family ...                    | Rs. 1,815                             | Rs. 1,760                             | Rs. 2,470                             |
| (8) Per cultivated area of<br>100 acres :—                 |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) Number of actual<br>workers ...                        | 9                                     | 6                                     | 7                                     |
| (b) Number of agricultural<br>labourers ...                | 7                                     | 4                                     | 5                                     |
| (9) Number of ploughs ...                                  | 560                                   | 761                                   | 806                                   |
| (10) One plough :—   |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) Tills-acres of dry land                                | 17                                    | 26½                                   | 19½                                   |
| (b) Grows :—   |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (i) Food crop in lbs.                                      | 2,918                                 | 4,957                                 | 3,897                                 |

TABLE No. 115—(Continued).

| Particulars.  | Holalu Block<br>Madras<br>Presidency. | Guttal Block<br>Bombay<br>Presidency. | Hari Har<br>Block<br>Mysore<br>State. |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (ii) Cotton with seeds<br>in lbs. ...   | 1,574                                 | 3,462                                 | 1,300                                 |
| (iii) Groundnut (with<br>shell) in lbs. ...   | 1,100                                 | ...                                   | 1,952                                 |
| (iv) Other industrial<br>crop in lbs. ...   | 225                                   | ...                                   | 65                                    |
| <i>or</i>   |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| One plough grows food crop<br>in lbs. ...   | 2,918                                 | 4,957                                 | 3,897                                 |
| And cash from commercial<br>crops in lbs. ...   | Rs. 111                               | Rs. 194                               | Rs. 103                               |
| (11) One acre of dry land pro-<br>duces food crops in lbs.  | 240                                   | 323                                   | 329                                   |
| (12) Per capita food consump-<br>tion available :—  |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) For the people of the<br>Block, in lbs. ...   | 248                                   | 413                                   | 254                                   |
| (b) For the people of agri-<br>cultural families, in<br>lbs. ...  | 425                                   | 628                                   | 450                                   |
| (13) Cost of cultivation per<br>plough :—   | Rs. 53                                | 81                                    | 64½                                   |
| (14) Taxation per plough :—   |                                       |                                       |                                       |
| (a) To the cultivator, who<br>cultivates his own dry<br>land only ...   | Rs. 32-2-4                            | Rs. 34                                | 20-13-0                               |
| (b) To the cultivator who<br>cultivates his own dry<br>lands and other dry<br>lands under Lavani<br>or Koru ... | Rs. 41-14-4                           | Rs. 68-0-0                            | 58-0-0                                |
| (15) Incidence of Taxation per<br>dry-acre including<br>cesses ...  | Rs. 0-15-10                           | Rs. 1-3-7½                            | 1-6-2½                                |
| (16) Percentage of revenue,<br>charged on the gross<br>produce per acre of dry<br>land ...                      | 17%                                   | 14½%                                  | 22½%                                  |

432. From the above comparative statement, of the Jawari-Cotton Blocks of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Mysore State, one can clearly understand, how the economic condition of the people of one province differs from that of the other ; and as such no detailed explanation of the statement is necessary. These statements also enable the Government and the people, to improve the economic conditions of their place, taking necessary precautions for the the same. By detailed study of the Jawari. Catton Blocks of several States, and comparing them with that of the Mysore State, it is found, that the Mysore State owns only 3rd and 4th rate black soil, unlike the places, where the majority of the black soil forms the first and second classes. Even in this part of the black soil, the major portion will be covered with the growth of *Hariali*, which hinders the abundant yield of the cotton. In spite of this, Mysore cultivates about 85,000 acres of cotton, and in addition to this, more than 3 lakhs of maunds of cotton are imported from outside the State. After all, the cotton, grown in Mysore State is equal to the cotton grown in Guntur District (Madras).

**Section 94.****Facilities to the Royts in Rajpippla and Idar States.**

433. The greater portion of the valley, between Nurbeddah and the Tapati Rivers, is in the Rajpippla territory. The State has an area of 1,517½ sq. miles, of which, nearly 650 sq. miles are covered by forests. The population of the State is 206,085, according to Census of 1931. Rajpippla is essentially an agricultural State. The soil is very fertile on the whole, and produces Cotton, jawari, Bajari, Gingelly and Tobacco. Cotton is the principal crop, and is grown most extensively. In order to improve the cotton cultivation, H. H The Maharaja has introduced a legislation, prohibiting people from sowing inferior varieties and making it obligatory on them to sow the long stapled variety of cotton known as "1027 A. L. F." Every year, the State selects the best seed of this kind, and distributes it to the cultivators. The area under Cotton cultivation, which was somewhere between 60 and 70 thousand acres, before the year 1919, has increased by leaps and bounds, and was for the last 6 or 7 years in the vicinity of 140,000 acres, and has remained at that figure, even in these times of general depression, which has affected cotton more than any other commodity.

434. H. H. The **Maharaja of Idar State** (area 1,659 sq. miles) is setting apart Rs. 40 thousand every year, in the budget, for advancing money, to the agriculturists, free of interest, for the purposes of digging up *Hariali*, growing in the fields of Black soil.

### Section 95.

#### Root out *Hariali* to grow Cotton in Mysore State.

435. It is of utmost importance to make necessary arrangements at first, to get rid of this *Hariali*, in order to facilitate the growth of cotton; and by adopting the principles in practice of the **Rajpippla State**, in growing cotton, the import of three lakhs of cotton, may also be brought to an end.

436. The main defect, in the Jawari-Cotton-Blocks, for not yielding enough cotton is, the abundant growth of *Hariali*. So in order, that the economic upliftment of the people may be brought about, in the Jawari-Cotton-Block, I may suggest, that the example of the **Iddar State**, may be followed namely, to grant loans free of interest to help the cultivators to dig out the *Hariali* and to increase the growth and to recover the loans in easy instalments—say 10 years. If this measure be adopted, I think, there is no doubt, that the

people will improve their economic conditions; and they can easily bear the present rate of land-tax.

### Section 96.

#### Lakkavati Project in Mysore

*(A Dam across the Tunga-Bhadra River ;  
and it might be called as 'Jaya Chama  
Raja Sagar' after the Completion)*

437. "It is learnt that the government of Mysore will float a loan of Rs. 6½ crores, required in connection with the launching of the Lakkavati Project, which irrigates 216,000 acres of land," says Swarajya in Tuesday's Issue, March 17th, 1936. The Government of Mysore have to get the land revenue to an extent of 50 lakhs of rupees, in order to meet the interest and the cost of the maintenance of the Dam and its channels. According to this calculation, the Government have to charge at least Rs. 25 per acre, which is prevalent under Gokak Canal (Bombay Presideney). If the people were to grow paddy, they will not be able to pay the land-revenue; and at the same time the ryots of *Malnad* will have no market for their paddy, which is their important money crop. So both the parties will suffer naturally; and there will be a huge cry in the Legislative Council, for the heavy burden of Land-revenue.



438. Since, the Project irrigates the Cotton soil area, the Government can easily popularise the growing of long stapled variety of cotton. On an average, one irrigated acre yields 250 lbs. of cotton lint, which is generally 5 to 6 times the yield of unirrigated acre. The land owner will be able to bear the land-rent to an extent of Rs. 25 per acre, provided the Government organise the 'Textile Planning'.

#### Section 97.

##### Textile Planning for Mysore.

439. It has been shown in Section No. 94, that the area under cotton crop is 140,000 acres in Rajapipla State, which is 1/20th of the area of the Mysore State. The Mysore State requires cotton cloth worth nearly 3 crores of rupees; and further, Mysore will be able to export cotton in future, if they grow cotton in an area of 300,000 acres (216,000 acres under Lakkavati Project and 84,000 acres, which is at present under dry cultivation). The Government themselves can easily start Ginning Factories and Spinning Mills, like the Madura Mills, (Messrs. Harvey & Co., Madura City, Madras Presidency), which is the biggest Spinning Mill in India. The cotton seeds will be amply available for fodder crop; and the yarn will be available cheaply to the hand-loom weavers;

because, there will be no Customs Duty and the heavy railway freights of long distances. There will be a number of hand-loom weaving factories, which will provide adequate wages for the industrial labourers. If this 'Textile Planning' is introduced, the merchandise in piecegoods will be increased, thereby increasing the Revenue of Income-tax of the State; and in course of time Davanagere Town will be the **Manchester of Mysore**. If the 'Textile Planning' is not introduced the landowners under the Lakkavati Project will not be in a position to pay the equitable water-rate to meet the interest of 6½ crores and the cost of maintenance of the Project, if they grow food crops only.

### Section 98.

#### Future of Mysore State.

440. Mysore State (*Mahi-sur-Rajya* or World re-noun-country) :—

(1) has already become **Switzerland**, where the Hydro-Electric Power is the cheapest motive power in the land;

[N.B.—This has been done during the Dewanship of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer].

(2) is going to become **Java** on account of Sugar-cane Factory, situated in the middle of

the irrigable area under '**Krishnaraja Sagara Project** ; '

(3) is becoming **Sheffield** sooner, on account of Badravati Iron works ;

[*N. B.*—2nd was proposed and 3rd was organised during the Dewanship of Dr. Sir M. Visveswariah] and

(4) will become **Lancashire**, provided 'Textile Planning' is organised under the supervision of Patriotic Textile Experts.

[This has to be done under the guidance of the present Dewan, Sir Mirza M. Ismail.]

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CHAPTER XII  
HAND-LOOM WEAVING.

**Section 99.**

**Production of Cotton in India. \***

441. "From India cotton-growing spread to China and to other parts of the East. India now ranks second amongst the cotton producing countries of the world. Of the total estimated world production, for the year 1932-33 of 25 million bales, the United States of America accounted for about 13 millions, India for some five millions and Egypt for about one million; China, Korea etc., account for two and a half millions, Russia for some two millions and various South American countries for another million bales. Like America, India uses a large proportion of her cotton crop herself; but also has an important export trade."

**Section 100.**

**Best Varieties of Cotton for India.\***

442. "India produces no cotton of staple, equal to Egyptian and Sudan cotton, and very little of the Uganda type and not enough of some

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\* B. C. Burt, Esq. C.I.E., Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India.

others. Progress has been made and is being made ; as examples of valuable staple cottons, the best types of Surat, especially the well known 1027, which is now seen at its best, in Rajpippla State, Madras-Cambodia and the best Punjab-American, may be mentioned."

### Section 101.

#### India's Position in the Textile World.\*

443. " India is, by common consent, the birth place of cotton manufactures. The fabrics, produced by the art of her hand-loom weavers, found their way into most countries of the civilized world. The fame of the **Dacca Muslin**, in particular, was world-wide ; neither human hand, nor machine, has ever produced a finer or more delicate fabric. For centuries, India continued to enjoy a large and widely scattered market for her products, and it was only, when the Industrial age came and the foundations of a large scale industry were laid in Lancashire and other places, that her supremacy came to an end. India occupies to-day, the fifth position in the textile world, with roughly  $9\frac{1}{2}$  million spindles out of 162 millions and 186,000 looms out of 3 millions "

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\* H.P. Mody Esq. Chairman, Mill-Owners' Association, Bombay City.

**Section 102.****Hand-loom weaving will thrive in India.\***

444. "Very few people realise, what an important part hand-loom weaving, the premier cottage industry, plays in the economic welfare of India. Roughly speaking, there are some 2½ million hand-looms and not less than some 2,600,000 people wholly or largely, depend for their livelihood on the industry, which next to agriculture gives occupation to the largest number of people. Over one-third, of the total cloth made in India, is manufactured on hand-looms. This means, that not less than about 30 per cent of India's total consumption of cloth is still provided by the cottage industry of hand weaving. Hand-weavers of the country are thus responsible for the production of Rs. 40 to 50 crores worth fabrics of different types and designs. In these days of mass production on automatic looms, in big organised mills, most people will be inclined to think, that there can be no hope for the future of the hand weaving industry ; and that, it must fast die out in the face of power loom competition. This belief is, however not borne out by facts. Examining the figures of one quinquennium after the other, from 1896 onwards, it will be found

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\* P. B. Advani, Esq, M. I. E., Director of Industries, Bombay.

that there is in almost all the five-year periods, a steady growth in the production of cloth on hand-looms. Hand-woven cloth has increased from 78½ million yards in 1896-97 to 1,476 million yards in 1931. There are several reasons, why this unorganised cottage industry continues to exist and expand, in the face of the severe competition of Indian and foreign mills. The hand weaver has been greatly benefited by the ready supply of all his requirements of yarn of regular counts and twist by the Mills. Formerly he had to spin his own yarn laboriously. The population of the country living in villages, far outnumbered that in towns and cities; and it still prefers the coarse but durable hand-made product. There are various types of cloths, used even by the urban population on religious ceremonies and festivals, according to old customs, which cannot be economically produced on power looms. The hand weaver has the advantage of being able to introduce, very economically into the fabrics he weaves, a variety of intricate and attractive patterns, and to impart to the finished product, an individuality, which the power looms are not able to attain. Beautiful solid bordered *saris* and *dhoties* and artistic cross bordered raiment of numerous patterns and variegated designs, which cannot be produced economically on power looms, are invariably produced on hand

looms. Similarly, *sari* headings are also woven on hand-looms, with so called broken weft, giving a unique design, which it is not possible to produce economically in power mills. The warp of a hand-loom being 20 to 150 yards in length, the weaver can easily introduce new designs and new patterns, in each piece of cloth of that length, at the time of preparing the warp. This is not possible in a large cotton Mill, as the warp of a power loom is not only about eight hundred yards long, but a large number of such warp-beams of only one pattern have necessarily to be prepared, to meet the requirements of the mass production system, with the result, that a mill cannot accept an order for a certain style of cloth unless it is of several thousand yards of one pattern. The hand-loom industry enjoys the natural advantages just mentioned. In addition to these, the "Buy Indian" propaganda of **Swadeshism**, has gone a long way towards helping the industry. It may safely be stated that, as long as the customs and manners of the Indian people in the matter of clothing continue, the hand weaving industry will continue to exist ; and probably it will increase its production still further."



## Section 103.

**Suggestions to improve Handloom Weaving in India.**

4:5. "The hand weaving industry stands in great need of help in various directions such as, (a) training of suitable men, who may organise the hand-loom industry, (b) introduction of improved appliances, (c) assisting the hand-loom weavers to weave cloths, which do not come in direct competition with mills, (d) helping the people concerned, to organise in each of the large hand-loom centres, one or more small factories for sizing the yarn and supplying the same in ball-warps to weavers, and for calendering and finishing cloths produced on hand-loom, (e) helping weavers in each handloom centre to organise themselves for collective purchase of raw materials, (f) helping weavers to find markets for their finished products beyond the restricted areas, to which they now have access, and (g) finance." \*

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\* P. B. Advani, Esq, M. I. E., Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency.



## CHAPTER XIII

## ECONOMIC PUZZLE.

Decide which country is better ?

| Particulars.  | Coimbatore District Madras.             | Guntur District Madras.                 | Sirahatti Taluk Sangli State Bombay. | Gudagere Block Miraj Junior State Bombay. | Guttal Block Dharwar District Bombay. | Holalu Block Bellary District Madras. | Hari-Har Block Chitaldrug District Mysore State. |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Area in sq. miles ...  | 7,086                                   | 5,757                                   | 313½                                 | 15½                                       | 39½                                   | 29 2/3                                | 30   |
| 2. Density of population per sq. mile ...                                   | 345                                     | 354                                     | 143                                  | 318                                       | 230                                   | 218                                   | 413  |
| 3. Average Incidence of land revenue per acre including cesses (in Rs.) ... | 1 7 0                                   | 2 10 0                                  | 1 2 0                                | 4 0 0                                     | 1 2 3                                 | 1 0 0                                 | 1 3 6  |
| 4. Proportion of gross produce taken as land revenue ...                    | 11%                                     | 20%                                     | 17½%                                 | 29%                                       | 14½%                                  | 17%                                   | 22½%   |
| 5. One plough (a pair of bullocks) :—                                       |   |   |                                      |   |                                       |                                       |  |
| (a) Tills (in acres)  | { 7 (dry)<br>2 (under wells)<br>½ (wet) | 16 (dry)<br>½ (under wells)<br>2½ (wet) | 29                                   | 26  | 27½                                   | 17                                    | 19½  |
| (b) Grows food crops (in lbs.)  | 2,707                                   | 6,372                                   | 5,284                                | 6,023                                     | 4,957                                 | 2,918                                 | 3,897  |

| Percentage to total grains :—   |     |       |     |       |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Rice (not paddy) ...  | 13% | 42%   | ... | ...   | ... | ... | ... |
| (2) Wheat ...   | ... | ...   | 10% | 25%   | 2%  | ... | ... |
| (c) Earns cash from industrial crops in Rs. ...   | 71½ | 150   | 128 | 258   | 194 | 111 | 103 |
| 6. Per capita food consumption available to the agricultural families (in lbs.) at the average of 6 members for each plough ... | 451 | 1,062 | 880 | 1,004 | 826 | 486 | 650 |
| 7. Cost of cultivation per plough in Rs. ...  | 67½ | 127   | 81  | 80    | 81  | 53  | 64½ |
| 8. Taxation per plough in Rs. ...   | 16  | 52    | 37  | 105   | 35  | 20  | 26  |

N. B. [There is one K. C. R, who always reviews the books sent to the Editor of Hindu, Madras, and criticises each and every one. But, he does not bring out any literature of his own. He criticises that I have no adequate economic equipment to discuss the subject of 'Taxable capacity of the agriculturists,' which is a highly debatable one. This Economic Puzzle has been specially prepared for him ; let him solve this Puzzle and get the prize ; and let him show his Economic Equipment?—*The Author.*

# Prize to Readers!

## 3 GOLD MEDALS

If the readers of this book were to solve this Economic Puzzle, contained in pages 370 & 371, within four months from the date of the publication of this book, they will be awarded with gold medals by Sir T. Desikachariar, Kt., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Venkata Park, Trichinopoly City (South India).

Three gold medals will be awarded to the successful candidates according to their respective merits:—

1st prize Rs. 80. 2nd Rs. 60. 3rd Rs. 40.

The competitor will have to send his thesis with reasonable arguments citing the authorities, to Sir T. Desikachariar, in neatly typed matter (double space, leaving a margin of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the foolscap size paper) per registered post, before the 31st of July 1936.

**The thesis must contain at least  
five thousand words.**

**M. SANKAR LINGÉ GOWDA,**

*The Author.*

CHAPTER XIV.  
NOTE ON THE RATE OF LAND-TAX  
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Section 104.

United States of America.

446. The area of land and water is (2,973,776 square miles—land, 53,013 sq. miles—water) 3,026,789 sq. miles. The population of the country was 32 millions in the year 1860 and 123 millions in 1930, according to census. The Urban population is 69 millions and the Rural population is 54 millions. Density of population per square mile is 42.

447. There are 6,288,648 farms and they are as follows :—

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Under 10 acres  | .... 358,504   |
| 10 to 19 „      | .... 559,617   |
| 20 to 49 „      | .... 1,440,388 |
| 50 to 99 „      | .... 1,374,965 |
| 100 to 174 „    | .... 1,342,927 |
| 175 to 259 „    | .... 520,593   |
| 260 to 499 „    | .... 451,338   |
| 500 to 999 „    | .... 159,696   |
| 1000 and over „ | .... 80,620    |

448. The total area of all farms is 986,771,000 acres ; the average value of land per acre is 36 Dollars ; and the average value of land per acre including buildings, live-stock and implements is 64 Dollars.

449. The White farmers are 95·8 per cent and 4·2 per cent are the Coloured farmers. 37·7 per cent are the entire farm owners ; 24·9 per cent are also owners hiring additional land ; 6·4 per cent are the managers and 31 per cent are the tenants.

450. Only 359,242,000 acres of land are cropped and harvested in the year 1930.

The cash income from farm production is :—

|                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Food crops          | 1,388,900,000 Dollars.        |
| (2) Commercial crops    | 2,063,900,000 Dollars.        |
| (3) Live-stock products | 4,423,100,000 Dollars.        |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>7,875,900,000 Dollars.</b> |

451. One acre (wet , dry and garden) yielded an income of nearly 22 Dollars, on an average.

452. The total amount spent in irrigation works, by the Government, to the end of June 1931, is 206,041,522 Dollars. The irrigable area under the Government irrigation Projects is

1,993,390 acres; and the area cropped in the year 1931, is 1,520,354 acres yielding an income of 40,554,037 Dollars from all crops. One irrigated acre of land yields an average income of 27 Dollars.

453. In the year 1931, there were 163,461 irrigated acres under cotton; and the value of cotton was 4,915,021 Dollars; *i.e.*, one irrigated acre of cotton yielded a gross income of nearly 30 Dollars. 291,000 irrigated acres were under sugar cane in the year 1931; and the value of sugar cane was 23,332,000 Dollars; *i.e.*, one irrigated acre of sugar cane field yielded a gross income of nearly 80 Dollars.

454. Rural population numbering 54 millions till 360 millions of acres of land, and earn 7,876 millions of Dollars from all crops, including live-stock products. But one man:—

- (1) Tills  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land;
- (2) grows 5,000 lbs. of food crops;
- (3) earns cash—
  - (a) 38 Dollars from commercial crops,
  - (b) 80 „ „ live-stock products.

455. There are live-stocks valuing to an extent of 6,064,052,000 Dollars. Their number is mentioned below:—

|           |      |             |
|-----------|------|-------------|
| Milk-cows | .... | 20,499,000  |
| Horses    | .... | 13,511,000  |
| Mules     | .... | 5,375,000   |
| Asses     | .... | 48,000      |
| Sheep     | .... | 56,975,000  |
| Goats     | ...  | 4,821,000   |
| Swine     | .... | 56,288,000  |
| Chickens  | .... | 378,878,000 |

456. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation per acre and the percentage of revenue charged on the gross produce:—

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) Number of all farms<br>operated by full owners...                            | 2,911,644       |
| (b) Number of farms reporting<br>total taxes and real estate<br>taxes            | ... 2,565,157   |
| (c) Area of the farms in acre ...  | 325,909,000     |
| (d) Value of land and buildings.   | 18,841,822,000  |
| (e) Taxes on all farm reporters<br>(land, buildings and agricultural implements) | ... 281,403,00  |
| (f) Taxes on land and buildings<br>only  | ... 238,940,000 |



- (g) Average tax per acre including :—
- |                             |     |              |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|
| (1) All properties          | ... | Dollars 0·86 |
| Only (2) Land and buildings | ... | Dollars 0·73 |
- (h) Cultivated area of the number of farms mentioned in (a) ... 130,000,000 acres
- (i) Average tax per cultivated acre:—
- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Including all properties. | Dollars 2·10     |
| (2) Land and buildings only   | ... Dollars 1·84 |
- (j) Per capita food consumption available to:—
- |                      |     |            |
|----------------------|-----|------------|
| (1) Total population | ... | 2,150 lbs. |
| (2) Rural population | ... | 5,000 lbs. |
- (k) Per capita agricultural income of rural population only ... 145—Dollars.
- (l) Percentage of taxes charged on the gross produce ...  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent
- (m) Cultivated area per capita of the total population ... 3 acres nearly
- (n) One acre produces food crops ... 1,250 lbs.

457. 42 per cent of the total number of farms are mortgaged. The average area per farm is 156·9 acres; the average value per farm is 9,103 Dollars including all properties—lands, buildings, live-stock and implements; the average value of land per acre is 36 Dollars, and the average amount of mortgage-debt, per farm was 1,715 Dollars in the year 1910, and now (1934) the average amount of mortgage-debt per farm is 3,561 Dollars. Agricultural indebtedness has enormously increased, as the cost of cultivation has increased.

458. The average wage-rate per month was 13·14, 23·08, 57·10 and 27·61 Dollars, in the years 1866, 1910, 1920, and 1933 respectively.

459. The prices of crops are shown below :—

TABLE No. 116.

| Names of crops.                     | YEAR.      |            |           |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|                                     | 1905.      | 1920.      | 1931.     |
| Rice per lb. ...                    | 2½ cents.  | 10½ cents. | 3 cents.  |
| Wheat per bushel<br>of 60 lbs. ...  | ·89 doll.  | 2·10 doll. | ·64 doll. |
| Cane Sugar per lb.                  | 2⅔ cents.  | 12½ cents. | 1¾ cents. |
| Cotton (unmanufactured) per lb. ... | 15½ cents. | 46 cents.  | 10 cents. |

460. The average rainfall of the whole country ranges from 13 to 57 inches.

### Section 105.

#### Great Britain.

*(England, Wales and Scotland)*

461. The total area of Great Britain is 56,801,927 acres (including rivers and lakes but not including Foreshores and Tidal waters) or 88,753 square miles. The population is shown below:—

TABLE No. 117.

| Name of Division.     | Persons.    | According to census. |            |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
|                       |             | Year 1821.           | Year 1931. |
| England and Wales ... | Males ...   | 5,850,000            | 19,139,000 |
|                       | Females ... | 6,115,000            | 20,809,000 |
| Scotland ...          | Males ...   | 983,000              | 2,326,000  |
|                       | Females ... | 1,109,000            | 2,517,000  |
|                       | Total ...   | 14,057,000           | 44,791,000 |

The density of population per square mile is 504.

## 462. There is a number of estates :—

TABLE No. 118.

| Class.  | Number. | Capital value<br>in thousand £. |
|---|---------|---------------------------------|
| Not exceeding £300 gross value ...                    | 31,005  | 6,098                           |
| Exceeding £300 but not exceeding £500 gross value ... | 19,659  | 7,851                           |
| Net :—  |         |                                 |
| £   |         |                                 |
| £100 but not exceeding 500.                           |         |                                 |
| 500           "           1,000 ... }                 | 32,771  | 23,022                          |
| 1,000       "           5,000 ...                     | 31,811  | 80,562                          |
| 5,000       "           10,000 ...                    | 7,066   | 53,319                          |
| 10,000      "           15,000 ...                    | 2,667   | 34,971                          |
| 15,000     "           20,000 ...                     | 1,382   | 24,387                          |
| 20,000     "           25,000 ...                     | 854     | 19,291                          |
| 25,000     "           30,000 ...                     | 580     | 16,123                          |
| 30,000     "           40,000 ...                     | 738     | 25,800                          |
| 40,000     "           50,000 ...                     | 425     | 18,959                          |
| 50,000     "           60,000 ...                     | 263     | 14,578                          |
| 60,000     "           70,000 ... }                   | 309     | 21,455                          |
| 70,000     "           75,000 ... }                   |         | 13,268                          |
| 75,000     "           100,000 ...                    | 136     | 24,786                          |
| 100,000    "           150,000 ...                    | 196     | 15,794                          |
| 150,000   "           200,000 ...                     | 91      | 12,780                          |
| 200,000   "           250,000 ...                     | 56      | 6,620                           |
| 250,000   "           300,000 ...                     | 24      | 9,529                           |
| 300,000   "           400,000 ...                     | 25      | 6,323                           |
| 400,000   "           500,000 ...                     | 12      | 3,276                           |
| 500,000   "           600,000 ...                     | 4       | 10,362                          |
| 600,000   "           800,000 ...                     | 13      | 3,387                           |
| 800,000   "           1,000,000 ...                   | 4       | 7,226                           |
| 1,000,000  "           1,500,000 ...                  | 7       | 2,702                           |
| 1,500,000  "           2,000,000 ...                  | 1       | 4,360                           |
| 2,000,000  "           3,000,000 ...                  | 1       | 620                             |
| Above £ 3,000,000.                                    | nil.    |                                 |

463. There are livestocks and their number is shown below :—

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| (1) Horses on Agricultural Holdings ... | 1,091,162  |
| (2) Cattle ...                          | 7,273,890  |
| (3) Sheep ...                           | 25,580,022 |
| (4) Pigs ...                            | 2,945,211  |

464. The cultivated area is 29,915,520 acres and the areas under different crops are shown below :—

|  | Acres.     |
|--|------------|
| (1) Corn crops ...                                 | 5,304,380  |
| (2) Green crops, such as Potatoes, and Turnips ... | 2,539,445  |
| (3) Other crops (beans and peas) ...               | 458,031    |
| (4) Orchards ...                                   | 245,839    |
| (5) Grasses under rotation ...                     | 3,722,977  |
| (6) Permanent pasture ...                          | 17,281,162 |
| (7) Bare fallow ...                                | 363,686    |

465. The following statement shows the estimated total produce of principal crops :—

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Corn crops ...     | 3,718,000 tons. |
| (b) Mixed corn ...     | 84,000 „        |
| (c) Beans and peas ... | 175,000 „       |
| (d) Green crops ...    | 20,119,000 „    |
| (e) Hops ...           | 169,000 cwts.   |
| (f) Hay ...            | 8,918,000 tons. |

466. The average yield per acre is shown below :—

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| (1) Wheat ...           | 16.2 cwts. |
| (2) Barley and oats ... | 15.0 „     |

|                    |     |            |
|--------------------|-----|------------|
| (3) Mixed corn     | ... | 13.9 cwts. |
| (4) Beans and peas | ... | 15.3 „     |
| (5) Potatoes       | ... | 5.5 tons.  |
| (6) Turnips        | ... | 12.7 „     |
| (7) Mangold        | ... | 16.8 „     |

467. Number of workers in 467,791 Agricultural holdings, of over one acre every day:—

(1) Regular workers:—

Males:—

|                             |     |         |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------|
| (a) Under 21 years          | ... | 137,059 |
| (b) 21 years of age or over | ... | 494,209 |

Females ... 82,469

(2) Casual workers:—

Males:—

|                               |     |        |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------|
| (a) Under 21 years            | ... | 12,195 |
| (b) 21 years of age and above | ... | 67,610 |

Females ... 35,531

Total ... 829,073

468. The average rainfall in Great Britain is shown below:—

TABLE No. 119.

| Months.       | The average of 1881-1915. | In the year 1931<br>N. B. per cent age of the average of the year 1881-1915. |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|
|               | Inches.                   | Per cent.  |
| January ...   | 3·16                      | 103  |
| February ...  | 2·68                      | 118  |
| March ...     | 2·69                      | 48   |
| April ...     | 2·15                      | 149  |
| May ...       | 2·28                      | 148  |
| June ...      | 2·36                      | 171  |
| July ...      | 2·85                      | 141  |
| August ...    | 3·28                      | 114  |
| September ... | 2·61                      | 109  |
| October ...   | 3·72                      | 49   |
| November ...  | 3·63                      | 157  |
| December ...  | 3·89                      | 53   |
| Total ...     | 35·30                     | 113  |

469. The average rate of wages, of ordinary agricultural labourers, is £1. 1s. 4d. per week.

470. The average prices of food-crops per cwt. are shown below:—

TABLE No. 120.

| Name of crops. | 1913<br>£. s. d. | 1920<br>£. s. d. | 1931<br>£. s. d. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Wheat ...      | 0 7 5            | 0 18 10          | 0 5 9            |
| Barley ...     | 0 7 7            | 1 5 0            | 0 7 11           |
| Oats ...       | 0 6 10           | 1 0 5            | 0 6 3            |

471. Per capita Import and Export are £18-13-9 and £8-9-6 respectively; hence, per capita net import is £10-4-3.

472. The following statement shows the value of foodstuffs imported to Great Britain :—

TABLE No. 121.

| Names of foodstuffs. | Quantity in cwts. | Value in £. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Wheat ...            | 119,418,582       | 30,376,090  |
| Barley ...           | 15,423,116        | 4,136,233   |
| Oats ...             | 8,753,194         | 1,923,767   |
| Maize ...            | 53,261,331        | 9,919,098   |
| Rice ...             | 2,339,504         | 1,259,459   |
| Flour ...            | 10,747,088        | 4,035,388   |

473. Hence, per capita value of the foodstuffs imported into the country is £ 1-4s. nearly.

474. The following statement shows the important particulars :—

- (1) Number of agricultural holdings of over one acre ... 467,791
- (2) Average cultivated area of each holding ... 60 acres.
- (3) Number of daily actual agricultural workers, in the population of one thousand ... 19 persons.



- (4) Number of daily actual  
workers in each holding. 2 men.
- (5) Total production of crops :—
- |                 |     |                 |
|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| (a) Corn crops  | ... | 3,977,000 tons. |
| (b) Green crops | ... | 20,119,000 „    |
- (6) One agricultural holding produces :—
- |                 |     |          |
|-----------------|-----|----------|
| (a) Corn crops  | ... | 8½ tons. |
| (b) Green crops | ... | 43 „     |
- (7) Per capita food consumption available :—
- |                 |     |            |
|-----------------|-----|------------|
| (a) Corn crops  | ... | 196 lbs.   |
| (b) Green crops | ... | 1,008 lbs. |
- (8) One acre produces corn  
crops
- |     |            |
|-----|------------|
| ... | 1,500 lbs. |
|-----|------------|
- (9) Cost of labour alone, for  
each holding per year ... £112
- (10) Cost of labour alone per  
acre per year ... £1-16-0.
- (11) Average income per acre of  
corn crops ... £4.4s-0
- (12) Total cultivated area ... 12,634,358 acres.
- (13) Total taxes paid on cultivated area :—
- |                         |     |                   |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| (a) Land-tax            | ... | £650,000.         |
| (b) Land-value duties   | ... | £200,000.         |
| (c) Crown-land receipts | ... | £1,250,000.       |
| Total                   | ... | <u>£2,100,000</u> |
- (14) Incidence of taxation per  
cultivated acre ... £0-3-4.

- (15) Percentage of revenue charged on the gross produce of the area of corn crops ... 4 per cent.
- (16) Per capita net import of the country ... £10.4-3.
- (17) Per capita value of the foodstuffs imported into the country ... £1.4s nearly.
- (18) Per capita taxation ... £14.10-6.

475. The area of Great Britain is three times the area of the Mysore State; and the population is seven times that of Mysore. The cultivated area of Great Britain is 12,270,672 acres; whereas the cultivated area in Mysore State is 6 million acres; *i.e.*, exactly the half of Great Britain. 32 per cent of the total population is the actual agricultural workers of the Mysore State; whereas in Great Britain only 2 per cent of the total population is the actual agricultural workers. Still in Great Britain, the acreage under cultivation is more than that of Mysore State. The cause is due to the agricultural machineries used in agricultural farms.

#### Section 106.

#### New Zealand.

476. The area of New Zealand is 66,390,262 acres or 103,415 sq. miles. The population of the Dominion was 26,707, 256,393, 626,658, 1,218,913 and 1,465,833 in the year 1851, 1871, 1891,

1921 and 1931 respectively. The area of the dominion is as follows : -

|  | Acres.     |
|--|------------|
| (1) Area sold and held on free-hold ...                                | 21,471,730 |
| (2) Area reserved for public purposes ...                              | 15,293,581 |
| (3) Area of Crown-lands leased under all Tenures ...                   | 17,847,871 |
| (4) Area of Crown-land available for future disposal ...               | 1,956,624  |
| (5) Area of Native land ...  | 4,544,664  |
| (6) Land unfit for settlement including rivers, lakes, roads, etc. ... | 5,275,792  |
| Total Acres ...  | 66,390,262 |

477. Out of this total; 42,673,394 acres are occupied lands. The number and sizes of holdings are shown below :—

TABLE No. 122.

| Class<br>Area in acres. | Number. | Area in acres. |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|
| 1 to 10                 | 10,984  | 50,639         |
| 11 to 50                | 14,459  | 363,884        |
| 51 to 100               | 11,743  | 847,592        |
| 101 to 200              | 15,655  | 2,190,991      |
| 201 to 320              | 9,481   | 2,369,432      |
| 321 to 640              | 10,239  | 4,621,760      |
| 641 to 1000             | 4,184   | 3,322,474      |
| 1001 to 5000            | 5,986   | 11,629,704     |
| 5001 to 10000           | 551     | 3,754,123      |
| 10001 to 20000          | 295     | 4,146,106      |
| 20001 to 50000          | 148     | 4,555,186      |
| Over 50000              | 55      | 4,821,503      |
| Total ...               | 83,780  | 42,673,394     |

478. The total number of livestock and their numbers are given below :—(1930).

|                               |     |            |
|-------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Horses                        | ... | 297,195    |
| Asses                         | ... | 218        |
| Dairy Cows                    | ... | 1,441,410  |
| Cattle (including Dairy Cows) | ... | 3,770,223  |
| Sheep (shorn during season)   | ... | 26,999,410 |
| Lambs (tailed during season)  | ... | 14,887,599 |
| Sheep (including lambs)       | ... | 30,841,287 |
| Pigs                          | ... | 487,793    |
| Goats :—                      |     |            |
| (a) Angora                    | ... | 9,514      |
| (b) Others                    | ... | 29,613     |

479. The following statement shows the number of holdings, classified according to purposes for which they are used :—

TABLE NO. 123.

| Class of holding.                        | Number of Holdings. | Area.      |
|--|---------------------|------------|
| Dairy farming ...                        | 38,545              | 3,484,646  |
| Sheep farming ...                        | 14,731              | 29,673,226 |
| Mixed agricultural and sheep farming ... | 5,240               | 1,992,023  |
| Mixed dairying and sheep farming.        | 7,341               | 2,801,162  |
| General mixed farming ...                | 3,988               | 421,431    |
| Fruit growing ...                        | 1,440               | 32,279     |
| Market gardening ...                     | 1,020               | 10,859     |
| Poultry farming ...                      | 269                 | 2,894      |
| Nurseries and seed gardens ...           | 78                  | 1,364      |
| Timber growing ...                       | 95                  | 322,316    |
| Flax growing ...                         | 36                  | 45,976     |
| Idle and unused ...                      | 2,759               | 1,898,715  |
| Others and unspecified ...               | 8,238               | 1,981,503  |
| Total ...                                | 83,780              | 43,668,394 |

480. The following statement shows the number of Farm machineries :—

TABLE No. 124.

| Class.                          | Number in 1933. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Milking plants ...              | 24,350          |
| Cream separators ...            | 54,200          |
| Shearing Machines—Plants ...    | 7,936           |
| —Stands ...                     | 22,562          |
| Wool presses ...                | 9,906           |
| Agricultural tractors ...       | 4,972           |
| Reapers and Binders ...         | 15,484          |
| Threshing Machines ...          | 418             |
| Chaff-cutters ...               | 2,206           |
| Water-wheels or Motors ...      | 923             |
| Electric Motors ...             | 26,756          |
| Steam Engines ...               | 398             |
| Internal-Combustion Engines ... | 21,667          |

481. The 24,350 milking plants, in use in 1933, had a capacity for milking 85,175 cows simultaneously. The total number of cows milked, on holdings employing milking plants, was 1,247,279. Regarding agricultural tractors, Electric-Motors and Internal Combustion engines shown above, the aggregate horse powers returned were 78,024, 38,325, 67,740 respectively.

482. The national wealth of the country is:—

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Public wealth ...  | £340,000,000 |
| Private wealth ... | £625,000,000 |
| Total ...          | £965,000,000 |

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Less public and local body debt domiciled in the dominion ... | £160,000,000         |
| <hr/>   |                      |
| National wealth ...   | £805,000,000 ; hence |
| per capita National wealth is ...                             | £550 nearly          |

483. The land in occupation is classified according to condition and use, as follows :—

| (a) Cultivated area :—             | Acres.           |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| In the year 1932.                  |                  |
| (1) Gram and pulses ...            | 793,160          |
| (2) Gram and root-crops ...        | 700,212          |
| (3) In fallow ...                  | 96,018           |
| (4) Grasses and clovers ...        | 16,919,622       |
| (5) Orchards ...                   | 25,642           |
| (6) Passion-fruit vines ...        | 356              |
| (7) Hop vines ...                  | 355              |
| (8) Nurseries and seed gardens ... | 7,855            |
| (9) Tung Trees ...                 | 2,659            |
| (10) Pleasure gardens ...          | 77,886           |
| (11) In plantations ...            | 409,860          |
| Total ...                          | <hr/> 19,033,625 |
| (b) Unimproved land :—             |                  |
| (1) New Zealand Flax ...           | 64,206           |
| (2) Native grasses ...             | 14,137,375       |
| (3) Fern and Serut ...             | 4,000,229        |

|                                  |             |            |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| (4) Standing Virgin bush         | ...         | 3,419,305  |
| (5) Barren and unproductive land | ...         | 2,018,654  |
|                                  | Total       | 23,639,769 |
|                                  | Grand Total | 42,673,394 |

484. The following table shows the principal crops threshed, and the total and per acre yields :—

TABLE No. 125.

| Name of crops. | Area in Acres. | Total Yield in Bushels. | Yield per acre. |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Wheat          | 302,531        | 11,054,972              | 36·54 Bushels.  |
| Oats           | 116,206        | 5,132,183               | 44·16 "         |
| Barley         | 16,336         | 561,017                 | 34·34 "         |
| Maize          | 8,153          | 389,432                 | 47·77 "         |
| Peas           | 22,370         | 585,418                 | 26·17 "         |
| Linseed        | 333            | 333 Cwt. 2,705          | 8·12 Cwts.      |
| Potatoes       | 24,605         | 129,079 Tons            | 5·25 Tons.      |

485. The total and per acre yields obtained from the various crops cut for chaff, hay, or ensilage are as follows :—

TABLE No. 126.

| Crop.             | Total yield. | Yield per acre. |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Wheat             | 4,533 Tons   | 2·08 Tons       |
| Oats              | 453,503      | 1·75            |
| Barley            | 1,952        | 2·27            |
| Maize             | 5,088        | 8·00            |
| Grass and clovers | 1,229,742    | 2·54            |
| Lucerene          | 106,095      | 2·94            |

486. The land tax, realised in the different years, is shown below:—

TABLE No. 127.

| Year. | Cultivated Area in acres. | Land Tax realised. |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1929  | 1,746,200                 | £ 1,140,324        |
| 1930  | 1,763,390                 | 1,506,911          |
| 1931  | 1,936,783                 | 1,145,617          |
| 1932  | 1,959,137                 | 542,128            |
| 1933  | 2,192,025                 | 498,916            |

487. The average minimum weekly wage rate, of agricultural and pastoral workers:—

TABLE No. 128.

| Particulars.                       | 1914 |    | 1929 |    | 1933 |    |
|------------------------------------|------|----|------|----|------|----|
|                                    | Sh.  | d. | Sh.  | d. | Sh.  | d. |
| General farm hands ...             | 42   | 0  | 69   | 0  | 41   | 3  |
| Threshing Mill hands ...           | 60   | 0  | 109  | 0  | 84   | 0  |
| Ploughmen ...                      | 48   | 4  | 70   | 0  | 45   | 4  |
| Shearers (per 100 sheep shorn) ... | 23   | 0  | 35   | 0  | 22   | 6  |
| Shepherds ...                      | 49   | 2  | 80   | 0  | 49   | 9  |
| Wool pressers ...                  | 30   | 0  | 97   | 6  | 64   | 0  |
| Dairy-farm hands ...               | 44   | 4  | 69   | 0  | 41   | 3  |

488. The prices of the crops are shown below:—

TABLE No. 129.

| CROP.                  | 1930 |    |    | 1933 |    |    |
|------------------------|------|----|----|------|----|----|
|                        | £.   | s. | d. | £    | s. | d. |
| Wheat (cwt.) ...       | 0    | 8  | 10 | 0    | 6  | 5  |
| Oats ( " ) ...         | 0    | 10 | 3  | 0    | 8  | 1  |
| Potatoes (ton.) ...    | 10   | 5  | 0  | 6    | 17 | 6  |
| Butter (cwt.) ...      | 5    | 6  | 8  | 4    | 16 | 8  |
| Wool (lbs.) ...        | 0    | 0  | 9  | 0    | 0  | 7  |
| Flour (2,000 lbs.) ... | 12   | 15 | 10 | 8    | 4  | 3  |



489. The value of the net export of food-stuffs of animal and vegetable origin, is £23,294,647. The values of all the articles exported and imported are £35,153,028 and £24,812,958 respectively; hence, the value of all the articles, net exported, is £10,340,070. Hence, per capita net export is £7.

490. The average rain-fall in this country ranges from 9·52 inches to 111·29 inches.

491. Per capita public debt was £49-13-2 in the year 1883; and the present public debt, per capita is £ 182-5-0. Out of the public debts amounting to £280,113,413, the Government of New Zealand has given £20,255,970 to Settlers as advance and £12,828,440 to workers in the Dominions.

492. The average normal yield of wheat, per acre was 26·28 Bushels in the year 1882; and now it has increased to 36·54 Bushels. There were 13,306,329 sheep in the year 1882; and now they have increased to 27,755,966 (year 1933). The wool exported is 310 million lbs. The estimated yield per cow, measured in terms of butter-fat-production, is 199·64 lbs.

493. Per capita net import was £3-10-5 in the year 1882; and now (1933) the net export per capita is £ 7-3-8.

494. The following statement shows the important particulars :—

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) Total yield of :—  |                         |
| (a) corn crops   | ... 17,723,022 Bushels. |
| (b) potatoes   | ... 129,072 Tons.       |
| (2) Per capita (of the total population) food consumption available.     |                         |
| (a) corn   | ... 720 lbs.            |
| (b) potatoes   | ... 200 lbs.            |
| (3) One acre produces corn crops on an average...                        | 2,280 lbs.              |
| (4) Average income per acre of corn crops                                | ... £ 6-8-0             |
| (5) Incidence of taxation per cultivated area :—                         |                         |
| (a) was in the year 1929   | ... £ 0-13-0            |
| (b) now in the year 1933   | ... £ 0-4-4             |
| (6) Percentage of Revenue charged on the gross produce, in the year 1933 | ... 3½ per cent nearly. |
| (7) Per capita net export of food-stuffs alone                           | ... £16 nearly.         |
| (6) Per capita export of wool alone                                      | ... £6 nearly.          |
| (9) Taxation per capita  | ... £16-17-2.           |

## APPENDIX No. 24.

Showing the value per acre in New Zealand :—

| Area in acres.  | Number of Returns. | Number of Tax-payers. | Total Area. | Unimproved value. |                 |               |        |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
|                 |                    |                       |             | Total             | Per Return in £ | Per Acre in £ |        |
| Under 5         | ...                | 778                   | 486         | 1,421             | 1,029,359       | 1,323         | 724    |
| 5 and under     | 10 ...             | 1,042                 | 689         | 7,135             | 1,008,106       | 967           | 141    |
| 10              | 20 ...             | 1,830                 | 1,225       | 25,433            | 1,955,627       | 1,068         | 76     |
| 20              | 50 ...             | 4,275                 | 2,818       | 144,679           | 5,455,948       | 1,276         | 37     |
| 50              | 100 ...            |                       |             |                   |                 |               |        |
|                 |                    | 6,974                 | 4,013       | 503,978           | 11,487,866      | 1,647         | 22     |
| 100             | 200 ...            | 9,887                 | 5,777       | 1,393,750         | 22,166,141      | 2,241         | 15     |
| 200             | 320 ...            | 6,611                 | 4,071       | 1,661,893         | 18,884,599      | 2,856         | 11     |
| 320             | 640 ...            | 7,804                 | 5,128       | 3,551,880         | 29,762,781      | 3,813         | 8      |
| 640             | 1,000 ...          |                       |             |                   |                 |               |        |
|                 |                    | 3,295                 | 2,177       | 2,626,106         | 16,996,477      | 5,158         | 6      |
| 1,000           | 2,000 ...          | 3,100                 | 2,173       | 4,274,399         | 22,943,980      | 7,401         | 5      |
| 2,000           | 5,000 ...          | 1,560                 | 1,205       | 4,663,066         | 19,374,245      | 12,419        | 4      |
| 5,000           | 10,000 ...         |                       |             |                   |                 |               |        |
|                 |                    | 368                   | 333         | 2,502,798         | 7,961,896       | 21,635        | 3      |
| 10,000          | 30,000 ...         | 187                   | 164         | 2,924,151         | 5,869,764       | 31,389        | 0-14-8 |
| 30,000          | 50,000 ...         | 21                    | 19          | 773,158           | 573,343         | 27,311        | 0-4-1  |
| 50,000          | 1,00,000 ...       | 8                     | 8           | 604,582           | 124,313         | 15,539        | 0-3-2  |
| 1,00,000 & over | ...                | 3                     | 3           | 390,248           | 61,295          | 20,431        | ...    |
| Not stated      | ...                | 189                   | 159         | ...               | 1,239,315       | 6,557         | ...    |
|                 |                    |                       |             |                   |                 |               |        |
|                 | Total ...          | 47,932                | 30,448      | 26,048,677        | 166,895,055     | 163,031       | ...    |

495. The following tables show the important particulars :—

TABLE No. 130.

| Particulars.                 | Country or farming lands. | Town lands or Business Sites. | Partly country and partly Town lands. | Total.      |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of returns,           | 47,932                    | 27,927                        | 1,118                                 | 76,977      |
| Number of Tax-payers ...     | 30,448                    | 20,108                        | 835                                   | 51,391      |
| Area in acres ...            | 26,058,681                | 342,942                       | 466,021                               | 26,897,644  |
| Unimproved value of land ... | £166,895,255              | 67,192,768                    | 4,968,450                             | 239,056,473 |
| Total Mortgages ...          | £116,841,603              | 38,117,545                    | 2,457,145                             | 157,416,293 |
| <i>Exemptions :—</i>         |                           |                               |                                       |             |
| Ordinary ...                 | £ 6,303,969               | 4,949,499                     | 178,684                               | 13,432,152  |
| Mortgage ...                 | £ 62,770,792              | 15,918,767                    | 1,057,681                             | 79,747,240  |
| Hardship ...                 | £ 151,417                 | 111,638                       | 6,237                                 | 269,292     |
| Total exemp-tions ...        | £ 69,226,178              | 22,979,904                    | 1,242,602                             | 93,448,684  |
| Taxable balance ...          | £ 97,669,077              | 44,212,864                    | 3,725,848                             | 145,607,789 |
| Tax assessed ...             | £ 700,804                 | 440,821                       | 37,340                                | 1,178,965   |

TABLE No. 131.

| Amount.              | Number of Returns. | Number of Tax-payers. | Total Unimproved value in £ |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Under £ 500 ...      | 1,172              | 378                   | 294,772                     |
| 500 to 999 ...       | 26,106             | 17,379                | 18,869,506                  |
| 1,000 to 2499 ...    | 27,204             | 17,042                | 42,324,231                  |
| 2,500 to 4999 ...    | 11,821             | 7,414                 | 42,548,770                  |
| 5,000 to 7499 ...    | 4,447              | 3,039                 | 27,059,748                  |
| 7,500 to 9999 ...    | 2,144              | 2,056                 | 18,455,089                  |
| 10,000 to 14999 ...  | 1,904              | 1,904                 | 23,071,659                  |
| 15,000 to 19999 ...  | 813                | 813                   | 13,946,956                  |
| 20,000 to 29999 ...  | 714                | 714                   | 17,244,468                  |
| 30,000 to 39999 ...  | 277                | 277                   | 9,482,113                   |
| 40,000 to 49999 ...  | 139                | 139                   | 6,109,294                   |
| 50,000 to 99999 ...  | 195                | 195                   | 12,936,622                  |
| 100,000 and over ... | 41                 | 41                    | 6,713,245                   |
| <b>Total ...</b>     | <b>76,977</b>      | <b>51,391</b>         | <b>239,056,473</b>          |

## CHAPTER XV.

### HOW TO FIX ASSESSMENT ON LAND ON A RATIONAL AND EQUITABLE BASIS ?

#### Section 107.

##### **Demand to Change Land Revenue Policy.**

496. The people of the rice-growing districts of Madras Presidency are pressing for a higher percentage of reduction in land-revenue (to an extent of 33½ per cent) than the people living in areas, very liable to famine. The Editor of *Hindu*, printed in Madras, is also pressing the Government that the assessment should be based on a '**Rational and Equitable basis**', without discussing the term '*Rational and Equitable basis.*' This is a very complicated problem. In the absence of the real statistics collected by the Political Orators, I have to discuss the above complicated terms on the basis of the statistics collected by the Government alone.

#### Section 108.

##### **Economic divisions of Rice Areas.**

497. The rice-growing districts in the Madras Presidency are:—(1) South Kanara, (2) Chingleput, (3) Tanjore, (4) Godavari West, (5) Godavari East, (6) Malabar, (7) Kistna, and (8) South Arcot, where the percentage of paddy to the total area sown is 60 per cent. But the area under paddy cultivation has to be divided into

three main divisions according to Economic Laws. These 3 divisions are :—

(1)  $26\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total area is rainfed wet lands, situated in the West Coast, where the rainfall is very heavy and damages the crops often and often ;

(2)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total area is irrigated under tanks, which are entirely depending upon the rainfall and situated in areas, liable and very liable to famine ;

(3) 66 per cent of the total area is irrigated under perennial river canals and major tanks, which give an adequate supply of water, for which different water-rates are levied, to meet the interests on the capital invested.

### Section 109.

#### Average Yield, Incidence and Prices.

498. The normal average yield per acre in lbs. of paddy fixed in 1919 by the Government and the incidence under Ryotwari tenure are shown below :—

|                |     |            |   |    |                                       |
|----------------|-----|------------|---|----|---------------------------------------|
| No. 1 Division | ... | 1,450 lbs. | 4 | 5  | } Incidence of Land revenue per acre. |
| No. 2 Division | ... | 1,035 lbs. | 4 | 3  |                                       |
| No. 3 Division | ... | 1,825 lbs. | 7 | 12 |                                       |

499. The average prices are shown below :—

|                            |   |      |
|----------------------------|---|------|
| If the Pre-war level is    | — | 100. |
| War level will be          | — | 111. |
| Post-war level will be     | — | 153. |
| Depression level will be—  |   |      |
| For 1930-33 (4 years)      | — | 97.  |
| For 1934-35 (current year) | — | 78.  |

### Section 110.

#### Regulation of Laws to Assess Land.

500. In order to find out the average prices, whether the prices of the Post-war period is to be included or excluded, has to be decided by the Government; further the other two important items, *viz.*, how much percentage is to be deducted for bad seasons and for the cost of cultivation, and how much percentage is to be fixed on gross produce as land-revenue must also be decided. Unless these items are discussed properly and amicably settled with the Government, I am sure the Political Orators will never gain anything but a cheap popularity among the illiterate Voters, who implicitly believe each and everybody and knock their heads to the songs of Political Parties, *viz.*, Congress, Justice, Nationalist, Liberal, Labour etc., etc.

501. Unless the following items are regulated, I do not think that there will be a 'full, fair and equitable land-rent' as desired by Sir Charles Wood, late Secretary of State for India. The items are:—

- (1) Average seasonal rainfall to find out the distribution, whether it is even or uneven;
- (2) Average normal yield according to crops and soils;
- (3) Average cost of cultivation for the food crops only;

(4) **Average land values ;**

(5) **Average harvest prices of food crops only ; and**

(6) **The percentage of deductions for bad seasons, merchants' profits, and cartage.**

If the above statistics are correct, the so-called complicated Ryotwari Land-Revenue problem can easily be solved.

### **Section 111.**

#### **Comparison is no Good.**

502. In Japan, the land tax was imposed according to the value of land ; and now the **Rental Value** has been taken as the basis to assess land. According to the Rental Value of the land the land-tax per acre of paddy land in Japan is Rs. 19, whereas it is Rs. 6-7 in the rice-growing districts of Madras Presidency. So far as I have studied the system of land-taxation of different countries, every country has got its own defects ; and the agriculturists are paying land-tax heavily in those countries too. Under these circumstances, Political Orators will never gain by comparing our system of land-revenue with the systems of other countries and they can compare only one point '**Proportion of gross produce taken as land-revenue**' safely.





**APPENDIX No. 25.**

Showing the important statistics in the rice-growing Districts of the Madras Presidency  
from 1904 to 1935

| District.        | Average Incidence per acre of wet land.* | Per centage of paddy to total area sown. |   | Normal Average yield per acre in lbs. of paddy fixed in 1919. |              | In annas per imperial maund (82 2/7 lbs.) |                   |                      |             |         |
|------------------|--|--|---|---|--------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------|
|                  |  | Irrigated and Unirrigated.               | Percentage of unirrigated area to total paddy sown. | Irrigated.  | Unirrigated. | Pre-war.<br>1904-14                       | War.<br>1915-1919 | Post-war.<br>1920-29 | Depression. |         |
|                  |  |  |   |   |              |   |                   |                      | 1930-33     | 1934-35 |
| South Kanara ... | 4 9 10                                   | 78                                       | 100   | ...   | 1,500        | 66'8                                      | 83'6              | 108'2                | 73'5        | 58'40   |
| Chingleput ...   | 4 2 9                                    | 74                                       | 20½   | 1,550   | 1,100        | 73  | 85'2              | 111'9                | 64'5        | 53'60   |
| Tanjore ...      | 7 9 2                                    | 73                                       | 7   | 1,750   | 1,100        | 75'3                                      | 91'9              | 126'5                | 82'2        | 59'52   |
| Godavari West.   | 7 7 7                                    | 68                                       | 6   | 2,000   | 1,000        | 69'8                                      | 78'4              | 106'3                | 64'5        | 54'56   |
| Godavari East.   | 8 15 5                                   | 49                                       | 10  | 2,000   | 900          |   |                   | 106'7                | 63'5        | 52'16   |
| Malabar ...      | 4 0 5                                    | 49                                       | 100   | ...   | 1,400        | 75'6                                      | 85'4              | 116                  | 77          | 57'76   |
| Kistna ...       | 7 13 7                                   | 47                                       | 4   | 1,800   | 1,000        | 74  | 79                | 105'6                | 71          | 55'84   |
| South Arcot ...  | 6 12 8                                   | 41                                       | 13½   | 1,850   | 1,100        | 75'1                                      | 79'2              | 113'5                | 71'2        | 60'16   |
| Average ...      | 6 6 11                                   | 59'8                                     | 32½   | 1,825   | 1,137        | 72'8                                      | 80'4              | 111'8                | 70'9        | 56'50   |

\* Calculated from R. S. L. R. Ed. 1935, Pages 26 & 27, cls. 11 & 15.

**APPENDIX No. 26.**  
**SPECIAL STATISTICS ON RICE.**

**No. A.**

**Cost of Production in Yens (Rs. 1-8) for a rice-field  
per Tan (245 acres) in Japan.**

| Particulars<br>N.B.—This cost of production includes<br>the cost of by-products. | Estimated by                                     |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | Imperial<br>Agricultural<br>Society of<br>Japan. | Ministry of<br>Agriculture<br>in Japan. |
| <b>(a) Direct costs :—</b>   |  |   |
| (1) Seeds ...  | '47  | '66                                     |
| (2) Organic fertilizers ...  | 3'62   | } 10'36                                 |
| (3) Chemical fertilizers ...   | 4'77   |   |
| (4) Household labour ...   | 15'67  | } 19'19                                 |
| (5) Hired labour ...   | 2'50   |   |
| (6) Cattle Expenses ...  | 2'12   | 2'16                                    |
| (7) Various materials ...  | 1'43   | 0'40                                    |
| <b>(b) Indirect costs :—</b>   |  |   |
| (1) Agricultural Implements ...  | 1'53   | 1'18                                    |
| (2) Buildings ...  | 1'36   | 1'55                                    |
| (3) Taxes ...  | 7'34*  | 3'13*                                   |
| (4) Interest on land and tenant fee ...  | 18'28  | 19'76                                   |
| (5) Social expenses ...  | ...  | 0'28                                    |
| Total ...  | 59'09  | 58'67                                   |

\* N.B.—As regards Taxes there is a world of difference in figures, between the Government and the Imperial Agricultural Society; but I have believed the statement of Government.—*The Author.*

## No. B.

**Average yield of Rice (paddy) taken from the  
Statistical Year books.**

Published by the League of Nations (Geneva)  
[In Quintals (220 lbs.) per hectare (2.47) acres.]

| Country.                     | 1921/22—<br>1925/26 | 1918—31<br>Rajchman's<br>Economic<br>Report of<br>China (1934.) | 1931—32                              | 1932—33 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Egypt                        | ...                 | 30.1  | 26.4                                 | 27.8    |
| U. S. A.                     | 19.6                | 23.2  | 23.7                                 | 23.5    |
| Ceylon                       | 7.1                 | ...   | 9.7                                  | 9.7*    |
| India                        | 14.9                | 14.9  | 15.2                                 | 14.1    |
| French India                 | 11.7                | ...   | 13.2                                 | 14.3    |
| Japan                        | 33.4                | 34.2  | 31.0§§                               | 33.8    |
| Siam                         | 17.4                | ...   | 15.9                                 | 15.9    |
| Spain                        | 58.7                | ...   | 58.2                                 | 64.1    |
| Italy                        | 42.0                | 46.4  | 45.5                                 | 48.5    |
| Australia                    | ...                 | ...   | 33.8†                                | 32.4§   |
| Hawaii                       | ...                 | ...   | (a) 60.0‡                            | 37.7§   |
| China: Manchuria             | ...                 | 18.9  | 15.9                                 | 15.9§   |
| Average World<br>Production. | Not<br>estimated.   | Not<br>estimated.   | 15.2<br>For<br>1930-31<br>it is 16.0 | 15.2    |

\* For 1929-30; but it is stated in the edition of 1931-32 as 9.1 and there is difference of .6. † 1930-31; ‡ 1928-29; § 1931-32; || 31.0 for 1930-31.

§§ It is stated as 37.6 for the year 1930-31.

(a) Estimated.

## No. C.

## Production of Paddy in China.

The Ministry of Industry\* compiled the following statistics relating to the cultivated area and out-put of paddy, in 1932.

| Province.        | Area<br>(1,000 mow). | Out-put<br>(1,000 picules). |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kiangsu ...      | 31,641               | 86,885.36                   |
| Anhwei ...       | 23,221               | 65,175.72                   |
| Honan ...        | 4,029                | 7,351.63                    |
| Hupeh ...        | 24,452               | 82,349.97                   |
| Szechwan ...     | 45,847               | 145,375.82                  |
| Yunnan ...       | 13,652               | 37,717.87                   |
| Kweichow ...     | 11,924               | 46,457.00                   |
| Hunan ...        | 20,490               | 107,777.15                  |
| Kingsi ...       | 22,190               | 93,560.13                   |
| Chekiang ...     | 27,982               | 84,411.93                   |
| Fukien ...       | 16,769               | 50,631.99                   |
| Kwangtung ...    | 52,371               | 148,844.63                  |
| Shantung ...     | 196                  | 521.63                      |
| Hopei ...        | 601                  | 913.03                      |
| Shansi ...       | 299                  | 731.09                      |
| Shensi ...       | 11,913               | 7,215.39                    |
| Kansu ...        | 449                  | 1,205.03                    |
| Sinkiang ...     | 1,676                | 3,687.17                    |
| Ninghsia ...     | 348                  | 1,090.02                    |
| Jehol ...        | 136                  | 283.23                      |
| Chahar ...       | 158                  | 250.83                      |
| Liaoning ...     | 2,156                | 5,529.25                    |
| Kirin ...        | 1,945                | 4,768.69                    |
| Heilungkiang ... | 116                  | 423.22                      |
| <b>Total ...</b> | <b>320,561</b>       | <b>982,157.78</b>           |

\* Chinese Economic Bulletin, 14th October 1933.

N.B.—5 Mows=one acre ; one Picule=133.33 lbs.

(MODEL FORM)

# ECONOMIC CENSUS

For the year.....

Village (mention hamlet if there is any).

.....

.....

Mention Revenue Circle, if it is a Government village; or mention Zamindari or Inam or Jahagir.....

.....

.....

.....TaluK

.....Sub-division

.....District

.....Presidency or Province

or State.

House No..... { Census or Panchayat Board or Municipality.

.....Street

.....Ward

Full Name of the Head of the Family.

.....

.....

**I—Previous History of the Family.**

*N.B.* [State the general facts.]

## II—Personal History of the Family.

Full Name of the Head of the Family.....

.....Age.....

Father's  
or Name .....  
Husband's .....

[N.B.—If the father or husband is alive, how did he or she become the head  
of the family?.....

.....

.....

.....

.....]

Religion.....Caste.....

Sub-division of the caste.....

.....

Inner sub-division of the caste (if any).....

.....

Is he or she

|                       | State<br>Yes or No. | Is he going to abstain<br>from |            |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
|                       |                     | Eating ?                       | Drinking ? |
| Vegetarian ?          | ...                 |                                |            |
| Non-Vegetarian ?      | ...                 |                                |            |
| (a) Mutton            | ...                 |                                |            |
| (b) Fish              | ...                 |                                |            |
| (c) Beef              | ...                 |                                |            |
| (d) Pig               | ...                 |                                |            |
| Addicted to Alcohol ? | ...                 |                                |            |

Is the family property divided or undivided?.....

If it is undivided, how many partners are there?.....

What are the proportions of partnership?.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....  
*Signature of the Head of the family.*

(Regarding dependents, workers, unemployed,

| Particulars.   | Male    |      |                                 |             |
|--|---------|------|---------------------------------|-------------|
|  | Number. | Age. | Married or Bachelor or Widower. | Illiteracy. |
| <b>A. Dependents :—</b>                                  |         |      |                                 |             |
| (1) Children under five ...                              |         |      |                                 |             |
| (2) School-going Children ...                            |         |      |                                 |             |
| (3) Insane ...   |         |      |                                 |             |
| (4) Deaf and dumb ...                                    |         |      |                                 |             |
| (5) Disabled ...   |         |      |                                 |             |
| (6) Old (above 55 years) ...                             |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>B. Unemployed and fit for :—</b>                      |         |      |                                 |             |
| (1) Hard Manual labour :— ...                            |         |      |                                 |             |
| (a) Industrial ...                                       |         |      |                                 |             |
| (b) Agricultural ...                                     |         |      |                                 |             |
| (2) Mechanic ...   |         |      |                                 |             |
| (3) Liberal arts and professions.                        |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>C. Used for the domestic service of the family :—</b> |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>D. Actual Earners from :—</b>                         |         |      |                                 |             |
| (a) Full time agriculture :—                             |         |      |                                 |             |
| (1) Cultivation only ...                                 |         |      |                                 |             |
| (2) Cattle breeding only ...                             |         |      |                                 |             |
| (3) Sheep and Goat rearing only...                       |         |      |                                 |             |





## III—Members

(Regarding dependents, workers, unemployed,

| Particulars.   | Male    |      |                                 |             |
|--|---------|------|---------------------------------|-------------|
|  | Number. | Age. | Married or Bachelor or Widower. | Illiteracy. |
| (b) Full time fishing and hunting ...                    |         |      |                                 |             |
| (c) Others ...   |         |      |                                 |             |
| (d) Full time cottage Industry—                          |         |      |                                 |             |
| (1) Weaving ...  |         |      |                                 |             |
| (2) Carpentry ...  |         |      |                                 |             |
| (3) Smithy ...   |         |      |                                 |             |
| (4) Brick-layers ...                                     |         |      |                                 |             |
| (5) Stone-masonry ...                                    |         |      |                                 |             |
| (6) Others ...   |         |      |                                 |             |
| (e) Half-time agriculture and industry ...               |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>E. Commerce and trade</b> ...                         |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>F. Government appointment</b> ...                     |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>G. Liberal Professions and Arts</b> ...               |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>H. Family members serving outside as servants</b> ... |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>I. Outside servants kept for the family.</b>          |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>J. Religious preacher</b> ...                         |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>K. Unproductive professions</b> ...                   |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>L. Beggars</b> ...                                    |         |      |                                 |             |
| <b>Total</b> ...   |         |      |                                 |             |

.....  
*Signature of the Head of the family.*



## IV (A)—Value of Landed

| Class of lands.                      | Acres under       |          |        |         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|---------|
|                                      | Ryotwari.         |          | Value. | Inam.*  |
|                                      | Extent,           | Revenue. |        | Extent. |
| <b>Rainfed:—</b>                     |                   |          |        |         |
| (a) Dry                              | { (1) Black Soil  | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { (2) Red ..      | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { (3) Alluvial .. | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { (4) Sand ..     | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { (5) Gravelly .. | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { (7) Inferior .. | ...      |        |         |
| (b) Wet.                             | { I Class         | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { II Class        | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { III Class       | ...      |        |         |
| <b>Irrigated under:—</b>             |                   |          |        |         |
| (a) Wells supply of water.           | { Sufficient      | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { Insufficient    | ...      |        |         |
| (b) Tanks.                           | { I Class         | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { II Class        | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { III Class       | ...      |        |         |
| (c) Spring Channels supply of water. | { Sufficient      | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { Insufficient    | ...      |        |         |
| (d) Seasonal river channels.         | { Sufficient      | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { Insufficient    | ...      |        |         |
| (e) Perennial river channels.        | { I Class         | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { II Class        | ...      |        |         |
|                                      | { III Class       | ...      |        |         |

\* If the lands are saleable, the valuation must be made and state whether Service or rent free; If it is service Inam put star (\*) mark to it.



## IV (A) — Value of Landed

| Class of lands.             | Acres under |          |        |         |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|---------|
|                             | Ryotwari.   |          | Value. | Inam.*  |
|                             | Extent.     | Revenue. |        | Extent. |
| <b>Garden :—</b>            |             |          |        |         |
| (1) Cocoanut (dry) ...      |             |          |        |         |
| (2) Cocoanut (wet) ...      |             |          |        |         |
| (3) Arecanut ...            |             |          |        |         |
| (4) Plantain ...            |             |          |        |         |
| (5) Mixed ...               |             |          |        |         |
| (6) Orchard ...             |             |          |        |         |
| (7) Vegetable ...           |             |          |        |         |
| (8) Mango ...               |             |          |        |         |
| (9) Other fruits ...        |             |          |        |         |
| <b>Plantation :—</b>        |             |          |        |         |
| (1) Tea ...                 |             |          |        |         |
| (2) Coffee ...              |             |          |        |         |
| (3) Cardamum ...            |             |          |        |         |
| (4) Fire-wood ...           |             |          |        |         |
| (5) Timber ...              |             |          |        |         |
| (6) Lac ...                 |             |          |        |         |
| <b>Groves :—</b>            |             |          |        |         |
| (1) For Oil ...             |             |          |        |         |
| (2) For Shady ...           |             |          |        |         |
| <b>Pasture lands :—</b> ... |             |          |        |         |
| <b>Waste lands :—</b> ...   |             |          |        |         |
| <b>Total</b> ...            |             |          |        |         |

\* See foot-note in page 412.



## IV (B)—Value of

| Kind of houses.           | Number. |  |                |                |                         | Area<br>Length. |
|---------------------------|---------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|                           | Own.    | Mortgaged<br>with<br>possession from<br>others.* | For<br>living. | For<br>cattle. | How<br>many<br>Storeys? |                 |
| Hut ...                   |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Mud ...                   |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Country Stone ...         |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Country tiles ...         |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Mangalore tiles ...       |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Cement ...                |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Polished Stone ...        |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Shop ...                  |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Factory ...               |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Building vacant sites ... |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Charitable rest house     |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Others ...                |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |
| Total ...                 |         |  |                |                |                         |                 |

\* Houses mortgaged with possession to others should not be entered

This family has got.....house or houses and  
and lands worth.....Rs.

(1) *Headman of the Village.*



**House Properties.**

| Area of House and Garden<br>in sq. yds. |          |                                     |                      | Condition of the<br>house.       |                           | Value in<br>Rs. |
|---|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| of house in                             |          | Area of<br>Com-<br>pound<br>garden. | Total<br>in sq. yds. | How many<br>years can<br>stand ? | Is it well<br>ventilated? |                 |
| Breadth                                 | Sq. yds. |                                     |                      |                                  |                           |                 |
|   |          |                                     |                      |                                  |                           |                 |
|   |          |                                     |                      |                                  |                           |                 |

to avoid double entry.

its or their value according to the present market rate is.....rupees,

(excluding the lands and houses mortgaged with possession to others).

(2) *Village Accountant,*

#### IV (C)—Value of Ornaments.

| Particulars.                      | Number. | Weight in tolas. | Value in Rs. | How many years can stand? | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Ornaments made up of:—            |         |                  |              |                           |          |
| (1) <u>Diamonds</u> (pure)        | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |
| (2) Other Rubies                  | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |
| (3) Imitation Diamonds and Rubies | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |
| (4) Pure Pearls                   | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |
| (5) Imitation Pearls              | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |
| (6) Pure Gold                     | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |
| (7) Pure Silver                   | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |
| (8) Imitation Gold and Silver     | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |
| Total                             | ...     |                  |              |                           |          |

Mr. or Mrs..... has got ornaments worth.....rupees.

.....  
*Witness of a respectable Voter.*

.....  
*Recognised Goldsmith or Shroff.*

#### IV (D)—Value of Cash.

| Investments :—   | Face value<br>in Rs. | When did you<br>invest ? | Present<br>Market value. | Are they<br>sound ? |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. In Government of India Securities ...                                 |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| 2. In Securities of Other Governments in India<br>(including States) ... |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| 3. In Post Office Cash Certificates ...                                  |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| 4. In Shares of Cotton and Jute Mills                                    |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (1) In India ...   |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (2) In Burma ...   |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (3) In Abroad ...  |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| 5. In Shares of Tea and Coffee Estates                                   |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (1) In India ...   |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (2) In Burma ...   |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (3) In Abroad ...  |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| 6. In Shares of Other factories  |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (1) In India ...   |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (2) In Burma ...   |                      |                          |                          |                     |
| (3) In Abroad ...  |                      |                          |                          |                     |

**IV (D)—Value of Cash—(Continued).**

| Particulars.  | Face value<br>in Rs. | When did you<br>invest? | Present<br>Market value. | Are they<br>sound? |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 7. In Shares of Co-operative Banks or Societies ...                                     |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| 8. In Shares of English Banks ...   |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| 9. In Shares of the Indian Reserve Bank ...   |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| 10. In Shares of Imperial Bank ...  |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| 11. In Shares of Indian Banks ...   |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| 12. In Shares of Commercial Trading Enterprises ...                                     |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| 13. In Debentures, Security offered by the Municipalities, Railways and Port Trusts ... |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| 14. In Debentures, Security offered by Private  |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| (a) Foreign Companies ...   |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| (b) Indian Companies ...  |                      |                         |                          |                    |
| (c) Others ...  |                      |                         |                          |                    |

**IV (D)—Value of Cash—Continued).**

| Particulars.   | Face Value of the properties. | Amount paid. | Rate of interest. | Are they sound ? |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 17. Mortgage :—  |                               |              |                   |                  |
| (a) On Shares or Debentures or Government Securities ... |                               |              |                   |                  |
| (b) On Ornaments ...                                     |                               |              |                   |                  |

| Particulars.             | Number. | Amount. | Rate of Interest. | Are they sound ? and Remarks. |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 18. Without Security :—  |         |         |                   |                               |
| (a) On Simple bonds ...  |         |         |                   |                               |
| (b) On Pronotes ...      |         |         |                   |                               |
| (c) Hand loans ...       |         |         |                   |                               |
| (d) Unsound security ... |         |         |                   |                               |

I have given clearly my accounts to the best of my knowledge.

*Witnesses of the major members of the families either females or males :—*

1. ....

2. ....

## IV (E — Value of other Depreciable Properties.

| Particulars.                         | Number.                             | Weight<br>in lbs. | Value in Rs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (1) Brass vessels                    | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (2) Copper vessels                   | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (3) Mud vessels                      | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (4) Porcelain vessels                | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (5) Glass vessels                    | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (6) Aluminium vessels                | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (7) German Silver vessels            | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (8) Pure Silver vessels              | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (9) Iron vessels                     | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (10) Other metals                    | ..                                  |                   |              |
| (11) Pure silk cloths                | { (a) Indian ...<br>(b) Foreign ... |                   |              |
| (12) Imitation silk cloths           | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (13) Cotton (a) Indian               | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (b) Foreign                          | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (14) Woollen (a) Indian              | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (b) Foreign                          | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (15) Gunny Bags                      | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (16) Carpets                         | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (17) Teak, rose and costly wood.     | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (18) Of country wood                 | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (19) Of English wood                 | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (20) Of Iron (Country make)          | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (21) Of Iron (English make)          | ... {                               |                   |              |
| (22) Toys of Indian make             | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (23) Toys of British make            | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (24) Toys of Foreign make            | ...                                 |                   |              |
| (25) Watches, Timepieces, Clocks...  |                                     |                   |              |
| (26) Other foreign luxurious things. |                                     |                   |              |
|                                      |                                     | Total ...         |              |

## IV (F)—Value of Live-Stock.

| Kind of animals.  | Number. | Value in Rs. |
|---|---------|--------------|
| (1) Breeding bulls <i>i.e.</i> , entire males over 3 years kept or used for breeding purposes ... |         |              |
| (2) Working bullocks (uncasterated males over three years kept for work only ...                  |         |              |
| (3) Bulls and bullocks over three years not in use.   |         |              |
| (4) Breeding cows over three years kept for milk production ...                                   |         |              |
| (5) Cows over three years used for work ...   |         |              |
| (6) Cows over three years not in use ...  |         |              |
| (7) Breeding buffalo-bulls over three years ...   |         |              |
| (8) Working buffalo bullocks over three years...  |         |              |
| (9) Buffalo-bulls and bullocks over three years not in use ...                                    |         |              |
| (10) Breeding female buffaloes over three years kept for milk production ...                      |         |              |
| (11) Female buffaloes over three years used for work ...  |         |              |
| (12) Female buffaloes over three years not in use.  |         |              |
| (13) Young stock :—   |         |              |
| (a) Bulls under one year ...  |         |              |
| (b) Bulls one to 3 years ...  |         |              |
| (c) Cows under one year ...   |         |              |
| (d) Cows one to 3 years ...   |         |              |
| (e) Female buffaloes under one year ...   |         |              |
| (f) Female buffaloes one to 3 years ...   |         |              |

## IV (F)—Value of Live Stock—(Continued).

| Kind of animals.                  | Number.   | Value in Rs. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| (g) Male buffaloes under one year | ...       |              |
| (h) Male buffaloes one to 3 years | ...       |              |
| (14) Pigs                         | ...       |              |
| (15) Fowls                        | ...       |              |
| (16) Sheep                        | ...       |              |
| (17) Goats                        | ...       |              |
| (18) Horses                       | ...       |              |
| (19) Asses                        | ...       |              |
| (20) Elephants                    | ...       |              |
| (21) Camels                       | ...       |              |
|                                   | Total ... |              |

## IV (G)—Value of Agricultural Implements.

| Particulars.                      | Number.   | Value in Rs. | How many years can they be used? |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Country ploughs, etc.         | ...       |              |                                  |
| (2) Improved (Iron) ploughs, etc. |           |              |                                  |
| (3) Carts                         | ...       |              |                                  |
| (4) Agricultural machineries      | ...       |              |                                  |
| (5) Country Sugar Mill            | ...       |              |                                  |
| (6) Sugar mill with engine        | ...       |              |                                  |
| (7) Water pump with engine        | ...       |              |                                  |
| (8) Pick axe, etc                 | ...       |              |                                  |
| (9) Others                        | ...       |              |                                  |
|                                   | Total ... |              |                                  |



# DEBTS.

## V (A)—Amount borrowed.

| From  | Description of the properties and their value to be stated. | Rate of interest | Amount borrowed in Rs. | Accumulated interest |
|---|---|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) With immovable security—<br>(a) Government ...<br>(b) Co-operative Societies or Banks ...<br>(c) Joint-Stock Banks—<br>(i) Indian ...<br>(ii) English ...<br>(iii) Foreign ...<br>(d) Money lenders ...<br>(e) Others ... |   |                  |                        |                      |
| (2) Without security—<br>(a) Co-operative Societies or Banks ...<br>(b) Joint-Stock Banks—<br>(i) Indian ...<br>(ii) English ...<br>(iii) Foreign ...<br>(d) Money-lenders ...<br>(e) Others ...                              | N. B. State—joint or personal or both in each case.         |                  |                        |                      |

V (B) — Purpose of Borrowing.

| Reasons   | Principal Amount<br>in Rs. | Accumulated<br>interest. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| (1) Payment of prior debts ...                            |                            |                          |        |          |
| (2) Payment of Land-revenue ...                           |                            |                          |        |          |
| (3) Agricultural expenses ...                             |                            |                          |        |          |
| (4) Improvement on lands ...                              |                            |                          |        |          |
| (5) To buy live-stock ...                                 |                            |                          |        |          |
| (6) To buy agricultural implements<br>and machineries ... |                            |                          |        |          |
| (7) To buy lands ...                                      |                            |                          |        |          |
| (8) To build houses ...                                   |                            |                          |        |          |
| (9) To educate children ...                               |                            |                          |        |          |
| (10) To buy clothes ...                                   |                            |                          |        |          |
| (11) Marriage ...   |                            |                          |        |          |
| (12) Ceremonies ...                                       |                            |                          |        |          |
| (13) Litigation ...                                       |                            |                          |        |          |
| (14) Gambling ...   |                            |                          |        |          |

**V (B)—Purpose of Borrowing—(Continued).**

| Reasons  | Principal Amount<br>in Rs. | Accumulated<br>interest. | Total. | Remarks. |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| (15) Other vices ...   |                            |                          |        |          |
| (16) To buy motor cars, cycles, etc. ...   |                            |                          |        |          |
| (17) To buy fancy things ...   |                            |                          |        |          |
| (18) For standing as security for<br>others ...  |                            |                          |        |          |
| (19) For losses in commercial enter-<br>prises ...   |                            |                          |        |          |
| (20) To buy staple food ...  |                            |                          |        |          |
| (21) Agricultural expenses for the loss<br>of crops on account of famine<br>or locusts ... |                            |                          |        |          |
| (22) Fines levied by the Government ...  |                            |                          |        |          |
| Total ...  |                            |                          |        |          |

I have got debts to an extent of.....rupees and I have borrowed for the purposes mentioned above.

Witnesses of the major family members.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

.....  
*Head of the Family.*

.....  
*Village Accountant or Headman.*

## VI—Annual Income for the Family (A) From Land

| Name of crops.            | Area of lands in acres. |         |        | Yield.       |                |                     | How much he has to pay to Landlords in Rs. or in kind. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
|                           | Owned by him.           | Leased. | Total. | Corn in lbs. | Straw in tons. | Gross income in Rs. |  |
| (a) Name of Food crops :— |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (1) Paddy ...             |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (2) Wheat ...             |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (3) Cholam ...            |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (4) Combu (Bajara) ...    |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (5) Ragi ...              |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (6) Korra ...             |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (7) Varagu ...            |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (8) Samai ...             |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (9) Maize ...             |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (10) ...                  |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (11) ...                  |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (12) ...                  |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (13) Others ...           |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |

## VI—Annual Income for the Family (A) From Land—(Continued).

| Name of crops.                      | Area of lands in acres. |         |        | Yield.       |                |                     | How much he has to pay to Landlords in Rs. or in kind. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
|                                     | Owned by hfm.           | Leased. | Total. | Corn in lbs. | Straw in tons. | Gross income in Rs. |  |
| <b>(b) Name of Pulses :—</b>        |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (1) Horse gram                      | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (2) Red gram                        | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (3) Black gram                      | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (4) Bengal gram                     | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (5)                                 | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (6)                                 | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| <b>(c) Condiments and Spices :—</b> |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (1) Chillies                        | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (2) Corriander                      | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (3)                                 | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| <b>(d) Name of Fibres :—</b>        |                         |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (1) Cotton                          | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (2) Jute                            | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (3) Hemp                            | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (4) Silk                            | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |
| (5) Others                          | ...                     |         |        |              |                |                     |  |

|                               |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| (c) Oil seeds :—              |     |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) Groundnut                 | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) Til or Gingelly           | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (3) Castor                    | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (4)                           | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (5)                           | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (6)                           | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (f) Tobacco                   | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (g) Sugar cane                | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (h) Indigo or dyes            | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Tea                       | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (j) Coffee                    | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (k) Cardamum                  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (l) Rubber                    | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (m) Coconut                   | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (n) Arecanut                  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (o) Plantain and other fruits | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (p) Vegetables                | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (q) Fodder crops              | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (r) Forest crops              | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| (s) Firewood                  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total                         | ... |  |  |  |  |  |

**VI (B)—From Livestock.**

| Particulars.        | Total Quantity available. | Used for consumption in quantity. | Sold.                 |         | Gross income in Rs. |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                     |                           |                                   | Quantity.             | Value.  |                     |                     |
| (1) Milk ...        |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
| (2) Curds ...       |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
| (3) Butter-milk ... |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
| (4) Butter ...      |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
| (5) Ghee ...        |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
|                     | Number in stock.          | Increased Number available.       | Used for consumption. | Sold.   |                     | Gross income in Rs. |
|                     |                           |                                   |                       | Number. | Value.              |                     |
| Goats ...           |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
| Sheep ...           |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
| Pigs ...            |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
| Hens and cocks ...  |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |
| Eggs ...            |                           |                                   |                       |         |                     |                     |

| Particulars.                             | Increased number available. | Used for home purpose. | Sold.   |        | Gross income in Rs. |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|
|  |                             |                        | Number. | Value. |                     |
| Breeding bulls ...                       |                             |                        |         |        |                     |
| Breeding male buffaloes ...              |                             |                        |         |        |                     |
| Ploughing bullocks ...                   |                             |                        |         |        |                     |
| Ploughing male buffaloes ...             |                             |                        |         |        |                     |
| Milking and Breeding cows ...            |                             |                        |         |        |                     |
| Milking and Breeding buffaloes ...       |                             |                        |         |        |                     |
| Skins on account of deaths of cattle ... |                             |                        |         |        |                     |

The gross income from the live-stock is.....rupees and the income from selling is.....rupees only. N. B.—  
 [If the animals are reared on partnership, it has to be stated, how much he has to pay to the partner, who has helped him.]

.....

.....

.....

.....



## VI (C)—From other sources.

| Particulars.  | Annual income in Rs. |
|---|----------------------|
| (1) Agricultural wages of the family members who work as coolies              | ...                  |
| (2) Industrial wages of the family members who work as coolies                | ...                  |
| (3) Income from Home Industries :—  | ...                  |
| (a)   | ...                  |
| (b)   | ...                  |
| (c)   | ...                  |
| (d)   | ...                  |
| (e)   | ...                  |
| (4) Income from Trade :—  | ...                  |
| (a)   | ...                  |
| (b)   | ...                  |
| (c)   | ...                  |
| (d)   | ...                  |
| (e)   | ...                  |
| (5) Income from interest on the amount invested in Banks and on loans granted | ...                  |
| (6) Income from High Scale Commercial and Industrial enterprises              | ...                  |
| (7) Pensions from Government  | ...                  |
| (8) Salaries from Government  | ...                  |
| (9) Salaries drawn as workers under the non-official people                   | ...                  |
| (10) Other sources (unspecified)  | ...                  |
| Total   | ...                  |

This family gets a total income of Rs.....every year.

.....  
*Signature of the Investigator*

**VII—Cost of Cultivation.**

*N.B.* [What the agriculturist has paid actually, has to be calculated and house-hold labour should not be included.]

| Particulars of the items. | Expenditure<br>in Rs. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
|                           |                       |

**VII--Cost of Cultivation—(Continued).**

| Particulars of the items. | Expenditure<br>in Rs. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
|                           |                       |
| Total ...                 |                       |

## VIII—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

| INCOME.                 |                  |              | EXPENDITURE.                                      |              |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| Particulars,            | Quantity in lbs. | Value in Rs. | Particulars.                                      | Value in Rs. |
| I From land :—          |                  |              | I Paid to the landlord's share (if any)...        |              |
| (1) Dry grains ...      |                  |              | II Investment on bullocks and imple-<br>ments ... |              |
| (2) Paddy ...           |                  |              | III Cost of cultivation ...                       |              |
| (3) Commercial crops.   |                  |              | IV Interests on debts ...                         |              |
|                         |                  |              | V Land Revenue and cesses ...                     |              |
|                         |                  |              | VI Compulsory taxes ...                           |              |
|                         |                  |              | (a) House and Water taxes ...                     |              |
|                         |                  |              | (b) Income Tax ...                                |              |
|                         |                  |              | (c) Mohatarpa and Professional<br>Taxes ...       |              |
|                         |                  |              | (d) Other Taxes ...                               |              |
| II From live-stock ...  |                  |              | VII Salt ...                                      |              |
|                         |                  |              | VIII Education for Children ...                   |              |
|                         |                  |              | IX Cloths ...                                     |              |
| III From other sources. |                  |              | X Charity ...                                     |              |
|                         |                  |              | XI Litigation, Gambling and drinking ...          |              |
| Grand Total ...         |                  |              | Total ...   |              |

## IX—Results of the Enquiry.

The food consumption required for the Family is.....lbs.

From the above statements, I understand that this family has got:—

(1) Agricultural and live-stock wealth worth Rs.....

(2) Industrial and Commercial wealth worth Rs.....

(3) Cash (including transaction) worth Rs.....

Total ...

and has got debts to an extent of Rs.....

and (4) Gets an income:—

(a) From agriculture (including live-stock) Rs.....

(b) From all other sources Rs.....

Total Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

and saves.....lbs. of food grains and cash Rs.....  
after deducting the necessary expenditure, (including the food consumption required) shown in the table No. VIII.

Is the family in short of grains for consumption? If so, how many lbs.....in grains *i.e.*, (.....lbs. of dry food grains.....lbs. of rice and.....lbs. of pulses.)

**N.B. [Calculate carefully and fill up the blanks.]**

(1) Per capita total income Rs.....

(2) Per capita agricultural income only Rs.....

(3) Per capita Industrial, and Commercial income only Rs.....

(4) Per capita Direct Taxation Rs.....

(5) Per capita Indirect taxation Rs.....

## (6) Percentage of Land Revenue:--

(a) To total gross agricultural income (excluding the income of the live-stock) .....per cent

(b) To total gross agricultural income (including the income of live-stock) .....per cent

(7) Percentage of Land revenue to total net agricultural income (excluding the income of the live-stock) to find out the 'Half-rental-Rule' .....per cent

(8) Per capita debt Rs.....

(9) Percentage of debts to the agricultural wealth .....per cent

(10) Percentage of interest on total debts to the total income of the family .....per cent

(11) Percentage of all expenditure to total gross income ..... per cent

(12) Percentage of all taxes paid on the total gross income .....per cent

(13) Percentage of net profits to total income ..... per cent

(4) No of Ploughs .....

(15) Income per plough:—

(a) From food crops Rs.....

(b) From fodder crops Rs.....

(c) From industrial crops Rs.....

(16) Taxation per plough Rs.....

(17) Percentage of taxation to agricultural income (including live-stock) per plough .....per cent

**X—Opinion of the Investigator about the family  
and suggestions to improve the economic  
condition of the family.**

Date.....

.....

Camp.....

*Signature of the Investigator.*

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**Opinions of Eminent Men  
About the Economic Planning.**

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## Opinions of Eminent Men.

(i)

**The Rev. F. Basenach, S.J, B.Sc., Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Loyola College, Madras, writes as follows :—**

Indian Economists owe Mr. Sankar Linge Gowda a debt of gratitude for the valuable statistical material he has placed at the disposal of those who are more anxious to be guided by facts than disposed to make the facts fit their theories. It is true most of what he says applies to Southern India but his way of approach is equally applicable to the sifting of relevant facts and statistics elsewhere. Though not an economist by profession Mr. Gowda has yet the advantage—denied to many an economic *pundit*—of having come into almost constant contact with the reality and difficulties of the ryots' economic life and there is no ground for supposing that an amateur full of enthusiasm and painstaking endeavour should be taken less seriously when it comes to proposing measures calculated to increase the welfare of agriculturists than the pronouncements of academic economists. The latter have the advantage—let us hope so—of

theoretical knowledge, but an ounce of practice is worth tons of theory; and if economics is nothing but organised commonsense the possession of this uncommon asset is not necessarily cornered by the theoreticians.

Mr. Gowda, in his Book on Economic Planning is not so much concerned with the principles of planning as with a particular method of achieving desirable results. He starts with a discussion of the principles of Settlement in Guntur district; by means of carefully compiled tables and charts, the value of landed properties, Agricultural production, rural indebtedness, incidence of land revenue, and taxable capacity of the Guntur agriculturist are illustrated and commented upon and certain falacies current among a few rural economists are passed in review and refuted. How far the drawing up of these tables and the sifting of relevant material conform to the canons of statistical science, only a statistician can say; but it is not surely enough to impugn the author's figures and findings, without showing at the same time where and why Mr. Gowda is supposed to have gone wrong. That his results are not always in conformity with the calculations of other economists in the same field is not surprising, but it scarcely proves that he is wrong. Besides, the author would be the last man to pretend that

there is no further call or room for re-examining and checking the results arrived at by him, though he is confident that further investigations would prove him to have been in the right.

With regard to the proposed economic plan Mr. Gowda's scheme is a programme of intensive textile and agricultural activity. But, the success of his proposal depends on the ryots' willingness to join the "*Better Living Society*", a scheme with the object of 'training all the individuals, irrespective of caste and creed, to obey the rules strictly, laid down by the Society regarding the mode of standard of living and morality'. That these societies would improve matters very considerably is not in question, but whether the ryots are ripe for such a mode of behaviour is less obvious. Still, Mr. Gowda is an optimist; he believes with the fervour of a well-informed enthusiast in the feasibility of his plan, and it is up to those who disagree with him to suggest something better.

(Sd.) F. BASENACH, S. J.

9-4-36.

(ii)

**Mr. S. Subbarama Iyer, M.A., Dip Econ., Professor of Economics, Christian College, Madras, writes as follows :—**

**Mr. M. Sankar Linge Gowda, B.A., the well-known statistical enquirer into the rural economic**

conditions in South India, has added another to his publications entitled Indian Economic Census, by name "**Economic (*Agricultural and Textile*) Planning.**" We commend the book to all, interested in getting to know the truth about the status of the rural dweller and who are eager to improve their lot. The main contribution of economic thought, since the Great European War, is the idea of "planning," which means, simply the application of the mind in an organised manner for adjusting means to the end. As applied to rural economic conditions in India, it means that the prosperity of the agricultural classes, which is the end, is to be attained by adopting certain definite measures, suited to their needs and capacity. Mr. Gowda describes in this book, the essentials of the rural problem, as revealed by an elaborate statistical survey of the Guntur District, Madras Presidency; and suggests some practical measures for improving the lot of the agricultural classes.

Mr. Gowda starts with an enquiry into the Principles of Settlement in Guntur District and compares the incidence of land revenue, in the Zamindari and Ryotwari areas. He has shown by means of statistics, (page 9) that the proportion of gross income taken as land revenue is 44 per cent in the Zamindari Estates, while the proportion of gross produce taken as land revenue is 11 per

cent in the Ryotwari areas of the whole of British India. This naturally leads to a comparatively higher incidence of revenue collection, in the Zamindari estates, as compared with what the Government collects from Ryotwari tracts to the obvious advantage of the latter; but the Zamindars have a case which deserves to be looked into, by the Government and by all concerned, especially by those who accuse them of rack-renting their tenants. Mr. Gowda also shows, (page 75) that even according to the principles of assessment accepted by them, the Government are taking, in Ryotwari tracts 4 per cent in the Guntur Delta and 8 per cent. in dry areas, more than what they are entitled to take. As a measure of relief to the agricultural population, Mr. Gowda is not in favour of reducing the burden of taxation, which will only cripple the activities of the Government, but he suggests an increase in the "Taxable balance on the income of land", which he has defined in page 65.

To bring about this, Mr. Gowda has some practical suggestions to offer. First he would lay special stress upon the increase and improvement of fodder crops for cattle, which happens to be the main item of Indian agricultural capital, and because it is the only means to improve and increase the number of cattle which, in turn, will supply a

larger quantity of animal manures. Second, Mr. Gowda pleads for the establishment of "Co-operative Warehouses" for marketing agricultural products in the best world market. Third, a 'Better Living Society' is to be started in a group of co-ordinated villages "with the object of training all the individuals, irrespective of caste or creed, to obey the rules strictly, laid down by the society, regarding the mode and standard of living and morality. The main object of the society should be to cut down the "unproductive expenditure," of every individual within its jurisdiction. Fourth, statistical information has to be collected on the basis of questionnaire, issued (pp. 172-78) for ascertaining the wealth and economic condition of the people generally. Fifth 'Debt Conciliation Banks' have to be established for the group of Better Living Societies to relieve the burden of rural indebtedness. Sixth, with a view to guide and control the movement, the Government has to appoint a board in each group, consisting of official and non-official members.

According to Mr. Gowda, 'Textile Planning,' is equally important as 'Agricultural Planning,' for improving the lot of the rural masses. We agree. Next to food, clothing is our most important need, and the business of manufacturing cloth for the inhabitants of this vast sub-continent

of ours, a business which is fast slipping out of Indian hands, is no mean source of income for her people. Mr. Gowda's scheme is found described in page 159-160 of his book. It deserves the attention of all well-wishers of this time-honoured Indian industry.

We have indicated above the main suggestions, made by the author for solving the Indian rural problem. But an equally important feature of this book is the wealth of statistical details, the author has collected on the several aspects of rural life in a definite area, which is the representative of the whole Madras Presidency except Malabar. The statistics regarding cost of cultivation, the net income of the agricultural classes, and the standard of expenses are especially noteworthy. The author shows, too, considerable originality in dealing with these figures and crossing swords with other inquirers, who have collected similar data or drawn inferences from them. Altogether the book is a thought-provoking and arresting one, which should be perused by those who interest themselves in the collection of statistical data or in the uplift of the rural population in this country.—*Justice Madras, 21st March, 1936.*

(iii)

**Sir Lalubhai Shamaldas, Kt. C.I.E., Ex. Revenue member, Government of Bombay, Ex. Member of the Council of State and President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank writes as follows:—**

Since the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, Land Revenue Administration has become a Provincial subject. As these reforms widened, from the electorates of the created rural constituencies, agriculturists' representatives are being elected to the Provincial Councils in increasing numbers. These representatives are now able not only to place the case of the agriculturists before the Council, but are also able in some instances, to press their claims forward, for redressing their genuine grievances to successful divisions. Till recently, the Urban representatives did not care much to study Agricultural Economics, and even those who desired to understand the several problems connected therewith, have had very little useful material before them, for studying the subject. Any attempts made to collect information, which is spread over a large number of Blue Books and to supplement the same by making personal enquiries into the matter, and to present all those facts and figures in a readable form should be welcomed by



all students of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Sankar Linge Gowda of Mysore deserves sincere congratulations, on having undertaken a work of this nature, and on publishing his note on '**Economic Planning for Provinces and States.**'

The book is divided into three parts; the first dealing with the incidence of Land Revenue, the second consists of a comparative Note 'On proportion of gross produce taken as land revenue from Jawari—Cotton Tracts' in Madras, Bombay, Mysore and the Deccan States and the third '*Economic (Agricultural and Textile) Planning.*' The first part begins with the present principles of Settlement from the good old times of Manu-Maharaja. It then gives the statistics of the percentage of the land revenue assessment to the income of the agriculturists. The author has wisely avoided the highly debatable question, whether a land revenue is a tax or rent, but has merely given the modifications, introduced in the land revenue system of the country, from time to time up till the present day.

Mr. Gowda, naturally speaks at greater length, about the economic aspect of the question, as far as it affects his own State of Mysore. He examines the system in a sympathetic spirit and gives credit where it deserves. The other Indian

States, the economic conditions of whose agriculturists the author has examined, are those in the Bombay Presidency, situated near his own State. It is very creditable to the author, that, he has, as a private individual, undertaken this work of investigation by touring in these States. It is equally gratifying to note, that those States granted him all facilities to undertake such an investigation.

The statistics of the land revenue assessments on the income of agriculturists, as given in this book will give the reader a general correct idea of the existing problem. It will not however, in the absence of the further detailed inquiry in small homogeneous areas, prove very useful to Revenue Administrators or Reformers. The author has not merely confined his studies to the incidence of land revenue in various parts of British India, but has extended the same to the existing economic conditions in some countries outside India too ; and has given interesting figures regarding the same. As the land revenue system existing in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, the State of Mysore and the Deccan Indian States are very much similar, the author has wisely restricted his enquiries regarding the taxable capacity in Jawari—Cotton Tracts to these areas.

Incidentally, the author refers to the five volumes issued by the Government of **H. E. H. the Nizam,**

which form a very valuable addition to the existing literature on the subject. The whole book shows the amount of laborious research-work done by the author ; and it contains a mine of information not easily available to the Legislators or to the Political Orators.

His Economic (*Agricultural and Textile*) Planning is very simple and practicable provided, the people were to make up their minds to cut down unproductive expenditure. If the Economic Planning is introduced in the rural areas, I am sure that 'the taxable balance on land' or 'taxable capacity' of the agriculturists will be increased. Futher I agree with the definition of the terms, 'taxable balance on land' and 'taxable capacity of the agriculturists' given in page 65 of this book.

Mr. Gowda's suggestions on 'Economic Planning' constitute a distinct step in the path of Indian Economic Evolution and I hope, that this CLASSIC will receive the appreciation and support which it rightly deserves ; and the National Leaders will start 'Better Living Societies', to facilitate the working of the Economic (*Agricultural and Textile*) Planning, which has been schemed by the author, without the expense of the government or of the public.

LALUBAHAI SHAMAL DAS,  
Bombay.

(iv)

**L. N. Brown, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar,  
Bombay Presidency, writes as follows :—**

I have studied Mr. Sankar Linge Gowda's figures, relating to the out-turn of crops in three blocks of land situated in Mysore State, the Madras Presidency, and the Bombay Presidency, respectively, and while it is very difficult to assess accurately the value of all his statistics, I am of opinion that **his results are noteworthy and should be permanently recorded.** He throws much light on the taxable capacity of these three countries.

Mr. Linge Gowda is interested in Mysore economics and politics. It is a most hopeful sign that he should devote himself to the study of facts eschewing mere theories. If those in British India also **would follow his example, better legislation and saner politics should be the result.**

DHARWAR,

24-2-'34;

(Sd.) L. N. BROWN,

*Collector of Dharwar.*

(v)

**F. W. Stewart, Esq, C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Bellary, writes as follows :—**

I have heard Mr. Sankar Linge Gowda on his Economic survey of certain areas in this part of the world and have been interested and hope that he will find use for them.

(Sd.) F. W. STEWART,

26-2-'34.

*Collector of Bellary.*

(vi)

**Gundappa S. Kurpad, B.A., Dy Director of Agriculture, Karnatak Division, Hyderabad State, writes as follows :—**

DEAR MR. GOWDA,

I must thank you for giving me an opportunity to have a look at the book you are preparing for the press about the taxable capacity of our farmers, after a careful personal enquiry. The unit that you have adopted "**one plough**", is a very good unit as this is the basis of all our agricultural activities and also as the "**economic holding**" has proved a very elusive unit. The tables that you have constructed give us a lot of useful information showing us exactly

where the farmer stands with reference to what he gets from his lands and what he will have left after meeting his minimum requirements, for paying his tax. I should like to think that your labours will induce others to take up similar enquiries, as I believe that personal enquiries and conclusions drawn therefrom have their own value.

Wishing you all success in your self-imposed work.

RAICHUR,  
28-2-'34.

Yours sincerely,  
(Sd.) G. S. KURPAD.

(vii)

**S. S. Salimath, Esq., B.Ag., Dy. Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Karnatak Province, Bombay Presidency, writes as follows :—**

DEAR MR. GOWDA,

I am very much pleased to have met and discussed with me the nature of your enquiry work to investigate the economic condition of the people in rural areas and their taxable capacity. I am inclined to feel that this enquiry is of an extensive nature capable of producing fair average results of much value. I am also pleased to note that you have based your enquiry on the area cultivated by a pair of bullocks, which is a fair unit for the study of an agricultural family.

I shall wait for your finished printed report with interest.

Yours sincerely,

DHARWAR,  
24-2-'34.

(Sd.) S. S. SALIMATH,  
*Dy. Director of Agriculture.*

(viii)

**Nadir Kursheed Mirza, Esq., B.A. (Alig.), Dip. in. Ed., M.A. (Leeds) England, Educational Service, Hyderabad State, writes as follows :—**

I met Mr. Sankar Linge Gowda at the Travelers Bungalow quite by chance in the morning. At first sight I could not tell that he was an **economist of outstanding ability**. I have read his book on "The Financial Position of Mysore". He is writing another book on "The Taxable Capacity of the British Indian Agriculturists in South India." Those who are in touch with the modern economic needs of India cannot but welcome such valuable publications. I hope most of us will try to **follow on the footprints of Mr. Gowda** and benefit the country in a similar manner.

(Sd.) NADIR KURSHEED MIRZA,  
28-2-'34. *Hyderabad.*

RAO BAHADUR  
C. TADULINGAM, F.L.S., I.A.S. (RTD.)  
*Ex. Principal,*  
*Agricultural College, Coimbatore.*

MYLAPORE,  
MADRAS.  
16th May, 1936.

DEAR MR. GOWDA,

Many thanks for your book on '**Economic Planning**' which you so kindly gave me the other day. I devoted some time in going through it and am glad to note that you have been able to make a rapid survey in such a short time of a big district like Gunfur in various aspects relating to its agriculture and textiles. The enthusiasm and spirit with which you are endeavouring to come in close touch with the rural population and publish this series of Indian Economic Census is **highly commendable**. You spared no pains in placing a very valuable material at the disposal of the Indian Economists and the general public. I should congratulate you on the excellence of the get up of this book and the details so elaborately given in your statements, figures, tables, appendices and charts. I would suggest your adding in your next edition particulars of cost of sugarcane cultivation in the district as there is likely to be an increased area under this crop now that a large Sugar Factory has been installed at Wuyyur.



I very much appreciate your findings and suggestions for solving the rural problem and hope your publication will receive the support which it rightly deserves and will attract the attention of the **Provincial Economic Council** of the Madras Government. If other enthusiasts interested in Agricultural Economics **copy your example** and take up similar enquiries it will go a great way to help in the uplift of the rural population and to benefit the country. Some thirty years ago I remember to have mentioned in one of my accounts of the fodder study—"more fodder, more cattle; more cattle, more manure; more manure, more crops; and more crops, more money". That is exactly what you suggest in section 31 of your book.

I have not seen your other publications but shall be glad to go through your Census of Coimbatore District. Your Agricultural and Textile Planning will be successful if the people could be prevailed upon to start 'Better Living Societies.'

Wishing you and your scheme every success.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) C. TADULINGAM,

*16th May 1936.*

**THE SOUTH INDIAN  
ESTATE & LAND-OWNERS' CONFERENCE**

Held at  
**Trichinopoly on 4—1—'36.**

**Welcome Address**

GENTLEMEN,

ON behalf of the conveners of this South Indian Estate and Land-owners' Conference, I extend a hearty welcome to you, the Land-holders and Estate-holders of the Madras Presidency and our distinguished guest, Raja Sabha Bhushana Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., M. R. Ry. V. Ramadas Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., our learned President of this Conference, and Mr. K. Nanjundiah, B.A., B. COM. (Cal.), B.L., who will address this Conference.

Our distinguished guest received his education in Travancore, Cochin and Madras, passed the Mysore Civil Service Examination about 40 years ago and joined the Mysore Government service. He served in that State as a Registrar of the Co-operative Societies and Land Revenue Commissioner. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, who is a great judge of the true worth of men, appointed him as a member of his own

Council. After a service of more than five years, Raja Sabha Bhushana Mr. K. Chandy retired as Senior Member of that Council. We are fortunate in having him here to-day to open this Conference; and we are sure, he will give us the benefit of his vast experiences and mature knowledge on the intricate problems of Land Revenue, which face land-holders at every turn.

While the conveners of this Conference were endeavouring to compile a memorandum, setting out authentic facts and figures bearing on the "Taxable Capacity of the British Indian Agriculturists," there was the welcome advent of Mr. Sankar Linge Gowda, B.A., of the Mysore State who, by his **monumental research**, has brought out a valuable treatise on the "Taxable Capacity of the British Indian Agriculturists," with the technical opinion of a responsible citizen like Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desikachariar, Kt., B.A., B.L., and a foreword by M. R. Ry. V. Ramadas Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., an all India figure, who is an authority on Co-operation and Land Revenue Laws. We recognise the immense value of Mr. Gowda's publication and are grateful to him, for the meritorious service he has thereby rendered to the South Indian Agriculturists. Officers of the Indian Civil Service and non-official gentlemen like Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., have

greatly appreciated Mr. Gowda's Agricultural Economics and Politics and we may be permitted to call him "Desabandhu" for the help he has given us.

The object of this Conference is :—

i. to support Lord Erskine's '*Ten-Year Agricultural Plan*' and to co-operate with the Government of Madras, for the success of the same ;

ii. to urge the Government to place the British Land Revenue Policy on a Statutory basis ;

and iii. to urge the Government to appoint a "Non-Official Committee" to advise the Revenue Settlement Officers in the matter of fixing :

- (1) the average rainfall, (2) the average land values, (3) the average yield per acre, (4) average price of commodities, (5) cost of cultivation, (6) deductions for bad seasons, cartage and merchants' profits.

It is well-known that among our people, 41 per cent are indifferently nourished and 20 per cent ill-nourished. 40 per cent of the total cultivable area has already gone into the hands of absentee landlords ; owing to the exorbitant rate of interest

on agricultural debts, lands are annually passing into the possession of Rural and Urban usurers.

How to remove this poverty is the present problem of the Indian world. Our Economic Enquiry shows that the poverty of India can only be got rid of or mitigated by :

(a) improving the taxable capacity of the people,

(b) increasing the value of the net export of agricultural and animal production, to meet the total revenue of India, the "per capita" credit of British India being only  $1/20$  of that of the United Kingdom,

and (c) reducing the 'unproductive expenditure'.

In order to achieve these three objects, responsible National leaders of the country should set about without loss of time in conceiving and carrying out a 'Five-Year Agricultural Plan' with 'Better Living Societies,' and 'Co-operative Warehouses' and 'Debt Conciliation Banks' as fundamental and organic units of the Scheme. At the same time, those who represent the State and preside over its destinies may be requested to conclude an 'Agricultural Trade Agreement' at an early date

between India and the United Kingdom. It may be noted here, that the United Kingdom is importing food-stuffs worth about 310 million pounds, from other countries, instead of India and the Indians, who are encouraging British Industries. These are some of the suggestions, which we offer for your consideration and deliberation.

Recently, Prof. N. G. Ranga, differing from the views of Mahatma Gandhiji and Babu Rajendra Prasad, advocated the "Abolition of Zamindari System prevailing in India", with no facts and figures to support his strange thesis, that the Zamindars are mere tax-gatherers, who extort money arbitrarily from ryots. It has been proved beyond doubt, by Mr. Gowda of Mysore, that the Zamindars in the Madras Presidency, are in a worse position economically than the Ryotwari *Pattadars*. While in the ryotwari area 11 per cent of the gross produce goes as land revenue, the Estate-holders contribute 21 per cent of their gross income as Peshkush, cess and rates. If the exactions from them be reduced at least to the level of that prevailing in the ryotwari areas, Estate-holders will be in a position to help ryots. Many Zamindars are unable to collect even thirty-three per cent of the demanded rent; still they

have to pay their Peshkush, cess and rates to the Government borrowing at high rates of interest. In these circumstances, it is a pity that Prof. Ranga, a responsible Indian Legislator, propounds such astounding views about Zamindars.

We are grateful to our Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desikachariar, Kt., who has promised to enable us to attain the objects of this Conference, by organising the "Madras Provincial Estate and Land-owners' Economic Council."

We offer our heartfelt congratulations to Messrs. Rao Bahadur K. Saptharishi Reddi Garu and Rao Sahib L. N. Paramasivam Pillai on the well-merited distinctions conferred on them on New Year's Day.

Gentlemen, I, now with your kind permission, on behalf of the South Indian Estate and Landholders, humbly request our distinguished guest of the day, Raja Sabha Bhushana Mr. K. Chandy, to open the 'First South Indian Estate and Land-owners' Conference.'

Yours faithfully,

**G. RAJAGOPAL PILLAI.**

---

## CONVENERS

**Rao Bahadur K. C. Saptharishi Reddiar,**

*Zemindar of Kattuputhur.*

**Rao Bahadur M. C. S. Ananthapadmanabha Rao,**

M.A., (I.E.S.),

*Rtd. Principal, Govt. College, Kumbakonam.*

**Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib, M.A., B.L.,**

*Member, Legislative Council, Trichinopoly.*

**Rao Sahib G. Rajagopal Pillai,**

*President, Dt. Agricultural Association, Trichinopoly.*

**Rao Bahadur K. S. Ganapthi Iyer, M.A., M.L.,**

*Advocate & Mirasdar, Trichinopoly.*

**Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, M.A., B.L.,**

*Public Prosecutor, Trichinopoly.*

**Dr. A. Mathuram,**

*Inamdar, Trichinopoly.*

## RESOLUTION.

The conference resolved to start the 'Madras Provincial Estate and Land-owners' Economic Council' to support the Madras Government's Scheme for rural development. A committee, consisting of the following, was formed to frame the constitution and register the Council: Sir T. Desikachariar, Rao Saheb G. Rajagopal Pillai, the Hon. Mr. Y. C. Yellingiri Gounder, Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Saheb, Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, Dr. A. Mathuram, Mr. Y. Ramadas Pantulu, Rao Bahadur K. C. Saptharishi Reddiar, Mr. K. Nanjundiah and Mr. M. Sankar Linge Gowda.

*(Madras Mail, Tuesday, 7th January, 1936.)*





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