

[TWENTY-SECOND ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

**ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1919-20**

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



**CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1921**

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS

No. 1844]

Publications of the Department of Statistics, India.

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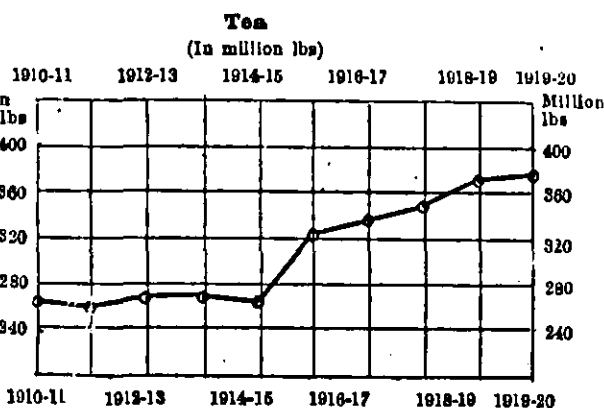
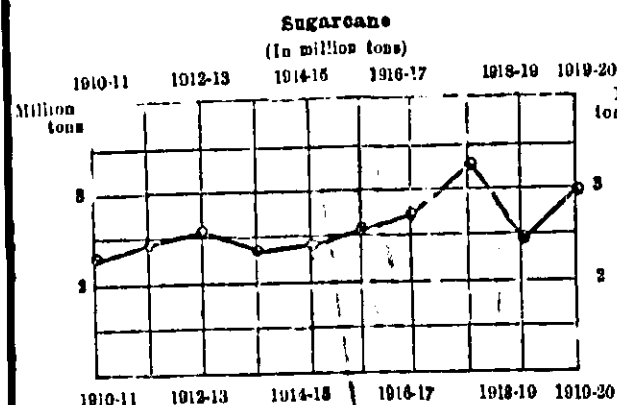
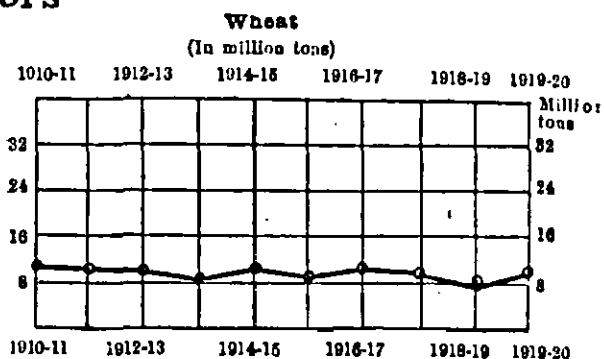
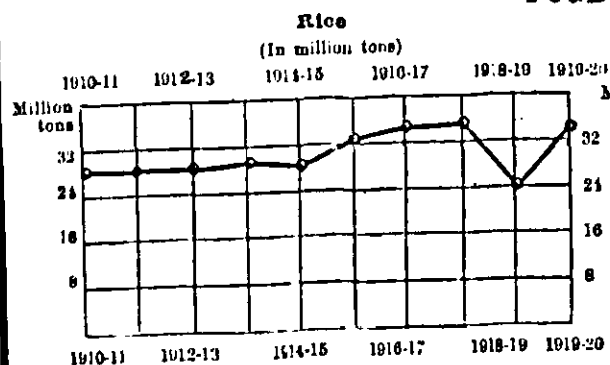
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 Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
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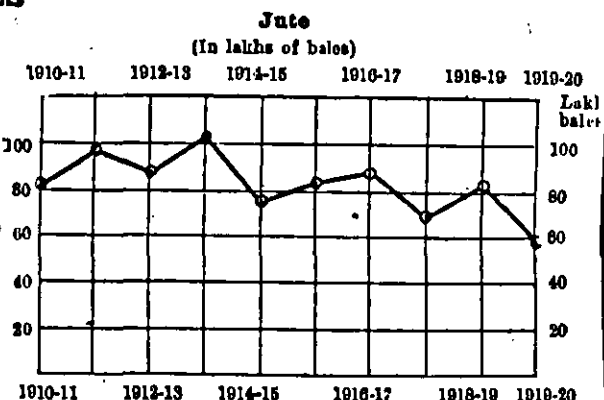
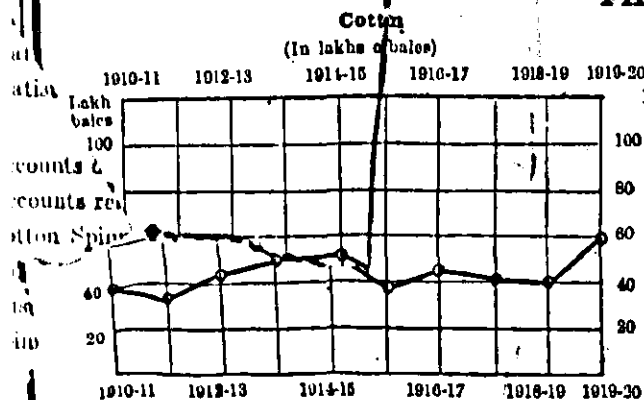
[Note.—(Those marked with an asterisk (*) to be obtained from the Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.)]

Yield of certain principal crops from 1910-11 to 1919-20

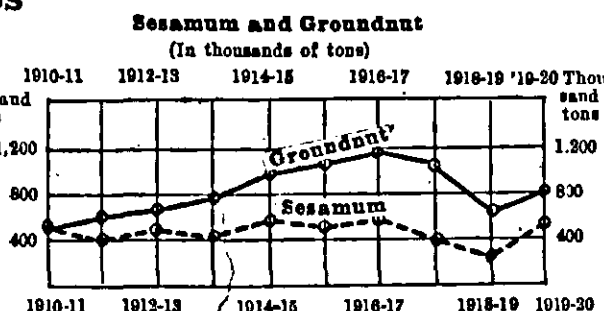
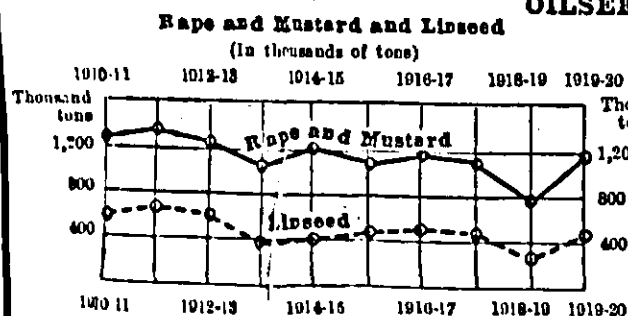
FOOD CROPS



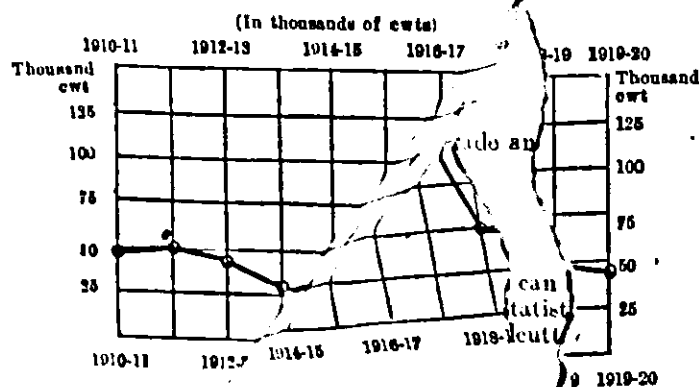
FIBRES



OILSEEDS



INDIGO (DYE)



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1919-20

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the twenty-second of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were made in 1919-20. It is the seventh of the new series that was commenced in 1913-14.

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the two former forecasts. The dates prescribed for the issue of the forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts.* They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea,† cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, and indigo. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the eight years ending 1919-20 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre in table No. 3.

Source and scope of the estimates.

The estimates for these crops did not, especially in the forecasts for earlier years, relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent (excepting Burma in the case of sesamum), but exclude Indian States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and IV on pages 29, 32 and 34. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes already mentioned, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some instances with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Gradual development.

Estimates, so far as available, for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jawar, bajra, maize, and gram, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 15), the figures being taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops in foreign countries have been given in table No. 13, the data being collected from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

The monsoon set in at about the usual time, the rainfall being above the average during June to September, but it retreated from Northern India earlier than usual. The spring crops were affected in many provinces by hail, frost, rust, and winds. A yield much larger than last year's was, however, obtained in the case of all crops except tea and indigo. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 16 and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1919 is shown in table No. 17.

Leading features of the season.

* These figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available.

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

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months from May to August.* There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The only Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are those in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces (a) and the Baroda State. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1919-20 was reported as 78,245,000 acres, as compared with 77,019,000 acres in the preceding year. Weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable except in Burma where late rains were deficient. The total estimated yield was 33,551,000 tons, as against 24,201,000 tons in 1918-19. To this figure should be added some 405,000 tons in respect of other British provinces † (having an area of about 924,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1919-20 was reported to be 29,976,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 26 per cent. The crop was affected by frost-rust and hail-storms in places, especially in Bombay, Sind, and Ajmer-Merwara. The total estimated yield was 10,092,000 tons, which is above the yield of 1918-19 by 34 per cent. An addition of some 145,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of other tracts ‡ (having an area of about 431,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, and the Central Provinces and Berar. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the Indian States in the Bombay Presidency and the Baroda State. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1919-20 was 2,647,000 acres, as compared with 2,861,000 acres in the preceding year. The season was, on the whole, favourable. The estimated yield (2,992,000 tons) was 23 per cent above the final figure (2,431,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 28,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,§ for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea

The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the State of Travancore. The total area under tea in 1919 was reported to be 691,800 acres, which is 2 per cent greater than that of the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was reported to be 377,055,600 lbs in 1919, as against 380,459,000 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton

There are two crops of cotton grown in India, namely, the early and the late. Early cotton grows principally in central and northern India, and late cotton largely in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India sowings continue till October and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

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

† Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, and Ajmer.

‡ Burma, Madras, and the Kashmir State.

§ Burma, Delhi, and Ajmer.

(a) From 1919-20.

The total reported area under cotton was 23,070,000 acres in 1919-20, as against 20,997,000 acres in 1918-19. Weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable and the condition of the crop was reported to be generally good. The

	Thousand bales (400 lbs. each)		
	1917-18	1918-19	
Exports	1,731	1,253	total estimated outturn was 5,840,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 1,868,000 bales or 47 per cent above the final figure of 1918-19. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the last two years * with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It will be seen that the estimates of "carry over" from one year to another are not taken into account.
Mill consumption	2,044	2,003	
Extra factory consumption (conjectural)	750	750	
Total	4,525	4,006	
Less imports	26	15	
Approximate crop	4,499	3,991	
Estimated in forecast	4,051	3,972	

The estimates of yield classified		according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton grown in the year
1919-20		1919-20 are given in the marginal table.
	Bales (400 lbs.)	Of the total yield, Oomras represent
Oomras	2,601,000	44 per cent, Bengal-Sind 23 per cent,
Dholleras	535,000	Dholleras 9 per cent, Coompta-Diawars and Broach 5 per cent each,
Bengal-Sind	1,356,000	Westerns and Northern 5 per cent, and
Broach	297,000	Tinnevellys, Salems and Cambodias 4
Western and Northern	281,000	per cent.
Cocanadas	36,000	
Tinnevellys	228,000	
Salems and Cambodias		
Coompta-Diawars	284,000	
Conillas, Burmas and other sorts	222,000	

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in June August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including the Cooch Bihar State), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available for that State. The total reported area under jute in 1919 (2,838,900 acres) was above that of the preceding year by 14 per cent, and the estimated yield (8,482,500 bales of 400 lbs each) rose by 22 per cent. The season was not favourable for sowing, owing to scanty rainfall; but latterly it became favourable. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, in table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the nine years ending 1919. The area and yield of jute in 1920 are estimated to be 2,502,000 acres and 5,898,000 bales, respectively, showing a decrease of 12 per cent in area and of 30 per cent in yield.

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also received from the State of Hyderabad, the States in the Bombay Presidency, Kotah State (in Rajputana), and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. No report is received from any other Indian State. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1919-20 was 3,101,000 acres, which is 56 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. The season was generally favourable, although the crop was adversely affected by hail, frost, and winds in most of the provinces. The total estimated yield (433,000 tons) was above that of the preceding year by 84 per cent. To this figure should be added some 4,000 tons for other British provinces,† for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, Sind, and Delhi. These tracts contain 98.6 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Alwar (Rajputana) and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. No other Indian State sends in reports. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1919-20 was 6,016,000 acres, as against 4,892,000 acres in the

* For earlier years, see table No. 8, page 13

† Assam, Delhi, Ajmer, Madras, and Burma.

preceding year. The season was generally favourable. As in the case of linseed, the crop was adversely affected by hail, frost, and winds in most of the provinces. The total estimated yield (1,174,300 tons) was 53 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 18,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 76 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Indian State or from Burma. The total reported area under sesamum in 1919-20 was 4,163,000 acres against 3,585,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was generally good although in some provinces it suffered from excessive rain. The total estimated yield was 480,000 tons, as against 278,000 tons in 1919-20. An addition of approximately 134,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an aggregate area of about 1,207,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. The estimates for this crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Indian States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1919-20 was reported as 1,555,000 acres, which is 12 per cent greater than the figure of the preceding year, the estimated yield (800,000 tons) being 28 per cent greater than that of last year. The season, on the whole, was favourable for the crop.

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur, in Sind. The total reported area (246,500 acres) in 1919-20 was 16 per cent less than that of the preceding year. The season was generally favourable, except in parts of Madras. The total estimated yield of dye was 42,600 cwts, which was less than the figure of the preceding year by 12 per cent.

D. N. GHOSH,

Offg. Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,

Calcutta, September 28, 1920.

* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, and Ajmer.
† Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Coorg.
† Stat

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14 are given in table No. 2.

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP

Area (acres)

S.	Crops	Average 1895-98 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	Rice	50,855,000	50,067,000	56,051,000	70,252,000	78,832,000	78,330,000	80,225,000	80,342,000	77,019,000	78,241,000
	Wheat	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	30,550,000	30,504,000	30,320,000	32,940,000	35,487,000	23,708,000	20,751,000
	Sugarcane	(a)	2,258,000	2,302,000	2,383,000	2,625,000	2,391,000	2,415,000	2,800,000	2,861,000	2,641,000
	Tea	467,000	525,000	540,000	593,000	664,000	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	681,000
	Cotton	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,204,000	21,771,000	17,746,000	21,745,000	25,299,000	20,907,000	23,071,000
	Jute	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,786,200	2,500,400	2,581,000
	Linseed	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	3,852,000	3,157,000	3,383,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,101,000
	Rape and Mustard . .	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,193,000	6,438,000	6,405,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	6,011,000
G.	Sesamum	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	4,432,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,161,000
	Groundnut	(a)	431,000	827,000	1,610,000	1,779,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,036,000	1,407,000	1,541,000
	Indigo	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	474,000	853,100	770,000	710,600	292,000	241,000

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-98 to 1899-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20.	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Rice tons	21,466,000	21,550,000	22,291,000	28,389,000	32,210,000	32,730,000	34,832,000	35,738,000	24,201,000	33,111,000
Wheat "	6,029,000	7,676,000	8,092,000	9,663,000	9,282,000	8,652,000	10,234,000	9,922,000	7,508,000	10,011,000
Sugarcane "	(a)	2,040,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,835,000	2,638,000	2,730,000	2,388,000	2,431,000	2,841,000
Tea lbs.	158,375,000	201,389,000	242,386,000	290,060,000	374,265,000	373,202,700	370,818,500	371,206,800	390,459,000	377,111,000
Cotton bales	2,303,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,368,000	4,418,000	3,736,000	4,489,000	4,051,000	3,072,000	5,511,000
Jute "	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,069,000	7,992,000	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,111,000
Linseed tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	506,000	437,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	411,000
Rape and Mustard . .	913,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,226,000	1,076,000	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	767,700	1,111,000
Sesamum "	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	427,000	482,000	513,000	882,200	278,000	411,000
Groundnut "	(a)	(a)	838,000	693,000	947,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	611,000
Indigo cwts	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,600	61,000

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision
(a) Not available

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, 1912-13 to 1919-20

Province	RICE (CLEANED)								WHEAT							
	1912- 13	1913- 14	1914- 15	1915- 16	1916- 17	1917- 18	1918- 19	1919- 20	1912- 13	1913- 14	1914- 15	1915- 16	1916- 17	1917- 18	1918- 19	1919- 20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	657	467	734	804	539	799	461	770	691	777	933	912	1,014	903	946	904
Madras	908	878	875	908	1,170	1,059	899	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	826	1,121	828	1,209	1,314	1,278	709	1,246	933	973	639	979	1,024	928	834	974
Bombay	1,134 (a)	1,090 (a)	1,180 (a)	1,064 (a)	1,014 (a)	1,047 (a)	814 (a)	1,262 (a)	701	(b) 539	(b) 604	(b) 560	(b) 584	(b) 546	432	544
Sind	834	649	614	854	882	906	653	1,101	938	901	987	808	946	811	738	813
Bengal	907	837	702	886	851	924	723	883	782	703	535	609	606	646	429	741
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	745	736	842	613	681	769	874
Central Provinces and Berar	...	871	729	740	652	709	814	734	630	458	514	603	655	440	545	582
Burma	1,012	899	824	904	970	904	803	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	972	693	720	606	743	930	657	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	585	627	638	601	596	578	811
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	569	372	890	1,018	717	467
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811	1,048	770	880	684	940	1,109	967
Coorg	1,430	956	1,466	1,449	1,440	1,093	1,002	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	412	404	400	873	333	478	499
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	439	549	400	518	436	501	425
Hyderabad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	137	137	161	210	224	147	154
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	461	363	324	873	318	560	646
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	827
AVERAGE	888	849	793	930	973	900	704	960	735	658	697	639	616	626	707	754

Province	SUGARCANE (RAW SUGAR OR GRS)								TEA							
	1912- 13	1913- 14	1914- 15	1915- 16	1916- 17	1917- 18	1918- 19	1919- 20	1912- 13	1913- 14	1914- 15	1915- 16	1916- 17	1917- 18	1918- 19	1919- 20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	2,045	1,583	2,107	2,270	2,203	2,413	1,438	2,302	341	329	297	808	294	294	279	272
Madras	3,964	4,169	4,209	4,386	5,246	6,463	5,718	6,359	310	270	320	412	273	202	272	304
Bihar and Orissa	2,404	2,404	2,332	2,223	2,458	2,401	2,224	2,592	117	143	128	133	112	141	147	196
Bombay	(b) 2,008	(b) 2,688	(b) 5,973	(b) 6,149	(b) 6,389	(b) 6,203	(b) 4,443	(b) 5,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,654	2,512	2,408	2,462	2,328	2,806	2,261	2,630	409	514	473	558	557	546	532	573
Punjab	1,674	1,684	1,805	1,775	1,863	1,946	1,413	1,900	208	229	196	199	204	140	186	177
Central Provinces and Berar	...	2,363	2,594	2,773	2,727	2,778	2,001	2,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	51	52	52	51	39	39	51
Assam	2,063	2,311	1,827	1,806	1,792	2,042	1,836	2,023	550	543	544	645	627	616	624	661
North-West Frontier Province	2,509	2,430	2,620	2,365	2,369	2,312	1,816	2,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	408	612	408	421	419	509	519
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,490	1,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	2,267	2,029	2,309	2,467	2,522	2,708	1,908	2,522	308	296	308	508	471	427	561	545

(a) The question regarding the generally low output in Hyderabad is under investigation

(b) Including Baroda

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

YIELD PER ACRE

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, 1912-13 to 1919-20—contd

Province	LINSEED								RAPE AND MUSTARD							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	431	861	899	448	457	376	414	423	520	340	505	420	419	322	343	464
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	444	514	866	459	403	517	369	403	444	464	322	423	495	519	871	403
Bombay	227	181	302	318	305	297	151	256	(c)502	(c)571	(c)567	(c)373	(c)570	(c)591	224	420
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	258	251	188	336	257	228	178
Bengal	419	395	320	347	357	343	233	378	449	454	395	395	435	410	336	381
Punjab	...	190	229	310	310	230	106	204	305	369	374	290	339	349	384	438
Central Provinces and Berar	210	166	146	177	189	166	70	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	445	420	344	403	399	392	440
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	253	314	367	275	276	314	345
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	320
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	589*	52*	...	...	...	...	...	...	527†	416†
Hyderabad (b)	76	90	86	93	112	125	218	185	40	40	64	37	75	56	134	108
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	543
AVERAGE	294	285	297	320	331	304	265	313	467	366	419	380	412	363	353	437

Province	SESAMUM								GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	247	109	169	203	189	177	91	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	178	200	200	191	302	307	286	297	827	574	696	1,248	1,031	1,070	989	1,114
Bihar and Orissa	250	320	283	343	347	311	319	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	(c)272	(c)238	(c)348	(c)268	(c)302	(c)319	103	200	2,310	2,199	2,248	2,602	2,110	2,240	1,213	2,094
Sind	214	263	130	133	197	204	187	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	297	270	259	244	241	379	339	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	229	246	243	265	273	202	176	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	175	180	209	225	165	134	153	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	799	733	992	938	936	891	837
Assam	380	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara (a)	...	19	64	17	173	18	23	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	53*	91*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	112	92	101	90	122	72	164	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE	313	178	222	211	229	200	174	256	1,098	796	879	1,424	1,146	1,222	997	1,153

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative.
(b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation. (c) Includes Baroda.
* Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only.

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, 1912-13 to 1919-20—concl'd.

Province	Cotton (seeded)								Jute								Indigo (dye)							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Al	146	122	125	128	104	60	81	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	14	10	10	10	9	10
and Orissa	47	45	46	47	64	75	74	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	23	21	20	14	24	16	27
...	83	93	91	96	94	99	101	109	1,063	757	640	1,200	956	1,200	894	1,008	18	12	16	13	18	13	11	18
...	87	88	89	84	93	73	49	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	160	153	138	119	130	79	144	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	17	16	20	17	17	10
...	165	110	151	136	110	107	175	145	1,370	1,293	1,295	1,215	1,208	1,318	1,144	1,231	11	9	17	14	10	8	9	9
...	95	119	105	86	116	68	127	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	17	16	14	19	20	23	20
Provinces and	81	81	93	109	63	52	78	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	79	74	63	58	72	78	76	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	111	137	145	121	137	153	150	170	922	901	1,170	816	1,090	989	804	908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Frontier	93	95	93	63	86	53	72	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ice	208	105	111	35	298	80	187	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	63	77	77	86	88	33	69	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	127	112	158	102	163	50	88	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	42	44	44	61	62	53	107	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	49	47	51	61	51	54	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	103	93	100	63	97	105	40	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	80	81	85	84	83	64	76	101	1,824	1,220	1,246	1,236	1,230	1,206	1,118	1,105	20	17	19	17	14	20	19	19

NOTE.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision
(c) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation

3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugarcane (per acre)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Groundnut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
Al	(a) 1,036 (b) 871 (c) 1,179	698	2,963	155	1,300	413	450	204	...	12
and Orissa	(a) 1,234 (b) 823 (c) 823	(d) 984 (e) 451 (f) 861	2,464	155	1,200	494	494	350	...	20
...	(a) 952 (b) 706 (c) 1,008	...	2,016	153	1,320	418	501	...	...	...
ed Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	250	...	13
...	1,053	...	6,400	77	...	...	...	300	1,120	23
ibay	1,230	575	6,050	102	...	300	625	400	{ (a) 1,500 (b) 1,300 }	...
...	1,316	{ (a) 1,368 (b) 874 }	8,112	170	...	...	{ (a) 391 (b) 379 }	243	...	...
ab	...	791	1,631	133	...	...	129	...	...	...
ral Provinces and Berar	624	600	2,560	63	...	2.6	...	224	...	...
h-West Frontier Province	...	125	2,625	66	...	...	319	...	...	...
...	(g) 1,031 (h) 1,063	...	...	64	...	...	...	125	679	...
or-Merwara	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	{ (a) 1,120 (b) 610 }	{ (a) 3,810 (b) 2,400 }	{ (a) 200 (b) 150 }	...	...	{ (a) 400 (b) 300 }	...	...	...
...	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	920	450	2,653	175	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Not available
(a) Winter Rice
(b) Autumn Rice
(c) Summer Rice

(d) Bihar
(e) Chota Nagpur
(f) Orissa
(g) For Upper Burma

(h) For Lower Burma
(i) For Hyderabad
(j) Unirrigated

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bengal . . .	(a) 42,793,000	20,437,000	20,639,000	19,846,000	20,450,000	20,916,000	21,120,000	20,966,000	21,333,000	20,938,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	(b)	17,363,000	16,196,000	16,223,000	16,180,000	16,255,000	16,258,000	15,800,000	15,073,000	15,255,000
Madras . . .	10,754,000	10,289,000	10,944,000	10,878,000	10,876,000	11,230,000	11,533,000	11,655,000	10,469,000	11,648,000
Burma (d) . . .	7,449,000	7,373,000	9,968,000	10,056,000	9,993,000	10,406,000	10,570,000	10,708,000	10,382,000	10,407,000
United Provinces . .	(c)	5,220,000	6,811,000	6,062,000	6,200,000	6,376,000	7,182,000	7,485,000	6,705,000	6,539,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,986,000	5,083,000	5,097,000	5,086,000	5,226,000	5,307,000	(A) 5,762,000
Assam . . .	(b)	4,458,000	4,486,000	4,327,000	4,541,000	4,438,000	4,513,000	4,629,000	4,406,000	4,114,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (e)	(c)	(c)	1,624,000	2,628,000	2,650,000	2,336,000	2,599,000	2,622,000	2,100,000	2,175,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(c)	(c)	(f) 1,088,000	1,112,000	1,117,000	1,194,000	1,280,000	1,167,000	1,013,000	1,100,000
Coorg . . .	82,000	82,000	83,000	82,000	81,000	82,000	84,000	84,000	80,000	83,000
Baroda . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	151,000	224,000
TOTAL	61,078,000	65,223,000	71,837,000	76,000,000	77,121,000	78,830,000	80,225,000	80,342,000	77,019,000	78,245,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bengal . . .	(a) (g) 21,848,000	8,635,000	8,356,000	7,412,000	6,411,000	8,276,000	8,028,000	8,648,000	6,901,000	8,255,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	(b)	8,906,000	5,909,000	8,120,000	5,947,000	8,771,000	8,808,000	8,991,000	4,771,000	8,906,000
Madras . . .	4,037,000	3,888,000	4,435,000	4,186,000	4,247,000	4,552,000	6,022,000	5,512,000	4,203,000	5,287,000
Burma (d) . . .	2,876,000	3,325,000	4,501,000	4,037,000	3,675,000	4,200,000	4,575,000	4,750,000	4,000,000	3,550,000
United Provinces . .	(c)	1,779,000	1,993,000	1,264,000	2,032,000	2,289,000	2,686,000	2,671,000	1,441,000	2,248,000
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	825,000	1,655,000	1,705,000	1,431,000	1,647,000	744,000	(A) 1,889,000
Assam . . .	(b)	1,973,000	1,946,000	1,339,000	1,459,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	1,935,000	1,293,000	1,494,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (e)	(c)	(c)	820,000	1,279,000	1,396,000	1,110,000	1,177,000	1,226,000	432,000	1,225,000
Sind (including Indian States)	(c)	(c)	(f) 405,000	323,000	406,000	454,000	504,000	317,000	295,000	570,000
Coorg . . .	58,000	40,000	53,000	35,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	41,000	39,000	54,000
Baroda . . .	(c)	(c)	(c)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	32,000	73,000
TOTAL	28,518,000	28,546,000	28,493,000	28,819,000	27,281,000	32,730,000	34,832,000	35,738,000	24,201,000	33,551,000

(a) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam

(b) Included under Bengal

(c) Not available

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

(e) Figures for Indian States have been added from 1913-14 onwards; but those for Baroda from 1913-14 to 1917-18 only

(f) Excludes Indian States

(g) Season very favourable

(A) Includes Indian States

(i) Included under Bombay

Note.—(1) Estimates of area and yield of the rice crop of the Mysore State are available for a few years. These are received after the issue of the All-India forecasts of the rice crop, and are therefore not included therein. The available figures are:—

Area (acres)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Yield (tons)	804,000	791,000	634,000	769,000
	222,000	261,000	141,000	214,000

(2) Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Punjab (including Indian States) .	(c) 9,981,000	11,018,000	9,316,000	9,568,000	11,336,000	10,246,000	10,737,000	11,271,000	8,536,000	9,933,000
United Provinces .	7,342,000	7,578,000	7,382,000	6,406,000	7,301,000	6,599,000	6,764,000	7,243,000	5,411,000	7,037,000
Central Provinces and Berar (e) .	3,585,000	3,739,000	3,743,000	3,384,000	3,393,000	3,616,000	3,996,000	4,007,000	2,881,000	3,321,000
Central India States	2,460,000	2,563,000	3,216,000	2,695,000	3,096,000	2,949,000	3,517,000	4,382,000	2,301,000	3,051,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b) .	1,855,000	1,284,000	1,735,000	2,102,000	2,253,000	2,252,000	2,250,000	2,681,000	1,017,000	1,849,000
Bihar and Orissa .	1,312,000	1,285,000	1,270,000	1,842,000	1,218,000	1,330,000	1,808,000	1,195,000	965,000	1,145,000
North-West Frontier Province (d) .	1,033,000	1,203,000	879,000	992,000	1,183,000	868,000	1,050,000	1,143,000	872,000	1,026,000
Hyderabad State .	1,104,000	970,000	851,000	702,000	898,000	1,045,000	1,344,000	1,262,000	623,000	770,000
Rajputana States .	1,187,000	963,000	1,014,000	622,000	902,000	649,000	1,147,000	1,407,000	603,000	976,000
Sind (including Indian States) .	560,000	391,000	487,000	490,000	706,000	588,000	629,000	698,000	349,000	587,000
Bengal .	143,000	143,000	146,000	144,000	134,000	134,000	129,000	124,000	116,000	116,000
Baroda State .	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	59,000	85,000
Delhi .	(f)	(f)	80,000	20,000	32,000	28,000	36,000	42,000	23,000	31,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	(g)	(g)	(g)	5,000	19,000	12,000	28,000	22,000	6,000	24,000
Mysore State .	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
TOTAL	30,565,000	31,141,000	30,073,000	28,495,000	32,475,000	30,320,000	32,940,000	35,487,000	23,798,000	29,976,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Punjab (including Indian States) .	(e) 3,709,000	3,809,000	2,989,000	3,189,000	3,725,000	2,461,000	2,937,000	3,425,000	2,893,000	3,884,000
United Provinces .	2,919,000	3,032,000	2,938,000	2,221,000	3,042,000	2,700,000	3,061,000	2,809,000	2,304,000	2,996,000
Central Provinces and Berar (e) .	973,000	904,000	1,062,000	688,000	778,000	973,000	1,168,000	787,000	701,000	863,000
Central India States	532,000	686,000	1,049,000	496,000	642,000	645,000	899,000	651,000	491,000	666,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b) .	506,000	265,000	543,000	506,000	605,000	569,000	587,000	653,000	196,000	466,000
Bihar and Orissa .	570,000	557,000	529,000	583,000	347,000	581,000	598,000	495,000	360,000	428,000
North-West Frontier Province (d) .	266,000	280,000	195,000	259,000	331,000	246,000	277,000	304,000	225,000	160,000
Hyderabad State .	97,000	43,000	48,000	43,000	51,000	75,000	126,000	126,000	41,000	53,000
Rajputana States .	265,000	204,000	244,000	122,000	217,000	116,000	264,000	274,000	135,000	165,000
Sind (including Indian States) .	136,000	97,000	204,000	197,000	311,000	212,000	255,000	252,000	115,000	135,000
Bengal .	38,000	47,000	51,000	51,000	32,000	40,000	40,000	33,000	22,000	28,000
Baroda State .	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	16,000	20,000
Delhi .	(f)	(f)	11,000	9,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	(g)	(g)	(g)	2,000	5,000	2,000	11,000	10,000	2,000	5,000
Mysore State .	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	10,061,500	9,924,500	9,864,000	8,267,000	10,695,000	8,652,000	10,224,000	9,922,000	7,609,000	10,002,000

(a) Includes the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon

(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13

(c) Includes Delhi

(d) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies

(e) Included under Bombay

(f) Included under Punjab

(g) Not available

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	1,047,100	1,340,600	1,425,400	1,379,900	1,192,000	1,261,000	1,202,000	1,489,000	1,544,000	1,414,000
Punjab (a)	387,900	281,500	367,000	410,900	366,000	347,000	414,000	503,000	474,000	480,000
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	263,000	266,100	262,800	266,000	262,000	278,000	263,000	276,000	275,000
Bengal	(c) 515,600	223,300	221,800	218,300	233,000	231,000	204,000	207,000	219,000	219,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(e)	83,400	94,700	79,400	91,400	90,000	106,000	115,000	130,000	122,000	77,500
Madras	94,900	108,000	98,900	83,600	74,000	95,000	114,000	127,000	123,000	93,000
Assam	(b)	36,800	35,900	37,900	38,000	37,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	31,000
North-West Frontier Province (f)	32,700	31,500	30,000	31,700	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	37,000	34,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(d)	(d)	(d)	20,400	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	22,000
Baroda	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	4,000	3,000
TOTAL	2,161,600	2,382,500	2,524,500	2,536,900	2,310,000	2,391,000	2,415,000	2,809,000	2,861,000	2,647,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gúr)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces(A)	1,042,900	1,259,300	1,301,500	974,500	1,153,000	1,278,000	1,182,000	1,604,000	987,000	1,453,000
Punjab (a)	262,800	161,200	274,300	308,900	295,000	275,000	343,000	437,000	299,000	420,000
Bihar and Orissa	(b)	303,800	292,700	289,100	277,000	260,000	305,000	289,000	273,000	318,000
Bengal	(c) 503,500	256,300	263,200	244,800	250,000	256,000	212,000	241,000	223,000	256,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(e)	226,000	214,600	180,700	228,000	240,000	291,000	328,000	360,000	242,000	180,000
Madras	179,200	196,000	175,800	156,300	139,000	186,000	267,000	363,000	314,000	284,000
Assam	(b)	27,700	33,100	39,100	31,000	28,000	28,000	81,000	27,000	28,000
North-West Frontier Province (f)	35,700	31,900	33,600	35,100	36,000	33,000	32,000	32,000	30,000	43,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(d)	(d)	(d)	21,700	22,000	26,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	26,000
Baroda	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	8,000	4,000
TOTAL	2,309,900	2,450,800	2,554,900	2,297,500	2,443,000	2,633,000	2,730,000	3,388,000	2,431,000	2,992,000

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

(b) Included under Bengal

(c) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam

(d) Not available

(e) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Up to 1911-12 the figures related to the chief sugarcane-growing districts only from 1912-13 those for other districts and for Sind have been added

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

(g) Included under Bombay

(A) Figures of outturn prior to 1917-18, arrived at after making allowance for seeds; from 1917-18 no such allowance was made.

Note.—(1) Estimates of area and yield of the sugarcane crop of the Mysore State are available for a few years. These are received after the issue of the All-India forecasts of the sugarcane crop and are therefore not included therein. The available figures are:—

Area (acres)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Yield (tons)	36,000	43,000	40,000	36,000
	32,000	46,000	35,000	34,000

(2) Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Assam	350,200	354,300	361,700	367,800	376,400	382,800	389,300	399,700	405,900	411,900
Bengal	145,900	146,800	150,500	156,100	159,300	161,300	166,300	167,700	169,100	173,200
Travancore State	30,400	32,000	34,100	37,400	38,800	40,900	42,400	43,800	44,500	45,600
Madras	18,100	20,600	24,400	26,300	26,900	27,100	30,500	35,600	38,500	39,700
United Provinces	7,900	7,000	7,800	8,000	8,000	7,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	7,800
Punjab	9,400	9,400	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,900	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,900
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Burma	1,700	1,700	1,700	3,000	3,000	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,700
TOTAL	568,600	574,000	591,800	610,100	624,500	634,900	649,000	667,100	678,500	691,400

Yield (lbs)

Province	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Assam	175,093,100	179,053,000	198,793,300	199,722,000	208,552,300	245,751,900	241,078,100	245,623,900	253,270,100	239,133,000
Bengal	61,671,200	61,533,900	70,524,200	80,108,700	75,373,200	89,526,100	92,645,000	91,852,900	89,983,600	99,511,000
Travancore State	14,324,100	14,714,500	16,059,900	15,155,000	16,010,200	20,249,800	17,959,800	19,666,200	22,629,200	23,634,000
Madras	5,615,200	5,795,400	7,555,800	7,83,100	8,607,600	11,361,600	11,364,400	10,395,200	10,518,400	10,468,000
United Provinces	2,045,300	2,331,700	2,656,800	2,579,100	2,379,200	2,906,000	2,352,700	2,290,100	2,234,800	2,123,000
Punjab	1,318,900	1,489,200	1,931,000	2,129,800	1,941,300	1,969,600	1,630,100	1,050,200	1,389,700	1,732,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	285,500	269,100	311,600	282,400	293,200	246,000	309,200	323,900	412,000
Burma	67,600	76,500	83,300	163,900	165,200	145,500	142,400	109,600	110,300	135,000
TOTAL	268,260,100	268,602,700	297,878,100	307,219,700	313,301,400	372,202,700	370,313,500	371,296,300	380,459,000	377,054,000

(a) Included under Bengal

Note.—Figures for 1919 are subject to revision

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay (including Indian States)	6,528,000	5,121,000	6,034,000	6,574,000	6,953,000	4,439,000	6,330,000	7,637,000	5,547,000	5,704,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,487,000	4,648,000	4,493,000	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,061,000	4,402,000	4,583,000	4,135,000	4,494,000
Hyderabad State	3,562,000	3,234,000	2,888,000	3,653,000	3,805,000	2,964,000	3,200,000	3,471,000	2,400,000	3,005,000
Madras (a)	2,317,000	2,676,000	2,389,000	2,627,000	2,087,000	2,060,000	2,168,000	2,700,000	3,133,000	2,339,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	1,385,000	1,582,000	1,575,000	2,053,000	1,857,000	902,000	1,163,000	1,800,000	1,550,000	2,251,000
United Provinces (b)	1,347,000	921,000	1,158,000	1,586,000	1,551,000	834,000	1,185,000	1,315,000	1,620,000	1,284,000
Central India States	1,349,000	1,400,000	1,314,000	1,426,000	1,519,000	999,000	1,419,000	1,454,000	1,216,000	1,587,000
Baroda	806,000	665,000	702,000	749,000	843,000	566,000	707,000	914,000	814,000	794,000
Rajputana States	465,000	263,000	393,000	470,000	421,000	244,000	334,000	435,000	250,000	374,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	279,000	346,000	296,000	341,000	338,000	161,000	240,000	267,000	317,000	31,000
Burma	167,000	186,000	233,000	290,000	270,000	187,000	223,000	247,000	369,000	43,000
Mysore	101,000	101,000	154,000	93,000	109,000	92,000	120,000	155,000	125,000	1,000
Bihar and Orissa	(c)	88,000	92,000	78,000	70,000	67,000	68,000	69,000	79,000	7,000
North-West Frontier Province (d)	33,000	56,000	56,000	59,000	60,000	26,000	28,000	38,000	39,000	51,000
Bengal (including Hill Tipperah State)	(e) 169,000	63,000	51,000	87,000	90,000	88,000	73,000	71,000	73,000	69,000
Ajmer-Merwara	45,000	27,000	50,000	57,000	54,000	23,000	47,000	70,000	30,000	41,000
Assam	(c)	38,000	36,000	35,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	34,000	32,000	33,000
TOTAL	23,040,000	21,415,000	22,004,000	24,997,000	24,566,000	17,746,000	21,745,000	25,299,000	20,997,000	23,070,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bombay (including Indian States)	1,816,000	599,000	1,324,000	1,439,000	1,544,000	934,000	1,475,000	1,403,000	641,000	1,503,000
Central Provinces and Berar	629,000	913,000	910,000	961,000	1,087,000	1,106,000	691,000	591,000	807,000	1,285,000
Hyderabad State	293,000	300,000	300,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	450,000	613,000	749,000
Madras (a)	271,000	308,000	282,000	305,000	242,000	243,000	347,000	504,000	581,000	408,000
Punjab (including Indian States)	306,000	241,000	373,000	612,000	498,000	195,000	335,000	306,000	403,000	673,000
United Provinces (b)	348,000	251,000	428,000	434,000	486,000	282,000	309,000	199,000	174,000	412,000
Central India States	237,000	228,000	206,000	273,000	293,000	216,000	311,000	116,000	214,000	291,000
Baroda	134,000	96,000	196,000	175,000	229,000	117,000	171,000	233,000	81,000	127,000
Rajputana States	143,000	73,000	125,000	182,000	166,000	62,000	128,000	54,000	55,000	95,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	97,000	124,000	123,000	135,000	116,000	48,000	78,000	53,000	114,000	63,000
Burma	28,000	32,000	46,000	54,000	42,000	27,000	40,000	48,000	70,000	76,000
Mysore	10,000	17,000	19,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	21,000	14,000	18,000
Bihar and Orissa	(c)	19,000	19,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	20,000	21,000
North-West Frontier Province (d)	8,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000
Bengal (including Hill Tipperah State)	(e) 49,000	25,000	21,000	24,000	34,000	30,000	20,000	19,000	32,000	25,000
Ajmer-Merwara	20,000	12,000	26,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	35,000	14,000	14,000	21,000
Assam	(c)	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	14,000
TOTAL	8,859,000	8,262,000	4,421,000	5,063,000	5,206,000	3,736,000	4,489,000	4,051,000	3,972,000	5,840,000
Net Exports and Consumption (f)	4,303,000	3,985,000	4,483,000	5,013,000	4,889,000	5,109,000	4,985,000	4,499,000	3,921,000	(4)

(a) Includes Indian States

(b) Includes the State of Rampur

(c) Included under Bengal

(d) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies from 1913-14

(e) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam

(f) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending September up to 1910-11; from 1911-12 these figures relate to the year ending August. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association; prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown against this item up to 1913-14. The consumption was estimated for 1914-15 at 1,000,000 bales, and that for 1915-16 to 1918-19 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

(4) Not yet available

Note—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Bengal	2,737,600	2,536,900	2,456,600	2,872,600	2,086,300	2,351,800	2,376,200	2,219,200	2,459,000	2,169,000
Bihar and Orissa	258,100	298,300	318,400	330,100	188,100	224,000	223,300	149,300	203,400	179,000
Assam	94,900	93,400	101,300	105,100	74,100	95,200	100,500	102,100	137,300	118,000
Cooch Bihar State	20,000	32,600	39,000	44,400	27,500	31,800	36,200	29,800	39,200	36,000
TOTAL (a)	3,110,600	2,973,200	2,915,300	3,352,200	2,376,000	2,702,800	2,736,200	2,500,400	2,838,900	2,502,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Province	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Bengal	7,247,800	8,698,300	7,939,900	9,308,000	6,506,100	7,429,900	7,854,000	6,348,800	7,567,800	5,247,000
Bihar and Orissa	705,500	792,900	802,900	693,200	609,800	552,000	669,800	335,300	512,500	334,000
Assam	239,800	226,800	228,300	307,500	156,800	259,400	248,400	228,300	332,400	259,000
Cooch Bihar State	42,000	124,800	122,600	135,200	72,300	68,000	95,000	43,300	69,800	58,000
TOTAL (a)	8,234,700	9,842,800	8,893,900	10,443,900	7,344,800	8,309,300	8,867,200	6,955,700	8,482,500	5,898,000
Exports and consumption (b)	9,004,000	10,027,000	9,309,000	8,489,000	9,427,000	9,018,000	7,702,000	7,849,000	9,128,000	(c)

(a) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:

	Bales		Bales		Bales
1911	57,000	1914	37,000	1917	41,000
1912	96,000	1915	92,000	1918	73,000
1913	105,000	1916	70,000	1919	68,000

(b) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates.

(c) Not yet available

Note.—The figures for 1920 are subject to revision

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Central Provinces and Berar	1,080,400	1,858,800	1,509,000	952,100	1,224,000	1,048,000	1,176,000	1,257,000	509,000	1,029,000
United Provinces (a)	472,800	848,800	493,500	240,600	266,000	295,000	330,000	359,000	69,000	229,000
	656,000	747,000	667,000	867,000	620,000	650,000	675,000	695,000	321,000	560,000
Bihar and Orissa	510,300	567,800	528,000	652,900	624,000	663,000	704,000	736,000	585,000	727,000
Hyderabad State	631,300	603,500	512,400	412,600	334,000	288,000	321,000	341,000	216,000	230,000
Bengal	196,900	206,800	199,800	193,700	182,000	181,000	157,000	144,000	144,000	137,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	194,700	205,300	171,900	173,100	126,000	176,000	169,000	226,000	89,000	113,000
Punjab	(b)	(b)	43,300	39,000	49,000	32,000	32,000	89,000	27,000	33,000
Rajputana (Kota)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	19,000	43,000
Total (a)	3,086,400	4,291,000	3,457,900	2,664,000	2,705,000	2,683,000	2,889,000	3,102,000	1,668,000	2,541,000
	656,000	747,000	667,000	867,000	620,000	650,000	675,000	695,000	321,000	560,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,742,400	5,038,000	4,124,900	3,031,000	3,325,000	3,333,000	3,564,000	3,797,000	1,989,000	3,101,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Central Provinces and Berar	124,500	139,000	141,800	70,700	60,000	83,000	99,000	93,000	16,000	(c) 71,000
United Provinces (a)	102,900	159,700	95,500	38,800	48,000	69,000	67,000	60,000	13,000	44,000
	142,000	140,000	123,000	59,000	110,000	130,000	133,000	117,000	59,000	105,000
Bihar and Orissa	112,500	125,200	104,700	149,700	103,000	136,000	155,000	170,000	93,000	160,000
Hyderabad State	30,400	26,800	17,300	16,500	9,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	21,000	19,000
Bengal	30,700	39,200	37,400	34,200	26,000	28,000	25,000	22,000	15,000	17,000
Bombay (including Indian States)	23,300	15,000	17,400	14,000	17,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	6,000	13,000
Punjab	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,300	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Rajputana (Kota)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,000	1,000
Total (a)	429,300	504,900	414,100	327,200	287,000	346,000	358,000	398,000	176,000	323,000
	142,000	140,000	123,000	59,000	110,000	130,000	133,000	117,000	59,000	105,000
GRAND TOTAL	571,300	611,900	512,100	386,200	397,000	476,000	526,000	515,000	235,000	433,000

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

(b) Not available

(c) Includes Indian States

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces (a)	146,200 2,371,000	176,200 2,872,000	145,000 2,373,000	150,400 2,154,000	190,000 2,350,000	181,000 2,400,000	153,000 2,500,000	149,000 2,515,000	91,000 1,848,000	153,000 2,430,000
Punjab (b)	1,089,000	1,414,100	887,800	1,002,900	1,047,000	1,129,000	1,016,000	1,259,000	660,000	574,000
Bengal	1,370,700	1,317,500	1,325,400	1,312,600	1,303,000	1,322,000	1,225,000	1,154,000	1,125,000	1,100,000
Bihar and Orissa	765,700	780,100	723,800	751,900	681,000	725,000	792,000	805,000	683,000	827,000
Assam	318,100	281,800	298,400	311,200	309,000	326,000	278,000	264,000	286,000	290,000
North-West Frontier Province	85,100	94,200	75,700	141,300	114,000	110,000	163,000	138,000	50,000	78,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(c)	84,600	17,600	75,700	83,500	83,000	36,000	55,000	72,000	8,000	16,000
Delhi	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	2,000	7,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(d)	76,200	54,000	43,800	365,000	428,000	203,000	307,000	462,000	108,000	189,000
Hyderabad State	9,300	6,500	11,100	5,600	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	5,000	4,000
Baroda	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	14,000	33,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	17,000	15,000
TOTAL (a)	3,944,900 2,371,000	4,142,000 2,872,000	3,586,200 2,373,000	4,124,400 2,154,000	4,162,000 2,350,000	4,038,000 2,400,000	3,995,000 2,500,000	4,311,000 2,515,000	3,044,000 1,848,000	3,586,000 2,430,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,315,900	7,014,000	5,959,200	6,278,400	6,512,000	6,438,000	6,495,000	7,126,000	4,892,000	6,016,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces (a)	34,400 561,000	37,200 609,000	33,900 551,000	23,000 827,000	43,000 530,000	34,000 450,000	28,000 468,000	21,000 405,000	14,000 233,000	32,000 603,000
Punjab (b)	155,100	196,600	156,600	165,000	175,000	146,000	154,000	106,000	113,000	171,000
Bengal	238,800	243,900	265,800	266,200	230,000	233,000	238,000	211,000	169,000	187,000
Bihar and Orissa	168,800	171,900	143,500	165,700	98,000	137,000	175,000	186,000	113,000	182,000
Assam	56,000	52,000	58,700	61,900	58,000	50,000	50,000	47,000	50,000	57,000
North-West Frontier Province	9,500	12,100	7,200	15,900	16,000	19,000	20,000	17,000	7,000	12,000
Bombay (including Indian States)(c)	15,400	2,600	20,000	21,300	21,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	300	3,000
Delhi	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	100	1,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)(d)	11,100	4,700	4,600	42,000	48,000	17,000	46,000	53,000	11,000	15,000
Hyderabad State	200	100	200	100	200	100	200	200	300	300
Baroda	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	3,000	8,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	4,000	3,000
TOTAL (a)	689,100 561,000	721,100 609,000	690,500 551,000	761,000 827,000	689,200 530,000	642,100 450,000	725,200 468,000	720,200 405,000	491,700 233,000	671,300 603,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,250,100	1,330,100	1,241,500	1,038,000	1,219,200	1,092,100	1,193,200	1,155,200	767,700	1,174,300

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

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

(c) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18; up to 1911-12 the estimates related to chief rapeseed-growing districts; those for other districts have been added from 1912-13.

(d) Estimates for *jamba* (*Eruca Saliva*) grown in Sind have been added from 1913-14.

(e) Figures not available.

(f) Included under Bombay.

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces (a)	438,000	375,000	317,200	378,400	372,000	299,000	278,000	188,000	207,000	167,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	900,000	800,000	900,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	850,000	925,000	975,000
Central Provinces and Berar	994,800	548,900	793,300	851,200	1,055,000	820,000	905,000	758,000	217,000	489,000
Madras	895,300	886,700	778,000	865,700	878,000	927,000	759,000	502,000	497,000	445,000
Hyderabad State	815,100	887,300	823,700	809,300	861,000	823,000	779,000	832,000	681,000	881,000
Bengal	677,700	663,000	649,100	612,000	599,000	548,000	569,000	589,000	512,000	538,000
Bihar and Orissa	(c) 489,109	271,800	284,800	241,000	251,000	248,000	223,000	225,000	218,000	210,000
Punjab (d)	(e)	214,600	223,700	219,700	208,000	196,000	189,000	144,000	194,000	179,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	148,700	92,100	156,800	144,100	222,000	127,000	246,000	122,000	51,000	110,000
Ajmer-Merwara	88,300	58,200	72,300	91,300	88,000	17,000	38,000	44,000	12,000	30,000
Assam	(f)	(f)	(f)	11,900	35,000	5,000	39,000	25,000	3,000	17,000
Baroda	(g)	9,700	10,600	(g) 1,400	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Rajputana (Kota)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	26,000	73,000
	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	42,000	49,000
TOTAL (a)	4,547,900	4,008,200	4,089,500	4,226,000	4,565,000	4,008,000	4,023,000	3,429,000	2,660,000	3,189,000
	900,000	800,000	900,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	850,000	925,000	975,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,447,900	4,808,200	4,989,500	5,076,000	5,565,000	5,108,000	5,023,000	4,279,000	3,585,000	4,163,000

Yield (tons)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces (a)	45,400	29,000	34,000	18,000	31,000	36,000	28,000	15,000	8,000	17,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (b)	90,000	70,000	100,000	42,000	85,000	90,000	80,000	67,000	38,000	98,000
Central Provinces and Berar	109,400	31,700	98,300	89,700	164,000	98,000	122,000	74,000	10,000	58,000
Madras	76,400	72,300	60,900	69,400	82,000	93,000	58,000	30,000	34,000	43,000
Hyderabad State	70,900	72,600	65,500	72,100	77,000	70,000	103,000	114,000	87,000	117,000
Bengal	34,400	25,400	32,500	25,100	27,000	22,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	63,000
Bihar and Orissa	(c) 79,400	41,500	35,100	29,000	29,000	27,000	24,000	28,000	33,000	35,000
Punjab (d)	(e)	33,500	25,000	31,400	26,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	19,000	29,000
Sind (including Khairpur State)	14,900	9,900	16,000	15,800	24,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	4,000	12,000
Ajmer-Merwara	12,600	4,800	6,900	10,700	5,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000
Assam	(f)	(f)	(f)	100	1,000	(h)	3,000	200	(h)	1,000
Baroda	(g)	1,300	1,800	(g) 200	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Rajputana (Kota)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	1,000†	3,000
	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1,000	2,000
TOTAL (a)	413,400	322,000	374,000	361,500	460,000	392,000	433,000	315,200	240,000	392,000
	90,000	70,000	100,000	42,000	85,000	90,000	80,000	67,000	38,000	95,000
GRAND TOTAL	533,400	392,000	474,000	403,500	551,000	482,000	513,000	382,200	278,000	490,000

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

(b) Includes also the State of Baroda up to 1917-18. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13.

(c) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam.

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

(e) Included under Bengal.

(f) Not available.

† As reported by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay.

(g) Early crop only.

(h) Less than 100 tons.

(i) Forecast discontinued.

(j) Included under Bombay.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Madras	667,300	806,000	924,200	1,605,200	1,866,000	1,138,000	1,793,000	1,415,000	1,001,000	1,141,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	185,800	269,300	242,700	251,100	278,000	266,000	276,000	272,000	157,000	138,000
Orissa (b)	98,800	138,800	199,500	246,600	269,000	262,000	265,000	219,000	249,000	273,000
TOTAL	951,900	1,214,100	1,366,400	2,105,900	2,413,000	1,664,000	2,334,000	1,936,000	1,407,000	1,555,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Madras	254,200	306,000	341,100	411,300	530,000	633,000	625,000	680,000	442,000	569,000
Bombay (including Indian States) (a)	207,100	248,300	239,500	249,500	279,000	309,000	260,000	272,000	85,000	129,000
Orissa (b)	41,900	51,400	89,300	88,000	68,000	116,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	102,000
TOTAL	503,200	605,700	669,900	748,800	877,000	1,058,000	1,196,000	1,056,000	626,000	800,000

(a) Up to 1913-14 the figures related to chief groundnut-growing districts; those for other districts have been added from 1914-15

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

Note.—Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bihar and Orissa	(a) 117,000	109,600	90,100	63,100	38,500	60,800	80,600	86,700	64,200	57,100
Madras	82,800	90,300	61,500	55,300	71,700	222,000	459,700	324,400	144,400	101,000
Punjab (b)	45,400	36,600	37,300	22,400	20,400	21,400	60,300	90,700	17,000	19,800
United Provinces	31,200	29,400	26,900	24,400	12,300	43,200	159,300	190,200	40,100	48,800
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6,200	4,200	4,100	7,900	11,600	7,200	8,100
Bengal	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,600	2,200	7,000	10,100	11,700
TOTAL	276,400	266,900	216,800	172,600	148,400	353,100	770,000	710,800	292,000	246,500

Yield (cwts) of dye

Province	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Bihar and Orissa	(a) 13,900	17,800	14,700	7,000	5,500	7,100	10,900	10,200	6,300	8,200
Madras	20,100	21,200	14,800	11,500	13,600	40,500	59,100	60,600	33,400	24,000
Punjab (b)	8,500	5,600	6,000	3,500	3,400	2,700	10,000	16,500	3,200	3,600
United Provinces	3,500	3,000	3,500	3,000	1,500	4,000	14,100	17,400	3,500	4,500
Bombay and Sind (including Khairpur State)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,700	1,000	600	1,400	1,500	1,100	1,400
Bengal	(d)	100	100	100	200	200	200	500	800	500
TOTAL	46,000	47,700	39,100	26,800	25,200	55,100	95,700	127,000	48,500	42,600

(a) Includes Bengal

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

(c) No information

(d) Included under Bihar and Orissa

Note.—(1) In estimating the yield of indigo an allowance of 10 per cent of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. In the Punjab the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.

(2) Figures for 1919-20 are subject to revision

No. 15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BA
MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Province	BARLEY						
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
United Provinces	4,591,000	4,376,000	4,576,000	5,020,000	5,000,000	5,092,000	5,800,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,261,000	1,305,000	1,287,000	1,314,000	1,263,000	1,311,000	1,237,000
Bombay	28,000	23,000	25,000	42,000	25,000	32,000	31,000
Sind	20,000	28,000	31,000	28,000	23,000	27,000	17,000
Bengal	95,000	94,000	95,000	94,000	99,000	97,000	94,000
Punjab	1,007,000	970,000	1,308,000	1,040,000	1,153,000	1,475,000	865,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b)16,000	(b)8,000	(b)11,000	(b)19,000	(b)24,000	(b)22,000	(b)11,000
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	314,000	291,000	422,000	314,000	248,000	287,000	287,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)59,000	(b)46,000	(b)63,000	52,000	45,000	(b)81,000	25,000
Delhi	10,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	17,000	13,000
TOTAL	7,305,000	7,154,000	7,834,000	7,937,000	7,808,000	8,424,000	8,304,000

Yield (tons)

Province	BARLEY						
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
United Provinces	(a)	1,679,000	2,048,000	3,259,000	3,350,000	2,289,000	1,859,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	523,000	557,000	436,000	482,000	540,000	482,000	440,000
Bombay	10,000	7,000	9,000	15,000	9,000	10,000	10,000
Sind	7,000	10,000	11,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	29,000	31,000	32,000	24,000
Punjab	280,000	286,000	377,000	228,000	286,000	424,000	333,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	58,000	140,000	190,000	125,000	89,000	88,000	103,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,000	11,000	(a)	5,000
Delhi	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
TOTAL (c)	8-1,000	3,680,000	3,065,000	3,169,000	3,330,000	3,333,000	2,782,000

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports (a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete obtained from local authorities

5-SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd**Area (acres)*

Province	JAWAR							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Provinces	2,169,000	2,083,000	2,413,000	2,546,000	2,403,000	1,962,000	1,832,000	2,330,000
Orissa	5,220,000	5,700,000	5,102,000	5,525,000	4,761,000	4,890,000	5,060,000	5,448,000
Provinces and Berar	94,000	120,000	107,000	103,000	80,000	86,000	60,000	68,000
North Frontier Province	6,850,000	6,806,000	6,504,000	7,668,000	7,209,000	8,140,000	7,371,000	7,808,000
Wardha	603,000	680,000	636,000	430,000	761,000	507,000	365,000	605,000
	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	1,000
	1,213,000	1,248,000	1,276,000	1,001,000	1,464,000	825,000	653,000	1,020,000
Provinces and Berar	3,991,000	3,919,000	4,299,000	4,955,000	4,188,000	3,820,000	4,052,000	4,306,000
	732,000	756,000	651,000	631,000	646,000	493,000	374,000	502,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Frontier Province	95,000	103,000	120,000	40,000	107,000	93,000	41,000	75,000
Wardha	(b) 61,000	(b) 69,000	(b) 77,000	86,000	60,000	(b) 56,000	15,000	30,000
	29,000	18,000	18,000	24,000	16,000	1,000	6,000	33,000
Total	21,068,000	21,892,000	21,205,000	23,017,000	21,899,000	21,050,000	20,391,000	22,452,000

Yield (tons)

Province	JAWAR							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Provinces	598,000	327,000	630,000	665,000	523,000	373,000	196,000	502,000
Orissa	943,000	1,089,000	1,155,000	1,288,000	1,412,000	1,305,000	1,342,000	1,600,000
Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	33,000	26,000	32,000	10,000	27,000
North Frontier Province	1,418,000	1,375,000	1,663,000	2,007,000	1,707,000	1,797,000	1,661,000	1,844,000
Wardha	196,000	202,000	221,000	120,000	302,000	81,000	40,000	120,000
	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	163,000	119,000	118,000	109,000	120,800	56,000	47,000	200,000
Provinces and Berar	960,000	918,000	1,274,000	1,645,000	1,610,000	767,000	614,000	1,215,000
	83,000	101,000	61,000	62,000	69,000	78,000	54,000	71,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Frontier Province	15,000	16,000	19,000	9,000	17,000	36,000	10,000	14,000
Wardha	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	11,000	(a)	600	2,000
	6,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
Total (a)	4,601,000	4,041,000	5,185,000	6,045,000	5,123,000	4,640,000	3,646,000	5,681,000

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete
 A forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Census and Crop Reports or, if necessary, obtained from local authorities.

No. 15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	BAJRA						
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
United Provinces	2,618,000	2,189,000	2,770,000	2,806,000	2,548,000	2,209,000	2,086,000
Madras	3,606,000	3,273,000	3,482,000	3,673,000	3,411,000	3,309,000	3,030,000
Bihar and Orissa	74,000	75,000	73,000	73,000	70,000	67,000	65,000
Bombay	5,158,000	4,906,000	5,119,000	4,992,000	4,527,000	3,143,000	2,684,000
Sind	1,141,000	1,110,000	1,090,000	538,000	1,139,000	1,019,000	410,000
Bengal	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000
Punjab	2,677,000	2,829,000	2,788,000	1,907,000	3,038,000	2,543,000	1,562,000
Central Provinces and Berar	154,000	146,000	146,000	185,000	118,000	125,000	126,000
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	205,000	193,000	239,000	72,000	262,000	228,000	67,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 31,000	(c) 30,000	(c) 39,000	31,000	52,000	(c) 23,000	24,000
Delhi	44,000	33,000	35,000	42,000	51,000	28,000	3,000
TOTAL	15,715,000	14,784,000	15,737,000	14,325,000	15,217,000	12,699,000	11,100,000

Yield (tons)

Province	BAJRA						
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
United Provinces	611,000	269,000	612,000	620,000	469,000	407,000	298,000
Madras	551,000	535,000	608,000	748,000	925,000	906,000	701,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,000	23,000	28,000	18,000
Bombay	560,000	655,000	734,000	704,000	670,000	328,000	208,000
Sind	253,000	181,000	168,000	116,000	236,000	117,000	48,000
Bengal	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Punjab	315,000	302,000	346,000	180,000	614,000	313,000	105,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	33,000	37,000	48,000	12,000	44,000	36,000	9,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	303	8,000	(a)	4,000
Delhi	10,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	11,000	6,000	400
TOTAL (b)	2,333,000	1,966,000	2,613,000	2,348,300	2,901,000	2,139,000	1,337,400

(a) Not available (b) Incomplete (c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics
Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports obtained from local authorities.

15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Province	MAIZE							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Provinces	2,205,000	2,136,000	2,378,000	2,612,000	2,426,000	2,321,000	1,882,000	2,430,000
• • • • •	134,000	124,000	154,000	124,000	118,000	102,000	85,000	107,000
and Orissa	1,699,000	1,714,000	1,492,000	1,656,000	1,781,000	1,687,000	1,786,000	1,773,000
• • • • •	163,000	169,000	166,000	173,000	176,000	197,000	243,000	224,000
• • • • •	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
• • • • •	97,000	93,000	95,000	96,000	88,000	89,000	85,000	83,000
• • • • •	1,098,000	1,082,000	1,047,000	1,184,000	1,270,000	1,219,000	1,151,000	1,158,000
Provinces and Berar	(c) 150,000	(c) 161,000	(c) 156,000	(c) 155,000	(c) 159,000	(c) 153,000	(c) 163,000	(c) 161,000
• • • • •	172,000	170,000	188,000	167,000	168,000	158,000	153,000	158,000
• • • • •	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	(a) 1,000	(a) 1,000	1,000
West Frontier Province	419,000	431,000	419,000	431,000	461,000	463,000	450,000	454,000
Marwar	(a) 68,000	(c) 67,000	(c) 71,000	80,000	80,000	(a) 65,000	38,000	59,000
• • • • •	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
TOTAL	6,327,000	6,148,000	6,145,000	6,681,000	6,521,000	6,444,000	6,039,000	6,816,800

Yield (tons)

Province	MAIZE							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Provinces	920,000	721,000	1,030,000	1,184,000	953,000	1,028,000	808,000	1,014,000
• • • • •	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	48,000	30,000	30,000
and Orissa	530,000	541,000	895,000	690,000	523,000	612,000	432,000	616,000
• • • • •	54,000	60,000	72,000	62,000	107,000	100,000	80,000	100,000
• • • • •	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
• • • • •	30,000	24,000	27,000	23,000	28,000	23,000	27,000	21,000
• • • • •	413,000	441,000	283,000	464,000	461,000	319,000	309,000	468,000
Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
• • • • •	75,000	68,000	81,000	70,000	35,000	37,000	34,000	28,000
• • • • •	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
West Frontier Province	189,000	225,000	208,000	237,000	219,000	246,000	208,000	172,000
Marwar	(a)	(a)	(a)	6,000	19,000	(a)	26,000	18,000
• • • • •	1,000	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000
TOTAL (b)	2,212,000	2,064,000	2,082,000	2,803,000	2,246,000	2,616,000	1,761,000	2,698,000

(a) Not available (b) Incomplete (c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics
 No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

No. 15—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—concl'd.

Area (acres)

Province	GRAM							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	5,807,000	5,037,000	5,843,000	6,083,000	5,469,000	6,387,000	2,727,000	480,000
Madras	138,000	168,000	134,000	150,000	175,000	119,000	112,000	117,000
Bihar and Orissa	918,000	1,079,000	1,205,000	1,402,000	1,398,000	1,468,000	1,031,000	1,515,000
Bombay	475,000	453,000	486,000	594,000	627,000	775,000	810,000	549,000
Sind	75,000	98,000	101,000	144,000	158,000	150,000	58,000	121,000
Bengal	184,000	108,000	182,000	177,000	183,000	188,000	156,000	147,000
Punjab	3,401,000	2,849,000	5,183,000	3,665,000	5,116,000	6,004,000	2,049,000	4,125,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 808,000	(b) 929,000	(b) 852,000	(b) 783,000	(b) 894,000	(b) 845,000	(b) 849,000	(b) 746,000
Burma	84,000	42,000	48,000	64,000	68,000	63,000	45,000	82,000
Assam	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-West Frontier Province	189,000	198,000	203,000	143,000	210,000	226,000	207,000	240,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(c) 9,000	(c) 1,000	(c) 21,000	19,000	9,000	(c) 30,000	18,000	0
Delhi	48,000	4,000	98,000	9,000	72,000	73,000	3,000	26,000
TOTAL	11,764,000	9,955,000	13,876,000	13,233,000	15,379,000	16,328,000	7,367,000	12,614,000

Yield (tons)

Province	GRAM							
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
United Provinces	1,817,000	(d) 551,000	1,773,000	2,025,000	2,168,000	1,832,000	773,000	1,844,000
Madras	8,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,000	23,000	21,000
Bihar and Orissa	381,000	447,000	387,000	526,000	607,000	551,000	396,000	598,000
Bombay	84,000	61,000	80,000	102,000	123,000	140,000	39,000	93,000
Sind	10,000	9,000	11,000	20,000	18,000	23,000	6,000	21,000
Bengal	52,000	65,000	44,000	45,000	49,000	41,000	35,000	42,000
Punjab	735,000	578,000	1,280,000	454,000	856,000	1,509,000	465,000	1,008,000
Central Provinces and Berar	280,000	190,000	247,000	238,000	266,000	216,000	187,000	209,000
Burma	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Assam	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-West Frontier Province	29,000	36,000	34,000	16,000	28,000	32,000	33,000	40,000
Ajmer-Merwara	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,000	1,000	(a)	3,000	(g)
Delhi	12,000	1,000	34,000	2,000	18,000	18,000	8,000	6,000
TOTAL (e)	3,368,000	1,934,000	3,845,000	3,430,000	4,234,000	4,415,000	1,930,000	3,661,000

(a) Not available
(b) Excludes grain sown with other crops
(c) Taken from Agricultural Statistics

(d) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season
(e) Incomplete
(f) Less than 500 acres.
(g) Less than 100 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

5.—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUBDIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and divisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL										Variation of 1919 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Provinces—													
Central Provinces,	39.2	41.49	41.96	33.40	30.39	38.02	53.7	47.2	46.3	23.3	40.9	+ 1.7	+ 4
Madhya Pradesh,	37.5	42.62	33.13	34.83	23.30	39.89	37.4	47.7	50.9	19.2	39.6	+ 2.1	+ 6
Marathwada,	105.5	121.78	114.42	131.14	111.61	134.04	119.9	131.2	123.1	106.0	112.3	+ 6.8	+ 6
Madhya Pradesh, South-east	35.2	36.35	32.24	34.61	35.89	37.93	38.8	34.0	36.8	35.3	41.5	+ 6.3	+ 18
Madhya Pradesh, Deccan	24.3	33.55	18.66	25.87	20.52	21.92	31.7	40.1	34.1	19.8	29.7	+ 4.4	+ 18
Madhya Pradesh, Coast, North	40.2	49.63	36.25	40.11	36.91	43.02	61.5	52.7	54.2	35.9	48.9	+ 8.7	+ 22
Madhya Pradesh, Central	32.5	35.82	13.73	41.89	41.30	39.73	16.7	32.6	54.0	11.8	34.2	+ 1.7	+ 5
Madhya Pradesh, Central	108.9	99.82	81.50	110.90	103.99	137.20	93.9	128.6	136.1	70.9	109.6	+ 0.7	+ 1
Madhya Pradesh, Deccan	30.9	34.87	21.27	31.37	28.02	39.38	34.5	40.9	35.8	17.9	33.6	+ 2.7	+ 9
Madhya Pradesh, Central	6.6	9.00	1.03	5.12	18.79	6.10	1.8	11.1	14.1	1.6	7.1	+ 0.5	+ 8
Madhya Pradesh, Orissa	57.5	59.28	49.85	54.07	61.23	61.80	61.9	57.7	73.8	46.5	67.0	+ 9.5	+ 17
Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur	50.7	47.88	54.53	44.81	63.24	43.11	39.3	50.1	66.4	42.9	65.2	+ 14.5	+ 29
Madhya Pradesh, Central	48.9	53.09	58.94	43.41	60.43	44.30	49.5	58.7	53.7	52.7	51.3	+ 2.4	+ 5
Madhya Pradesh, Central	75.2	94.76	100.85	79.76	88.96	69.89	60.7	88.3	80.4	82.1	74.3	— 0.9	— 1
Madhya Pradesh, Central	59.07	55.11											
Provinces and divisions—													
Madhya Pradesh, Central	81.8	40.59	23.78	25.93	33.93	40.75	36.5	47.2	41.7	19.2	31.3	— 0.5	— 2
Madhya Pradesh, Central	45.3	47.59	40.42	40.99	39.98	44.15	50.4	57.5	60.1	33.6	61.9	+ 10.6	+ 27
Madhya Pradesh, Central	52.2	56.46	55.11	54.89	47.72	54.55	55.2	54.1	64.5	53.3	72.7	+ 20.5	+ 39
Madhya Pradesh, Central	23.1	26.37	21.63	22.30	22.71	31.89	18.3	26.6	41.8	13.2	24.9	+ 1.8	+ 8
Madhya Pradesh, Central	9.6	9.27	9.25	8.51	12.59	18.67	4.9	12.3	21.5	6.8	10.2	+ 0.6	+ 6
Madhya Pradesh, Central	133.5	117.61	128.31	129.83	122.49	140.92	135.1	125.5	129.8	149.6	140.4	+ 6.9	+ 5
Madhya Pradesh, Central	45.3	48.49	43.30	43.67	43.47	49.54	43.7	42.9	48.1	46.0	41.7	— 3.6	— 8
Madhya Pradesh, Central	99.2	105.20	117.14	101.28	105.89	67.03	112.3	96.6	104.9	110.3	66.8	— 12.4	— 13
Madhya Pradesh, Central	16.9	22.95	20.00	15.78	14.66	30.30	15.9	20.3	20.2	14.5	18.4	+ 1.5	+ 9
Madhya Pradesh, Central	32.0	37.85	25.80	32.71	30.22	32.91	27.0	46.9	50.3	20.7	48.8	+ 16.8	+ 63
Madhya Pradesh, Central	38.5	41.41	44.84	37.33	31.16	40.77	38.7	48.3	54.6	20.2	50.5	+ 18.0	+ 47
Madhya Pradesh, Central	11.8	12.35	5.84	12.53	10.10	12.54	6.9	17.3	32.0	2.8	12.5	+ 1.0	+ 8
Madhya Pradesh, Central	21.4	28.72	18.29	27.39	15.65	26.36	17.4	33.6	53.0	10.3	31.6	+ 7.2	+ 30
Madhya Pradesh, Central	34.4	43.24	24.94	23.39	27.10	42.70	40.8	44.4	49.9	23.2	50.4	— 4.0	— 12
Madhya Pradesh, Central	30.4	31.35	21.11	25.05	19.76	38.71	40.2	10.9	32.9	22.3	34.2	+ 3.8	+ 13
Madhya Pradesh, Central	36.0	43.65	33.94	44.02	32.40	31.58	37.7	46.6	41.5	27.9	37.1	+ 3.1	+ 9

No. 17.—CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD
FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1919

(Abbreviations—S—Scanty, F—Fair, N—Normal, Ex—Excess)

Province and Sub-division	JUNE week ending				JULY week ending					AUGUST week ending				SEPTEMBER week ending					OCTOBER week ending
	8rd	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	6th
Bombay—																			
Gujarat	Ex	S	S	N	N	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	F	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Konkan	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	S
Bombay, Deccan	Ex	F	S	Ex	N	S	S	N	N	S	F	N	F	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	S
Sind	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	N	S
Bengal	Ex	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	S
Assam	N	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	N	S	N	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
Bihar and Orissa—																			
Orissa	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	Ex	S
Chota Nagpur	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	N	F	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	S
Bihar	Ex	F	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	F	N	N	S	N	Ex	F	F	S	Ex	S
United Provinces—																			
East	Ex	S	Ex	F	Ex	N	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	S
West	Ex	F	S	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S
Punjab—																			
East and North	F	S	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	F	S	S	S	S	S
South-west	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	S
North-West Frontier Province	S	S	S	F	S	F	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	S	Ex	S	S	S
Central Provinces—																			
Berar	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	S	S	Ex	F	N	F	F	S	S	N	Ex	F	Ex	S
West	Ex	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	S
East	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	N	Ex	F	N	S	F	Ex	S
Central India—																			
West	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	S
East	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	N	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S
Rajputana—																			
West	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S
East	Ex	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	N	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	S	S
Madras—																			
Malabar	F	S	F	Ex	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	S
South-east	Ex	S	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	F	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S
Deccan	Ex	S	N	F	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S
Coast North	Ex	N	S	Ex	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	F	F	S	Ex	Ex	S
Burma—																			
Lower	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	S	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	N	F	S	S	F	S
Upper	N	N	F	N	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	F	N	Ex	F	F	Ex	N	S
Bay Islands	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	F	S	F	S	F	N	S
Hyderabad—																			
North	Ex	F	S	Ex	F	S	S	Ex	F	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S
South	Ex	S	F	Ex	F	F	F	F	F	S	F	F	F	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	S
Mysore	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	N	F	N	N	S	F	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S
Kashmir	S	S	Ex	S	S	F	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	Ex	F	S	S
Paluchistan	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Note.—The redder the Statement, the scantier the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker black type in the Statement, the more abundant the monsoon.

18—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916
TO 1919

Area (acres)

Countries	Rice				Wheat				Cotton			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919
Brazil	...	...	...	...	8,271,000	3,220,000	3,165,000	2,799,000	...	...	...	...
Argentina	...	...	...	...	16,082,000	17,868,000	16,069,000	14,951,000	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	11,525,000	9,833,000	8,645,000	7,410,000	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	1,690,000	1,179,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	12,899,000	14,795,000	17,346,000	10,118,000	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	151,000	134,000	140,000	124,000	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	1,447,000	1,116,000	1,286,000	1,323,000	1,718,000	1,740,000	1,365,000	1,633,000
France	150,000	276,000	285,000	(a)	1,850,000	10,393,000	10,928,000	11,311,000	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...	11,674,000	10,552,000	10,783,000	10,567,000	...	...	...	...
U.S.	356,000	346,000	342,000	325,000	1,281,000	1,235,000	1,369,000	1,375,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
China	7,540,000	7,553,000	7,577,000	7,619,000	27,000	22,000	23,000	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	134,000	(a)	148,000	162,000	...	...	...	...
Zealand	...	...	...	...	219,000	294,000	211,000	143,000	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	(a)	14,000	41,000	41,000	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	3,992,000	2,964,000	...	...	...	...
Belgium	100,000	106,000	110,000	112,000	10,144,000	10,130,000	10,224,000	10,374,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	307,000	329,000	381,000	348,000	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	124,000	139,000	203,000	130,000	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	1,482,000	1,309,000	1,372,000	1,129,000	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	755,000	924,000	953,000	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2,051,000	2,097,000	2,792,000	2,369,000	...	...	...	...
United States of America	878,000	964,000	1,118,000	1,089,000	2,763,900	45,922,000	59,156,000	73,213,000	35,224,000	83,827,000	35,993,000	33,534,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	779,000	1,013,000	1,330,000	720,000	...	...	...	...

Yield

Countries	Rice (tons)				Wheat (tons)				Cotton (bales of 400 lbs.)			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919
India	...	...	...	...	779,000	775,000	1,316,000	560,000	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	1,877,000	5,814,000	4,925,000	5,724,000	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	4,065,000	3,277,000	2,161,000	1,116,000	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	81,000	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.	...	...	...	...	5,590,000	6,248,000	5,054,000	5,166,000	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	161,000	115,000	169,000	158,000	...	...	...	...
France	(a)	358,000	(a)	(a)	977,000	797,000	870,000	...	1,490,000	1,579,000	119,000	(a)
Italy	...	...	...	...	5,737,000	3,853,000	6,034,000	4,757,000	...	...	...	...
U.S.	511,000	503,000	514,000	478,000	4,719,000	3,742,000	4,809,000	4,232,000	...	...	...	...
China	10,013,000	9,691,000	9,715,000	10,772,000	757,000	691,000	829,000	797,000	5,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	12,000	10,000	13,000	...	...	...	...	...
Zealand	...	...	...	...	126,000	(a)	143,000	161,000	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	135,000	168,000	176,000	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	(a)	6,000	29,000	29,000	...	...	...	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	493,000	1,357,000	...	...	...	...
Belgium	237,000	233,000	204,000	297,000	4,072,000	3,814,000	3,627,000	3,455,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	...	...	...	240,000	183,000	211,000	254,000	...	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	...	173,000	122,000	190,000	91,000	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	192,000	116,000	319,000	196,000	...	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	161,000	216,000	240,000	177,000	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,621,000	1,719,000	2,490,000	1,824,000	...	...	...	...
United States of America	142,000	727,000	774,000	823,000	17,104,000	17,297,000	21,600,000	23,153,000	14,515,000	13,623,000	14,328,000	13,123,000
Canada	...	...	...	...	144,000	344,000	154,000	153,000	...	...	...	...

(a) Not available

No. 18—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YI
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1916
1919—contd.

Area (acres)

Countries	Barley				Maize				Linseed			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	
Algeria . . .	3,008,000	2,838,000	2,793,000	2,639,000	...	...	...	17,000	...	...	...	
Argentine . . .	888,000	(a)	(a)	615,000	8,065,000	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	3,416,000	2,1
Australia . . .	180,000	(a)	~~5,615,000~~	~~7,419,000~~	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bessarabia . . .	(a)	(a)	1,509,000	1,239,000	(a)	(a)	1,453,000	1,718,000	(a)	(a)	1,000	
Canada . . .	1,661,000	2,403,000	3,152,000	2,611,000	173,000	234,000	250,000	1263,000	605,000	917,000	1,088,100	1,
Denmark . . .	632,000	594,000	548,000	569,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Egypt . . .	439,000	415,000	316,000	356,000	(a)	1,734,000	2,125,000	...	...	...	...	
France . . .	1,547,000	1,474,000	1,871,000	1,339,000	812,000	867,000	753,000	740,000	13,000	20,000	28,000	
Italy . . .	105,100	469,000	478,000	479,000	3,829,000	3,673,000	3,556,000	3,767,000	41,000	44,000	42,000	
Japan . . .	3,108,000	2,737,000	2,860,000	2,929,000	157,000	141,000	144,000	136,000	39,000	61,000	87,000	
Luxemburg . . .	501,000	(a)	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Netherlands . . .	60,000	(a)	60,000	59,000	...	...	...	...	37,000	80,000	15,000	
New Zealand . . .	80,000	31,000	19,000	...	6,000	8,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	
Norway . . .	94,000	(a)	150,000	156,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roumania . . .	(a)	(a)	610,000	587,000	(a)	(a)	4,243,000	4,859,000	(a)	(a)	183,000	
Spain . . .	3,484,000	3,837,000	4,203,000	4,252,000	1,154,000	1,175,000	1,169,000	1,179,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	
Sweden . . .	421,000	437,000	457,000	412,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Switzerland . . .	12,000	10,000	22,000	18,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	...	...	...	
Tunis . . .	1,232,000	1,037,000	1,198,000	977,000	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	5,000	
Union of South Africa	57,000	68,000	125,000	...	2,607,000	(a)	3,951,000	...	...	...	...	
United Kingdom . . .	1,661,000	1,795,000	1,837,000	1,869,000	...	...	...	...	91,000	110,000	168,000	
United States of America . . .	7,671,000	8,631,000	9,736,000	7,117,000	108,575,000	119,705,000	104,423,000	102,032,000	1,601,000	1,808,000	1,009,000	1
Uruguay . . .	(a)	(a)	5,000	5,000	...	...	...	552,000	(a)	(a)	51,000	

Yield (tons)

Countries	Barley				Maize				Linseed			
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	1919	1916	1917	1918	
Algeria . . .	700,000	673,000	1,249,000	607,000	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	
Argentine . . .	46,000	(a)	(a)	236,000	1,498,000	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	692,000	1
Australia . . .	90,000	(a)	~~1,118,000~~	~~1,176,000~~	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bessarabia . . .	(a)	(a)	59,000	...	(a)	(a)	156,000	...	(a)	(a)	...	
Canada . . .	884,000	1,177,000	1,633,000	1,206,000	157,000	194,000	354,000	423,000	206,000	148,000	151,000	
Denmark . . .	523,000	382,000	459,000	524,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Egypt . . .	282,000	291,000	211,000	...	(a)	1,058,000	(a)	...	...	...	...	
France . . .	843,000	810,000	588,000	505,000	(a)	405,000	213,000	294,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	
Italy . . .	210,000	159,000	207,000	178,000	1,964,000	2,161,000	1,911,000	2,142,000	9,000	7,000	12,000	
Japan . . .	(a)	2,047,000	1,909,000	1,956,000	102,000	92,000	94,000	...	7,000	(a)	16,000	
Luxemburg . . .	3,000	(a)	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Netherlands . . .	51,000	(a)	50,000	57,000	...	...	...	...	9,000	6,000	4,000	
New Zealand . . .	16,000	18,000	10,000	...	7,000	11,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	
Norway . . .	65,000	(a)	120,000	113,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roumania . . .	(a)	(a)	61,000	256,000	(a)	(a)	625,000	2,529,000	(a)	(a)	7,000	
Spain . . .	1,857,000	1,667,000	1,915,000	1,749,000	715,000	733,000	602,000	638,000	(a)	1,000	2,000	
Sweden . . .	313,000	251,000	250,000	276,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Switzerland . . .	13,000	13,000	11,000	13,000	4,000	6,000	9,000	7,000	...	...	...	
Tunis . . .	147,000	177,000	280,000	128,000	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	1,000	
Union of South Africa	21,000	(a)	37,000	25,000	673,000	(a)	1,030,000	921,000	...	...	...	
United Kingdom . . .	1,178,000	1,281,000	1,383,000	1,226,000	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	
United States of America . . .	3,869,000	4,469,000	5,479,000	3,544,000	64,445,000	76,821,000	62,425,000	71,783,000	356,000	211,000	334,000	
Uruguay . . .	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	164,000	...	...	12,000	

(a) Not available

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

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

United Provinces.
(Total cultivated area
84,597,000 acres.)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency is Government or *raiyatwari* land, and has been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar** the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases where some sort of accounts are maintained in *Zamindari* and *whole inam* villages, the *Tahsildar* or Deputy *Tahsildar* estimates the area and yield as well as he can from his own knowledge and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these areas are included but shown separately under estimates in the reports sent by the *Tahsildar* to the Director of Agriculture. In the remaining cases, where estates have not been surveyed and where no sort of account is maintained at all, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the state of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other Indian State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 210 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *Tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop reports of previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments and of the results on the Government farms. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *Tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Madras.
(Total cultivated area
83,381,000 acres.)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and Indian States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.* The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Indian States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars*† (or *malkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulae, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve

Total cultivated
Bombay 41,000 acres)
(Total
area
acres).

* A sub-divisional officer

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

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

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

Note.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1913-19

§ Entire villages granted rent-free.

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

Bihar and Orissa.
(Total cultivated area
24,959,000 acres.)

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

Bengal.
(Total cultivated area
24,489,000 acres.)

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

Punjab.
(Total cultivated area
24,869,000 acres.)

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

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat only are furnished by the two States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon. No information is available for any other State. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.* The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil*† has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1881-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made, the last revision having been made in 1912. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Burma.
(Total cultivated area
14,754,000 acres.)

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

* Village accountants

† Sub-division of a district

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

Assam.
(Total cultivated area 5,814,000 acres)

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

North-West Frontier Province.
(Total cultivated area 2,300,000 acres.)

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

Ajmer-Merwara.
(Total cultivated area 834,000 acres.)

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

Coorg.
(Total cultivated area 161,000 acres)

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

Central India.

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

Rajputana.

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

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

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

** Circle inspector

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

(1) Village accountant (2) Revenue officer in charge of a taluk

Hyderabad.

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

Mysore.
(Total
area
acres.)cultivated
6,207,000

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

APPENDIX III

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

RICE--

[illegible]

WHEAT—*

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

COTTON—

[illegible]

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

1st forecast	January	1
2nd "	March	15
Final "	June	1

SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—

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

GROUNDNUT—

[illegible]

INDIGO—

1st forecast	October	1
Final „	December	2

SUGARCANE—

1st forecast	August
2nd "	October
Final "	February

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

APPENDIX IV

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

Crop	SEASON OF		WHERE MAINLY GROWN	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States (a)
Rice—				
Winter (b) . . .	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir State.
Autumn . . .	May and June	September . . .		
Summer . . .	January and February	May and June . . .		
Wheat— (Rabi or spring crop)	October to December	March to May . . .	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore State, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir State.
Sugarcane . . .	February to May	November to January . . .	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Delhi.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir State.
Tea . . .			Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, and Assam.	Madras States (Travancore).
Cotton—				
Early . . .	March to August . . .	October to April . . .	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg, and Manipur Pargana.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir State.
Late . . .				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September . . .	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	
Linseed— (Rabi or spring crop)	August to October . . .	January to April . . .	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Assam.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir State.
Rape and Mustard— (Rabi or spring crop)	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, and Delhi.	Mysore State, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir State.
Sesamum— (Kharif or autumn crop) (c) . . .	May to July . . .	October to December . . .	Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore State, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir State.
(Rabi or summer) . . .	January and February	May to July . . .		
Groundnut . . .	May to August	November to January . . .	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore State, Madras States (Bangalore) and Central India States
Indigo . . .	February to July	August to November . . .	Bengal, Madras, Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Punjab.	Rajputana and Punjab States.

(a) Incomplete

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

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

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[TWENTY-SECOND ISSUE]

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1919-20

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
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