

Season and crop Report--

Madras State

1956-57

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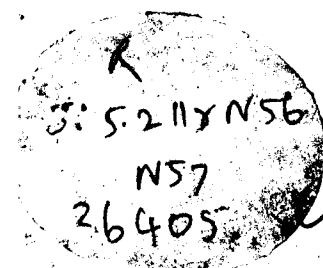


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INTRODUCTION.

The Season and Crop Report of the Madras State is the principal annual publication of the Government of Madras dealing with agricultural facts and figures. It gives a detailed survey of the seasonal conditions, rainfall, classification of area, area irrigated, crops irrigated, area and yield of crops, calendar of agricultural operations for important crops by districts, wholesale and retail prices of agricultural commodities, trade, livestock census, cattle diseases, cost of living index, agricultural wage trends, condition of agricultural population, etc. Detailed and district-wise statistics are given in the tables appended to the report.

2. This report relates to the Madras State as now constituted. This is the first report compiled exclusively for the Madras State after States reorganisation.

MADRAS,
14th August 1958.

D. S. RAJABUSHANAM,
Director of Statistics

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE MADRAS STATE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1956-57 (FASLI 1366).

A.—REPORT.

(N.B.—Paragraphs 1-3 below :—The Report for the period June 1956 to October 1956 relates to the Madras State before reorganisation and the report for the period November 1956 to May 1957 to the reorganised Madras State.)

June 1956. 1. **South-West Monsoon period (June to September 1956).**—The South-West Monsoon advanced in to the West Coast on 20th May 1956, earlier than usual, remained fairly active during the rest of the month and got established over the whole region. Widespread rainfall in the West Coast districts and scattered showers in the other parts of the State occurred during the period and continued intermittently till the end of the third week of June 1956. Under the influence of a depression which formed in the Bay of Bengal on 25th June 1956 the monsoon strengthened over the State and was generally active thereafter till the end of the month. The monsoon was vigorous along the West Coast on 30th June 1956. Widespread rain fell along the West Coast during the period. Rainfall occurred locally in the other parts of the State. The rainfall during the month was above normal in all the districts of the State.

July 1956. The month of July commenced with vigorous monsoon activity along the West Coast, which was fairly active throughout the month. Widespread rainfall occurred along the West Coast districts while scattered rain fell in the other districts of the State. The rainfall during the month of July 1956 was normal in Chingleput district and below normal in all the other districts of the State.

August 1956. Fairly widespread rainfall occurred along the West Coast during the first three weeks of the month while scattered or local showers occurred in the other districts of the State in the second and third weeks. The monsoon was generally weak and the weather was mainly dry over the State. On August 29th, conditions became markedly unsettled in the West Central Bay of Bengal and persisted there for the next two days. Under its influence copious rain fell along the north Coromandal-Circars coasts. During August 1956 the rainfall was above normal in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli bordering on normal in Tanjore district and below normal in the other districts of the State.

September 1956. Fairly widespread rainfall occurred along the West Coast throughout the month of September 1956 except for a few days in the middle of the month during which period the weather was mainly dry. Scattered showers also occurred in the other parts of the State during the month. The rainfall during the month was above normal in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts and below normal in the other districts of the State.

June to September 1956. The rainfall during the South-West Monsoon season was above normal in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts, bordering on normal in South Kanara district and below normal in the other districts of the State.

Sowings.—Sowings of early dry and wet crops were above average in the State.

Condition of crops.—The condition of crops was generally satisfactory in all the districts of

the State except in South Arcot, North Arcot and Tanjore.

Groundnut and gingelly crops were affected by pests in parts of South Arcot district and groundnut crop was affected in parts of North Arcot district. In parts of Tanjore district pest attack was noticed and the whole district was declared as 'pest affected' for selling pesticides at concessional rates. Necessary preventive measures were also taken by the Agricultural Department.

2. North-East Monsoon period (October to December 1956).—On most of the days during the first three weeks of October 1956 fairly widespread rain fell in Malabar and South Kanara districts while local rainfall occurred in the other parts of the State. The South-West Monsoon withdrew from the State on 23rd October 1956. Under the influence of a seasonal trough of low pressure which formed over the South Bay of Bengal, the North-East Monsoon set in along the Eastern Coastal districts of the State on 26th October 1956 and got established over the whole State thereafter. Fairly widespread rainfall occurred in most of the districts of the State during the period. The rainfall during the month was below normal in Chingleput and Tirunelveli districts, normal in Tanjore district and above normal in the other districts of the State.

The North-East Monsoon was generally active along the State during the first fortnight of the month. Thundershowers occurred locally in most districts of the State during the period. A depression had formed in the South-West Bay of Bengal on 19th November 1956 and was centred about 150 miles south-east of Nagapattinam. It crossed the coast slightly south of Cuddalore on 20th November 1956 and moved west-north westwards. Under its influence, the monsoon strengthened over the State causing fairly widespread rainfall in the State till 24th November 1956. The monsoon weakened thereafter and except for thundershowers at a few places, the weather was mainly dry over the State during the rest of the days of the month. The rainfall during November 1956 was below normal in Chingleput, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts, bordering on normal in Tirunelveli district and above normal in other districts of the State.

During the first six days of the month local rainfall occurred in certain parts of the State. The weather was mainly dry over the State in the other days of the month. The rainfall during December 1956 was below normal in all the districts of the State excepting North Arcot where it was bordering on the normal.

During the North-East Monsoon period, the rainfall was above normal in North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris districts and below normal in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tirunelveli districts. The rainfall for the period November 1956 to December 1956 was below normal in Kanyakumari district.

Sowings.—Sowings of late dry crops and wet crops were above average in the State.

Condition of crops.—The condition of the standing crops was generally fair in all the districts of the State except South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts where pest attack on paddy crop was reported. Necessary

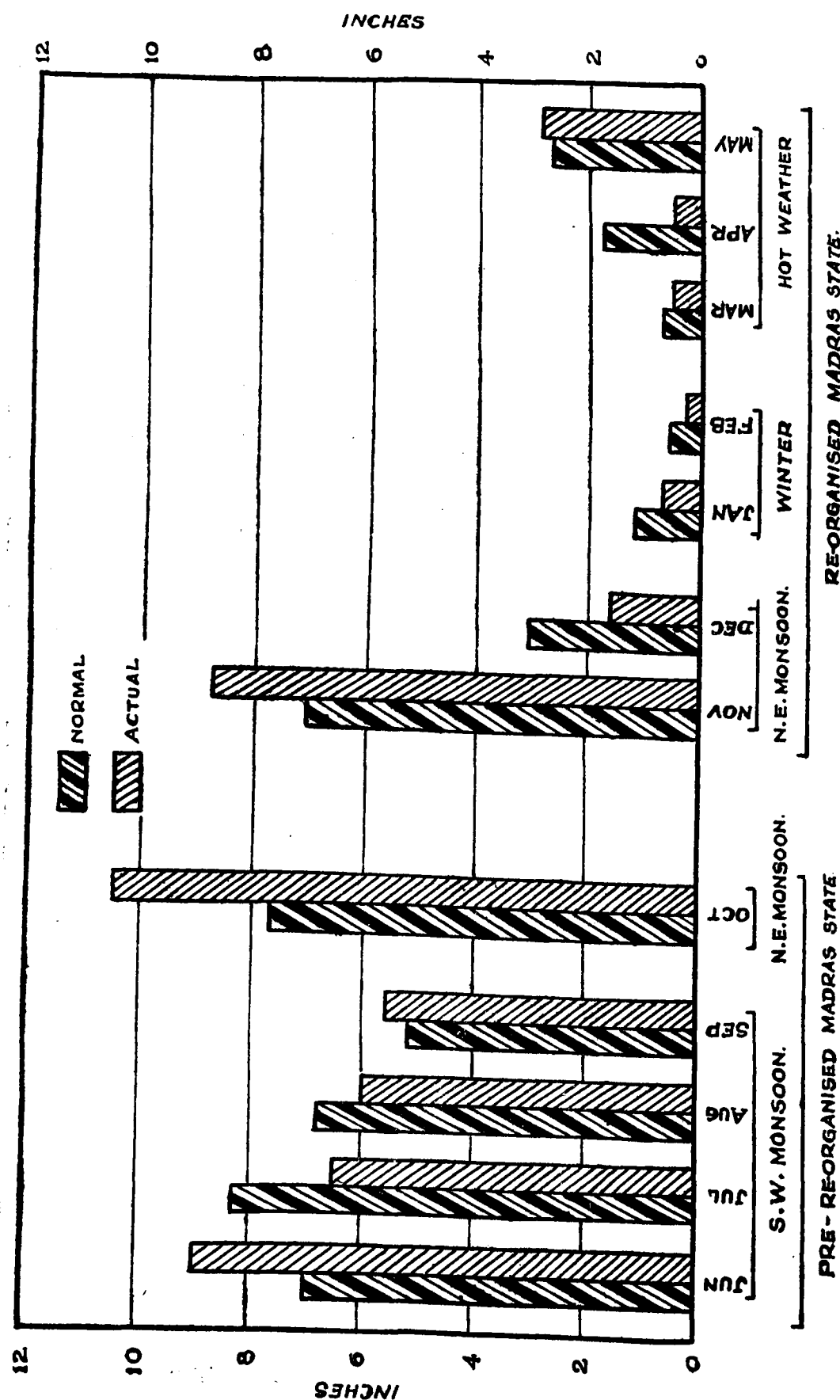
remedial measures were taken by the Agricultural Department. In parts of Tanjore district transplanted samba crops were submerged under water for a few days for want of quick drainage facilities. Heavy rainfall retarded Kuruvai harvest in that district. Groundnut crop was also damaged in Orathanad taluk due to heavy rains.

3. (a) Winter period (January to February 1957).—Except for showers which occurred at a few places on 19th and 31st January 1957 the weather was mainly dry over the State during the month of January 1957. The rainfall where it occurred during the month was below the normal.

The weather during the month of February 1957 was dry over the State except for local rainfall on 2nd and 3rd February 1957 and isolated or scattered showers on 4th, 16th and 28th February 1957. The rainfall during the month was above normal in the Nilgiris district, normal or bordering on normal in North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts and below normal in all the other districts of the State except Chingleput and Ramanathapuram districts where it was little or negligible.

The rainfall during the winter period was below normal in all the districts of the State.

RAINFALL IN INCHES IN THE MADRAS STATE IN EACH MONTH AND PERIOD IN 1956-57 COMPARED WITH NORMAL



March 1957.

(b) Hot weather period (March to May 1957).—Scattered showers occurred in most districts of the State during the first week of the month. Showers also occurred at a few places in the interior parts of the State on 16th, 17th and on the last day of the month. The weather was mainly dry over the State during the other days of the month. The rainfall during March 1957 was above normal in Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts, normal in North Arcot district and below normal in the other districts of the State except Chingleput and Tanjore districts where it was nil or negligible.

April 1957.

Except for scattered showers on a few days, the weather was mainly dry over the State during April 1957. The rainfall during the month was above normal in Kanyakumari district and below normal in all the other districts of the State except South Arcot district where it was negligible.

May 1957.

The weather was mainly dry over the State during the first week of May 1957. Thereafter there were thunder-showers on several days in parts of the State. In association with a well-marked trough of low pressure off Malabar Coast, a temporary advance of the South-West Monsoon took place on 21st May 1957 into the West Coast and extended into the adjoining West Madras on 23rd May. This temporary activity of the monsoon ceased on 27th May. Rain or thunder-showers occurred locally in the State during the period. The rainfall during the month of May 1957 was above normal in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts and below normal in the other districts of the State.

March to May 1957.

The rainfall during the hot weather period March to May 1957 was above normal in Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts and below normal in the other districts of the State.

The seasonal conditions during the fasli viewed as a whole continued to be satisfactory as in the previous year.

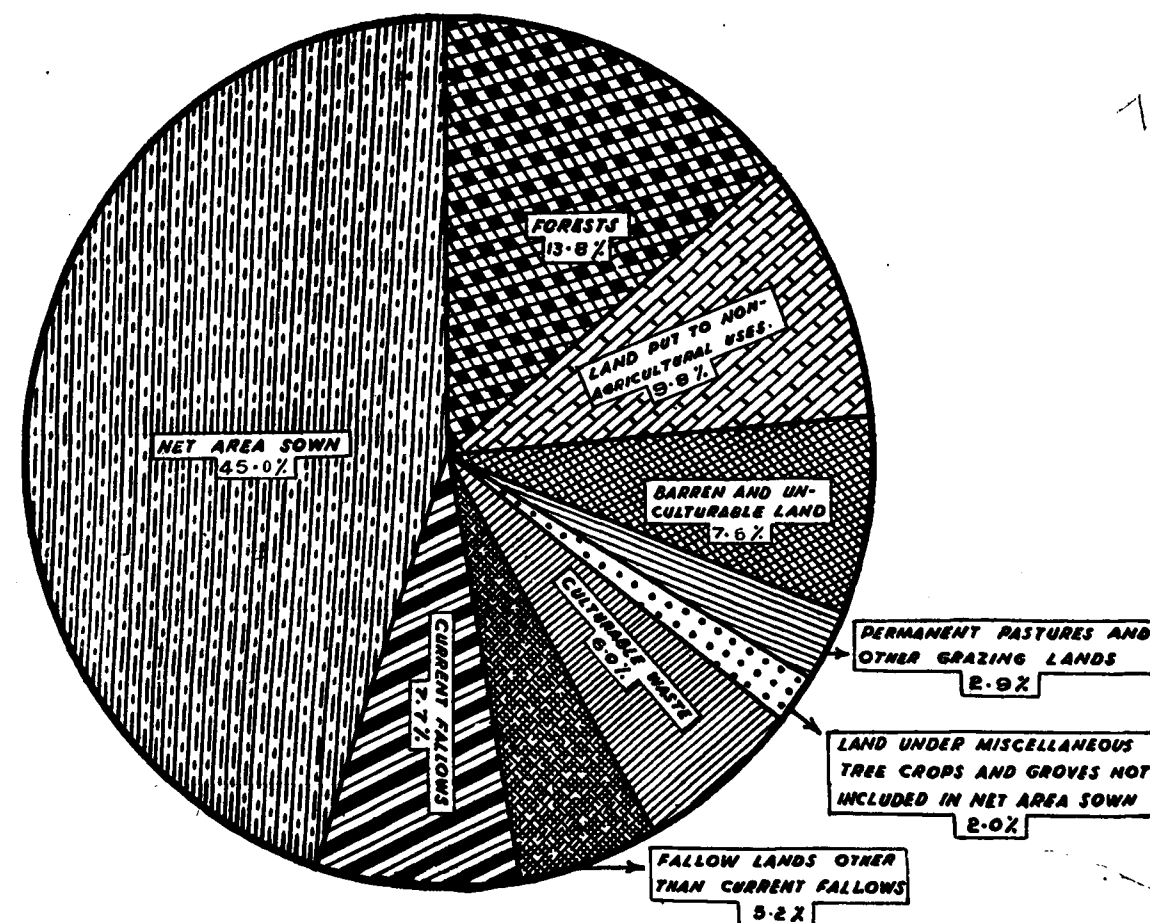
4. Unemployment Relief.—Agricultural labour was generally well employed during the fasli year. There was dearth of work for agricultural labourers in Kanyakumari district during the second half of the fasli year. In Tirunelveli district which was affected by adverse seasonal conditions, the agricultural labourers were given employment under the low-scale famine relief works and in Manimuthar Canal Excavation work. Local Development and other works also provided sufficient employment for them.

5. Land Revenue Remission.—The total remission of land revenue granted during the fasli amounted to Rs. 4,60,840.12.

6. Fodder.—No scarcity of fodder was felt in the State during the fasli except in Dharmapuri and Omalur taluks of Salem district, Nanguneri taluk of Tirunelveli district and Vilavancode taluk of Kanyakumari district.

7. Classification of area.—The total area of the Madras State according to the professional survey was calculated to be 32,011,870 acres as against 32,011,842 acres calculated for the previous year. The area according to the village papers worked out to 32,020,484 acres.

The area under 'Forests' accounted for 13.8 per cent of the total area of the State as against 14.0 per cent in the previous year. The area under 'Barren and unculturable land' constituted 7.6 per cent as against 7.3 per cent for the previous year. 'Land put to non-agricultural uses' represented 9.8 per cent of the total area as against 10.0 per cent in the previous year. 'Culturable waste' formed 6.0 per cent, 'Current fallows' 7.7 per cent and 'Other fallow lands' 5.2 per cent of the total area in 1956-57 while the corresponding percentages in the previous year were 6.6, 8.1 and 5.0 per cent respectively. 'Permanent pastures and other grazing lands' occupied 2.9 per cent in this fasli which was the same as that for the previous fasli. The percentage figure of 'land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown' was 2.0 per cent in 1956-57 as against 1.8 per cent in 1955-56. The area cultivated (net area sown) was 45.0 per cent as against 44.3 per cent in the previous fasli.



SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1956-57 (FASLI 1366)

The "Net area sown" in Madras State rose from 14,171,363 acres in 1955-56 to 14,413,692 acres in 1956-57. This is an increase of 242,329 acres or 1·7 per cent more than that of the previous year. This increase in 'Net area sown' is chiefly due to the decrease in area under culturable waste and current fallows as a result of favourable seasonal conditions. The area under 'Culturable waste' declined by 188,526 acres from 2,105,669 acres in 1955-56 to 1,917,143 acres in 1956-57, and the area under "current fallows" contracted by 121,647 acres from 2,594,214 acres in 1955-56 to 2,472,567 acres in 1956-57. The net area irrigated in the Madras State increased by 211,177 acres from 5,306,250 acres in 1955-56 to 5,517,427 acres in 1956-57. The increase was due to the increase in the area irrigated by Government canals (42,510 acres), private canals (1,553 acres) and tanks (195,676 acres). The area irrigated by tube wells, wells (sole irrigation) and other sources decreased by 2,682 acres, 8,577 acres and 17,303 acres respectively.

'The area sown more than once' showed a decrease of 64,114 acres from 2,795,611 acres in 1955-56 to 2,731,497 acres in 1956-57 representing a decrease of 2·3 per cent. The area irrigated more than once in 1956-57 decreased by 293,064 acres as compared with 1955-56 while the area sown more than once under unirrigated conditions showed an increase of 228,950 acres during the same period. Thus it may be seen that the second crop cultivation was not as favourable as in the previous year due to inadequate water-supply in irrigation sources.

The gross area sown in 1956-57 was 17,145,189 acres as against 16,966,974 acres in the previous year representing an increase of 178,215 acres or by 1·1 per cent. The gross area sown under unirrigated conditions increased by 260,102 acres, while the gross area sown under irrigated conditions decreased by 81,887 acres. Thus the season during the year 1956-57 was more favourable than in the previous fasli for cultivation of dry crops, and less favourable for cultivation of wet crops.

The percentage of net area sown to the total area of the district was the highest in Tanjore being 59 per cent. It ranged from 51 per cent to 40 per cent in the following districts:—

District.	Percentage of net area sown to the total area of the district.
(1)	(2)
Tiruchirappalli	51
South Arcot	50
Coimbatore	47
Ramanathapuram	47
Salem	43
Madurai	43
North Arcot	41
Tirunelveli	40

The percentage of net area sown to the total area of the district was low in the following districts:—

District.	Percentage of net area sown to the total area of the district.
(1)	(2)
Kanyakumari	39
Chingleput	35
The Nilgiris	18

8. Area irrigated.—Out of 14,413,692 acres of net area sown 5,517,427 acres or 38·3 per cent was irrigated. The net area irrigated in the present fasli was 211,177 acres higher than the corresponding figure for the previous fasli. The proportions of net irrigated area to the net area sown was above 50 per cent in the deltaic district of Tanjore and in the non-deltaic district of Chingleput, the percentages being 84 and 69 respectively. It was lower than 50 per cent in the following districts:—

District.	Percentage of area irrigated to the net area sown.
(1)	(2)
South Arcot	45
North Arcot	44
Ramanathapuram	38
Kanyakumari	35
Madurai	33
Tiruchirappalli	29
Coimbatore	27
Tirunelveli	27
Salem	18
The Nilgiris	(Negligible.)

Sources of irrigation.—The different sources of irrigation and the percentages of the area irrigated by them to the net area irrigated are shown below:—

Source of irrigation.	Percentage of area irrigated from the source to the total area irrigated.
(1)	(2)
Tanks	39·8
Government canals	36·2
Wells	22·4
Other sources such as spring channels, etc.	1·6

Wells supplemented other irrigation sources to the extent of 3·6 per cent.

Government canals and tanks.—Government canals are the principal sources of irrigation in the deltaic district of Tanjore. The districts where tanks were important are the following:—

District.	Percentage of area irrigated from tanks to the total net area irrigated in the district.
(1)	(2)
Chingleput	85·2
Ramanathapuram	84·5
North Arcot	64·6
Tirunelveli	51·4

Wells and other sources.—Wells were the chief sources of irrigation in Coimbatore district accounting for 54·3 per cent of the total net area irrigated and in Salem district 54·2 per cent of the total net area irrigated was under this source. Wells, tanks and canals were almost of equal importance in Madurai district.

Other important sources of irrigation such as spring channels and kasams were important in the Nilgiris district and accounted for 100·0 per cent of the total net area irrigated in that district.

SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1956-57 (FASLI 1366)

Wells supplementing other sources.—Wells supplementing other irrigation sources served fairly large areas in North Arcot and Chingleput districts their percentages to the total net area irrigated in the districts being 25·9 and 15·6 respectively.

Though there are no recognized irrigation sources in the Nilgiris district there is some irrigation from channels and streams.

9. Crops irrigated.—The total area on which crops were raised was 17,145,189 acres and the net area sown was 14,413,692 acres. The difference is due to the fact that on some lands more than one crop was raised. 42·2 per cent of the area of crops cultivated was irrigated. The area of crops irrigated in the State was 7,227,514 acres or 81,887 acres less than in the previous year. It was more than 50 per cent of the total area sown in the following districts:—

District.	Percentage of the area of crops irrigated to the gross area sown.
(1)	(2)
Tanjore	82·6
Chingleput	67·1

The area of crops irrigated was less than 25 per cent of the total area sown in the following districts:—

District.	Percentage of the area of crops irrigated to the gross area sown.
(1)	(2)
Salem	24·7
The Nilgiris	0·2

Of the total irrigated crops, 87·3 per cent was under cereals and pulses, 2·3 per cent under oil seeds (groundnut, gingelly, coconut and castor), 3·4 per cent under cotton, 1·6 per cent under sugarcane and the remaining 5·4 per cent under other crops. Food crops formed 92·9 per cent of the total irrigated crop area and the non-food crops accounted for the balance. The percentage area of important crops irrigated to the total area sown under each crop was as follows:—

Crop.	Percentage of the area irrigated to the total area under the crop.
(1)	(2)
Sugarcane	99·2
Tobacco	97·1
Paddy	90·3
Chillies	83·2
Ragi	48·5
Cotton	23·3
Cholam	23·0
Cumbu	14·9
Groundnut (mainly summer irrigated crop)	6·2
Gingelly	5·8

Sugarcane was mostly irrigated.

10. Area sown with crops.—The area under all crops in the State was 17,145,189 acres. Food crops occupied 76·9 per cent of the total area sown as against 76·1 per cent in 1955-56. The percentage of area sown under

various crops to the total area sown under all crops was as shown below:—

Crop.	Percentage of area under the crop to the gross area sown.
(1)	(2)
Food crops.	
Irrigated paddy	30·2
Unirrigated paddy	3·2
Cholam	10·7
Cumbu	7·8
Ragi	5·1
Korra	0·4
Varagu	3·8
Samai	2·9
Maize	0·1
Other cereals	1·0
Horsegram	3·7
Other pulses	2·8
Chillies	0·8
Other condiments and spices	0·8
Sugarcane	0·7
Other sugar crops	0·4
Fruits and vegetables including root crops	2·2
Other food crops	0·3
Total, food crops	76·9

Non-food crops.

Crop.	Percentage of area under the crop to the gross area sown.
(1)	(2)
Irrigated cotton	1·4
Unirrigated cotton	4·8
Other fibres	..
Irrigated groundnut	0·7
Unirrigated groundnut	9·9
Coconut	0·7
Gingelly (sesamum)	1·7
Castor	0·1
Other oil seeds	0·1
Dyes (mainly indigo)	..
Tobacco	0·3
Other drugs and narcotics	0·8
Fodder crops	1·1
Other non-food crops	1·5
Total, non-food crops	23·1

The area under food crops in 1956-57 was higher by 516,520 acres than the normal area or the average of the five years ending 1955-56. The percentage of area under food crops to the total area sown in the district was high in the following districts:—

District.	Percentage of area under food crops to total area sown.
(1)	(2)
Tanjore	92·1
Chingleput	91·2
Kanyakumari	87·0
Tiruchirappalli	83·2
Salem	82·1
Madurai	76·5
Ramanathapuram	74·7
South Arcot	71·4
North Arcot	70·4
Tirunelveli	69·0
Coimbatore	65·1

The percentage was low in the Nilgiris district being only 37·4.

Paddy.—The most important crop was paddy. The area under paddy was 5,724,105 acres which was more than that of the previous year by 267,851 acres or by 4.9 per cent and higher than the normal or average of the five years ended 1955-56 by 752,445 acres or by 15.1 per cent. The area under paddy was more than 50 per cent of the total area sown in the following districts :—

District.	Percentage of the area under paddy to the total area sown.
(1)	(2)
Tanjore	82.2
Chingleput	76.6
Kanyakumari	59.2

The area under paddy was less than 20 per cent in the following districts :—

District.	Percentage of the area under paddy to the total area sown.
(1)	(2)
Salem	11.1
Coimbatore	7.3
The Nilgiris	7.0

Second-crop cultivation.

The second-crop cultivation was less favourable than in the previous year. The area under second-crop cultivation was 2,731,497 acres which was 64,114 acres or 2.3 per cent lower than the corresponding area in the previous year. It was higher than the normal or the average for the five years ended 1955-56 by 185,397 acres or by 7.3 per cent. Marked variations in the second-crop cultivation as compared with the normal occurred in the following districts :—

District.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the area under second-crop cultivation as compared with the normal (average of five years ended 1955-56).
(1)	(2)
	ACS.
Chingleput	+ 62,382
South Arcot	+ 125,550
North Arcot	+ 75,970
Tiruchirappalli	+ 33,293
Salem	— 30,929
Madurai	— 22,376
Tirunelveli	— 32,755

The area of crops cultivated was above normal in all the districts of the State as shown below except Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari :—

District.	Increase in the area of crops cultivated as compared with the normal (average of the five years ended 1955-56).
(1)	(2)
	ACS.
Chingleput	+ 101,435
South Arcot	+ 90,757
North Arcot	+ 135,705
Salem	+ 139,972
Tiruchirappalli	+ 160,814
Tanjore	+ 3,502
Madurai	+ 31,834
Ramanathapuram	+ 133,403
The Nilgiris	+ 9,776

In the excepted districts, there was a decrease in the area as shown below :—

	ACS.
Coimbatore	30,424
Tirunelveli	43,430
Kanyakumari	15,775

The area cultivated with crops (net area sown) was markedly above normal in the districts of Chingleput (+ 39,053 acres), North Arcot (+ 59,735 acres), Salem (+ 170,901 acres), Tiruchirappalli (+ 127,521 acres), Madurai (+ 54,210 acres), Ramanathapuram (+ 137,605 acres) and the Nilgiris (+ 9,826 acres). The decrease was marked in South Arcot district (— 34,793 acres) and Coimbatore district (— 24,029 acres).

11. Crops.—Marked variations in the area under each of the main crops as compared with the normal or the average of the five years ended 1955-56 are noted below for the several districts or groups of districts in which the crop is important :—

Food crops—Paddy.—(Normal: 4,971,660 acres; Current: 5,724,105 acres). There was an increase in area in all the districts of the State except Tirunelveli district. In the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli it was particularly marked.

Cholam.—(Normal: 1,846,050 acres; Current: 1,838,327 acres). Among the important districts, the area under the crop was higher than the normal in Salem, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, while in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram it was lower.

Cumbu.—(Normal: 1,488,550 acres; Current: 1,337,560 acres). Among the important districts, there was an increase in area in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli while in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram there was a decrease when compared with the normal.

Ragi.—(Normal: 884,910 acres; Current: 881,986 acres). Among the important districts there was an increase in area in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli while in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram there was a decrease when compared with the normal.

Korra.—(Normal: 85,320 acres; Current: 65,722 acres). The crop is important in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli and South Arcot. In all these districts excepting Tirunelveli the area under the crop was lower than the normal.

Varagu.—(Normal: 751,460 acres; Current: 646,687 acres). The crop is chiefly grown in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram. Among the above mentioned districts the area under the crop was lower than the normal in South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem and higher in the other districts.

Samai.—(Normal: 505,920 acres; Current: 500,834 acres). Among the important districts there was a decrease in area under the crop in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli while in the districts of Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai there was an increase when compared with the normal.

Pulses.—(Normal: 1,094,200 acres; Current: 1,108,371 acres). The area under pulses all put together increased in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and

Ramanathapuram and decreased in the other districts of the State. For the State as a whole there was an increase in area under horsegram and Bengalgram while the area under greengram, redgram, blackgram and other unspecified pulses registered a fall in each case as compared with the normal.

Chillies.—(Normal: 128,160 acres; Current: 146,493 acres). The area under the crop was higher than the normal in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli and lower in the other important districts. The increase was pronounced in Ramanathapuram district.

Sugarcane.—(Normal: 104,970 acres; Current: 114,760 acres). The total area under the crop showed an increase of 9,790 acres as compared with the normal. There was an increase in area in all the districts of the State except Chingleput and South Arcot. The area under the crop is negligible in the Nilgiris district and nil in Kanyakumari district.

Fruits and vegetables including root crops.—(Normal: 361,000 acres; Current: 381,621 acres). There was an increase in area for the State as a whole under bananas, fruits of citrus variety, mangoes, cashewnuts, potatoes and onions and a decrease under tapioca and sweet potatoes.

Food crops.—(Normal: 12,660,760 acres; Current: 13,177,280 acres). There was an increase in area under food crops in all the districts of the State except Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The increase was marked in the following districts :—

Districts.	Increase in area under food crops compared with the normal (average for the five years ended 1955-56).
(1)	(2)
	ACS.
Tiruchirappalli	134,112
Salem	132,326
Ramanathapuram	106,215

Non-food crops.

Cotton.—(Normal: 913,100 acres; Current: 1,065,298 acres). There was an increase in area under cotton in all the important cotton-growing districts of the State except South Arcot. The increase was marked in the districts of Coimbatore and Salem.

Groundnut.—(Normal: 1,748,500 acres; Current: 1,820,179 acres). There was an increase in area under the crop in all the important districts of the State except South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. The increase was marked in North Arcot district. The area under the crop is negligible in the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts.

Coconut.—(Normal: 125,610 acres; Current: 122,898 acres). The crop is important in the districts of Tanjore, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore and North Arcot. There was a decrease in area under the crop in all the districts of the State except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli. The area under the crop is negligible in the Nilgiris district.

Gingelly.—(Normal: 384,530 acres; Current: 294,252 acres). There was an increase in area in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Kanyakumari and a decrease in the other districts of the State. The decrease was marked in Salem district.

Castor.—(Normal: 31,260 acres; Current: 25,984 acres). The crop is grown in Salem district chiefly and in North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts to a lesser extent. The area under the crop showed decrease in all the districts of the State except Kanyakumari.

Tobacco.—(Normal: 48,480 acres; Current: 48,376 acres). Coimbatore is the most important district, where the crop is grown and there was an increase in area in this district. In the other districts where the crop is important, the area under the crop showed a decrease except in Salem.

Fodder crops.—(Normal: 197,100 acres; Current: 183,370 acres). The area under fodder crops was nil or negligible in the districts of Chingleput, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. The area was below normal in all the districts of the State except North Arcot and Salem where it was above normal.

Non-food crops.—(Normal: 3,766,860 acres; Current: 3,967,909 acres). There was an increase in area under non-food crops in all the districts of the State except Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. The variations were marked in the following districts :—

Districts.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in area under non-food crops as compared with the normal (average for five years ended 1955-56).
(1)	(2)
	ACS.
South Arcot	+ 47,158
North Arcot	+ 51,003
Coimbatore	+ 24,221
Tiruchirappalli	+ 26,702
Madurai	+ 14,562
Ramanathapuram	+ 27,188

12. Yield per acre of main crops.—The outturn in the case of paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi crops have been worked out on the basis of the results of the crop-cutting experiments conducted by this department. The following statement shows the average yield per acre for the State arrived at on the results of crop-cutting experiments :—

Name of the crop.	Average yield per acre.
(1)	(2)
	LB.
Rice, first crop	1,237
Rice, second crop	1,302
Rice, third crop	1,212
Cholam Khariff	569
Cholam Rabi	592
Cumbu	387
Ragi	892

For the State as a whole the yield per acre of the other main crops was slightly below normal. The percentage yield per acre attained this year

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In respect of other crops to the normal yield per acre was as shown below :—

Crop.	Percentage of the yield per acre attained in 1956-57 to the normal.
(1)	(2)
Maize, korra (Kharif), sugarcane (Ratoon) and Cotton (Madras American Cambodia Uganda—unirrigated).	99
Barley, sugarcane (planted), onions, castor and cotton (Tinnivellies).	98
Wheat, korra (Rabi), varagu (Kharif), Bengalgram, horsegram, mesta and Cotton (Karunganni).	97
Varagu (Rabi), samai (Rabi), groundnut, gingelly, all other varieties of Nicotiana tobacco and Cotton (Uppam).	96
Samai (Kharif), redgram, black gram, ginger and tobacco (Nicotiana Rustica).	95
Greengram	94
Pepper and Cotton (Madras American Cambodia Uganda—unirrigated).	93
Cotton—Madras American Cambodia—unirrigated.	92
Indigo and Chillies	91
Cotton—Madras American Cambodia irrigated and Virginia variety of Nicotiana tobacco.	90
Cotton—Nadam	89
Potatoes	88

The yield per acre in almost all the districts of the State was generally higher than the average yield per acre for the five years ended 1955-56.

Attacks by pests on paddy crop have been reported in parts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts. Heavy losses were averted by timely remedial and preventive measures taken by the Agriculture Department.

13. Food position.—The total output of cereals in the State in 1956-57 is estimated at 4,679,360 tons comprising 3,196,190 tons of rice and 1,483,170 tons of millets. Compared with the

normal output (average for the five years ended 1955-56) for the State as a whole there was an increase of 754,460 tons or by 19.2 per cent as shown below :—

	Estimated output in 1956-57.	Normal output (average of the five years ended 1955-56).	Increase (+) in 1956-57.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Rice	3,196,190	2,466,100	+ 730,090
Millets	1,483,170	1,458,800	+ 24,370
Total	4,679,360	3,924,900	+ 754,460

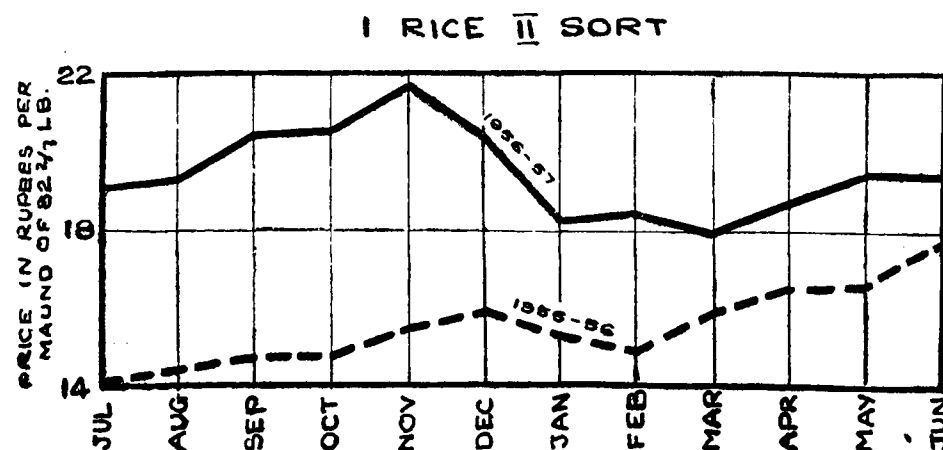
There was no procurement, import and distribution of any foodgrains under Government auspices during the year 1956-57.

The scheme of selling rice at controlled rates in order to check the rise in price of rice continued to be in force during the year. Under the scheme, rice is being supplied by the Government of India at Rs. 16 per Standard Maund (ex-godown). The sale to consumers is being effected through co-operative organizations and private merchants and they are being allowed a margin to cover the transport and incidentals to be incurred by them and profit and the rice is being sold to consumers from one to two Madras measures per head per day at a rate of Re. 0.72 to Re. 0.73 per Madras measure. The scheme is working in all districts except North Arcot and Salem.

14. Price trends.—The monthly average wholesale prices of foodgrains during the fasli were higher than the average prices during the corresponding months in the previous fasli in the case of all foodgrains. The annual average wholesale prices during the fasli were higher than the corresponding prices for the previous fasli as shown below :—

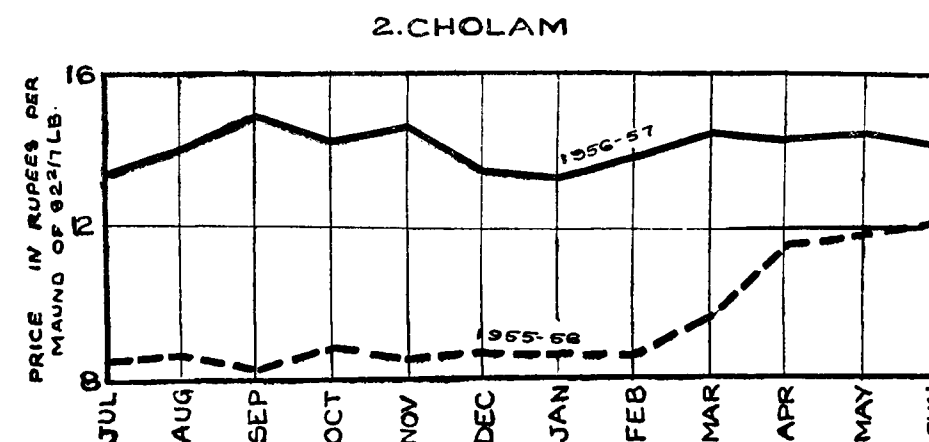
	Percentage increase.
Rice, II sort.	25.2
Cholam	48.0
Cumbu	43.2
Ragi	42.7

The price of rice, II sort, which stood at Rs. 19.13 per maund of 82.2/7 lb. in July 1956 rose gradually and reached a maximum of Rs. 21.69 in November 1956. It generally declined thereafter and touched the minimum of Rs. 17.94 in March 1957. The price rose thereafter and stood at Rs. 19.41 in June 1957.

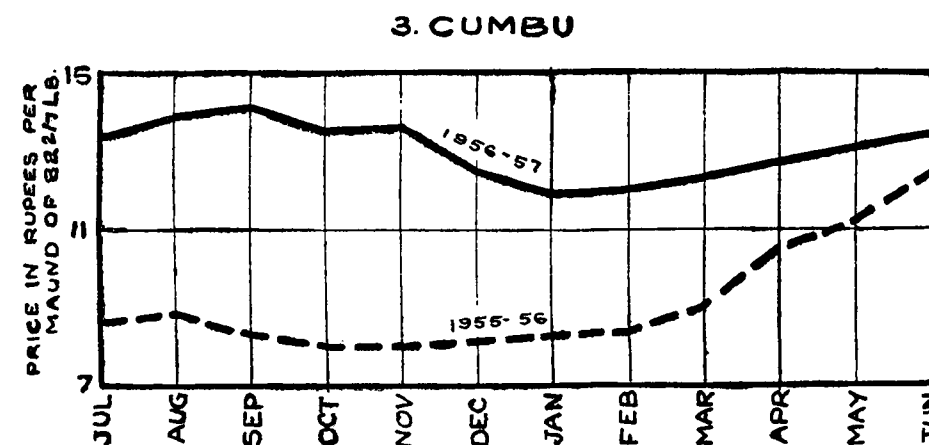


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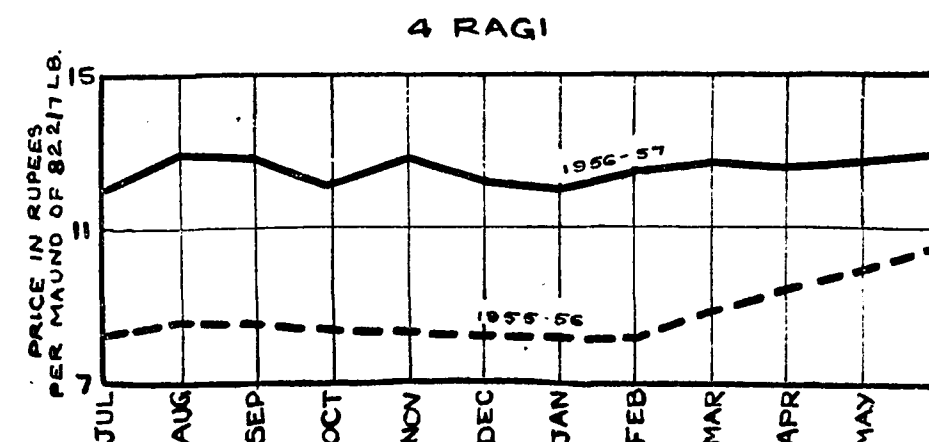
Cholam.—The price of cholam which stood at Rs. 13.38 per maund in July 1956 advanced to Rs. 14.88 in September 1956. Thereafter it declined gradually to Rs. 13.25 in January 1957. From February 1957 onwards the upward trend revived until the price reached Rs. 14.11 in June 1957.



Cumbu.—The price of cumbu which stood at Rs. 13.44 per maund in July 1956 advanced to Rs. 14.13 in September 1956. It declined steadily thereafter to Rs. 11.94 in January 1957. A rising trend was in evidence thereafter. The price reached Rs. 13.45 in June 1957.



Ragi.—The price of ragi which ruled at Rs. 12.06 in October 1956. In the subsequent months, the price advanced more or less steadily to Rs. 12.94 in August 1956, but declined to Rs. 12.92 in July 1957.



Commercial products.—The monthly average wholesale prices of Cambodia cotton lint at Coimbatore, was higher than the price during the corresponding period of the previous year except in February 1957, when it was lower than the price in February 1956. The price of Tirunelvelies cotton lint at Tuticorin was higher than the price during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The monthly average prices of cane jaggery, I sort, at Vellore were higher than the prices during the corresponding period of the previous year. The monthly average prices of groundnut shelled at Cuddalore were higher than the prices during the corresponding period of the previous year except in May 1957 when it was lower than the price in May 1956.

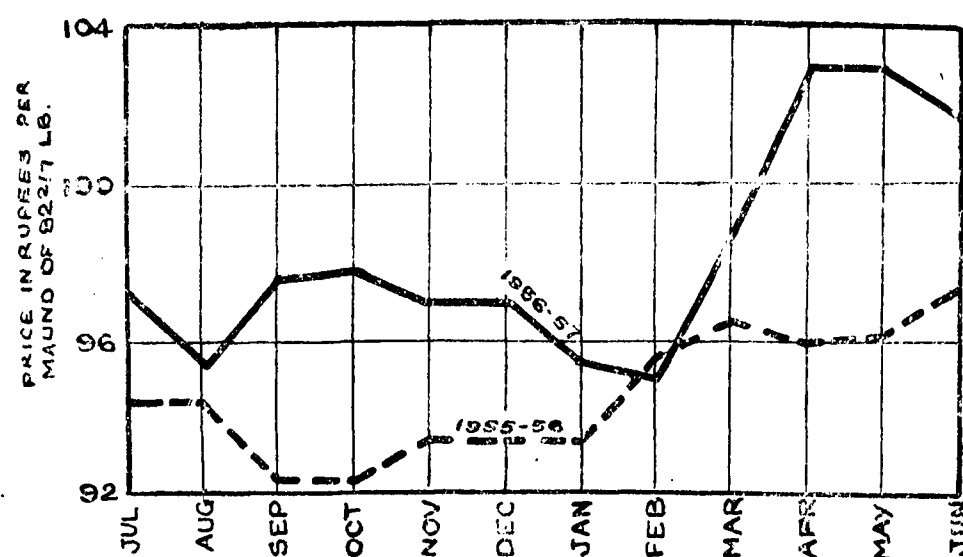
The percentage increase in the annual average prices for 1956-57 as compared with the annual

average prices for 1955-56 are given below:—

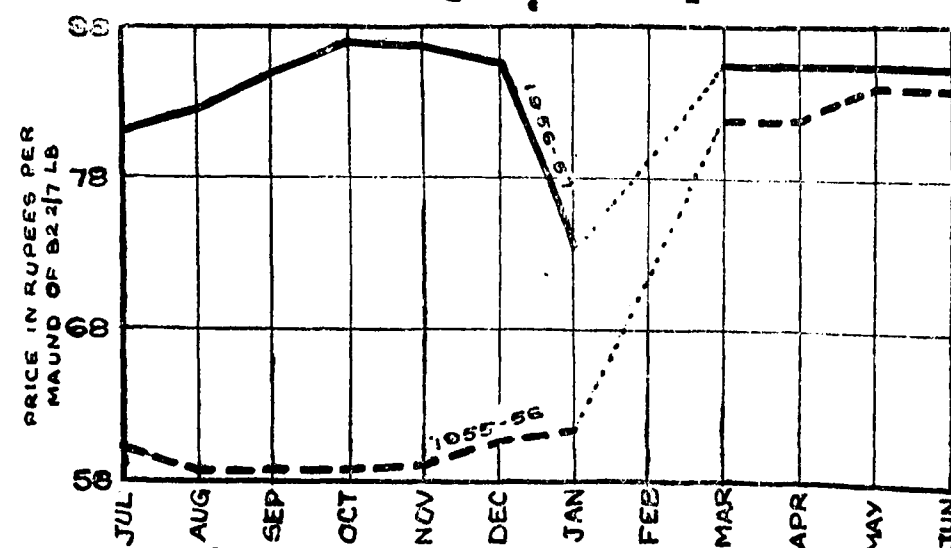
	Percentage increase.
Cotton lint Cambodia at Coimbatore.	3.8
Cotton lint Tirunelvelies at Tuticorin.	22.9
Cane jaggery, I sort, at Vellore ..	51.4
Groundnut (shelled) at Cuddalore ..	27.0

The price of Cambodia variety of cotton lint at Coimbatore, which stood at Rs. 97.31 per maund in July 1956 declined to Rs. 95.38 in August 1956. After a brief spurt to Rs. 97.51 in October 1956, it declined and reached a minimum level of Rs. 95 in February 1957. In March and April 1957, the price advanced and reached a maximum of Rs. 102.57 in April 1957. The price eased to some extent thereafter and stood at Rs. 101.58 in June 1957. At Tuticorin, the price which ruled at Rs. 81.38 per maund, in July 1956, advanced steadily and reached a maximum of Rs. 86.31 in October 1956. During the period November 1956 to January 1957 the price declined and stood at Rs. 73.31 in January 1957. The price was not quoted in February 1957. During the period March to June 1957, the price was steady at Rs. 81.50.

5. COTTON LINT [CAMBODIA] AT COIMBATORE.



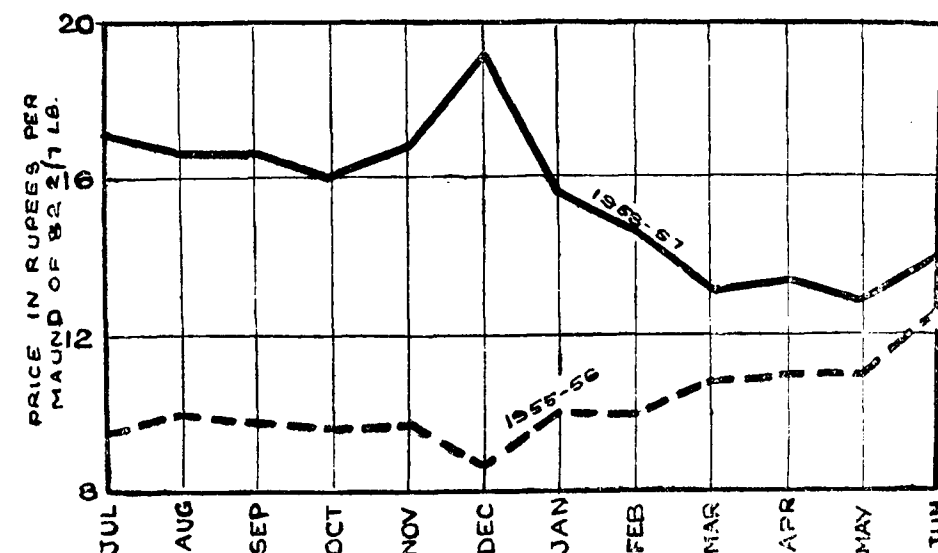
6. COTTON LINT [TIRUNELVELIES] AT TUTICORIN



The price of cane jaggery, I sort, at Vellore which stood at Rs. 17.13 per maund in July 1956, declined initially to Rs. 16 in October 1956. It advanced during November and December 1956 and reached a maximum level of Rs. 19.25 in

December 1956. There was a recession in prices during the subsequent months. In May 1957 the price touched a minimum price of Rs. 12.56. In June, the price stood at Rs. 13.99.

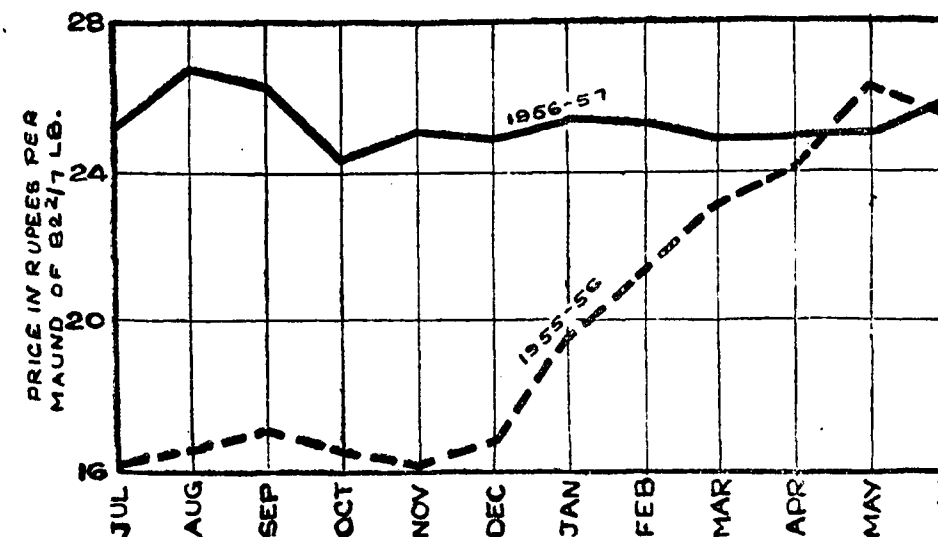
7. CANEJAGGERY I SORT AT VELLORE



The price of groundnut shelled at Cuddalore, which stood at Rs. 25.25 at the beginning of the fasli reached a maximum level of Rs. 26.83 in August 1956. The price declined thereafter and reached a minimum level of Rs. 24.41 in October

1956. The price fluctuated within narrow limits during the rest of the year under review. In June 1957 the price reached the level of Rs. 25.75.

8. GROUNDNUT [SHELLED] AT CUDDALORE.



15. Cost of living index numbers and rural price index numbers—(a) Madras City and urban centres.—For the purpose of compiling cost of living index numbers the Madras State has been divided into several zones and a central town in each case is taken as characteristic of the zone. Consequent on the reorganization of the Madras State with effect from 1st November 1956, the compilation of cost of living index for Kozhikode was discontinued and the compilation of cost of living index for Nagercoil in Kanyakumari district has been taken up from that date.

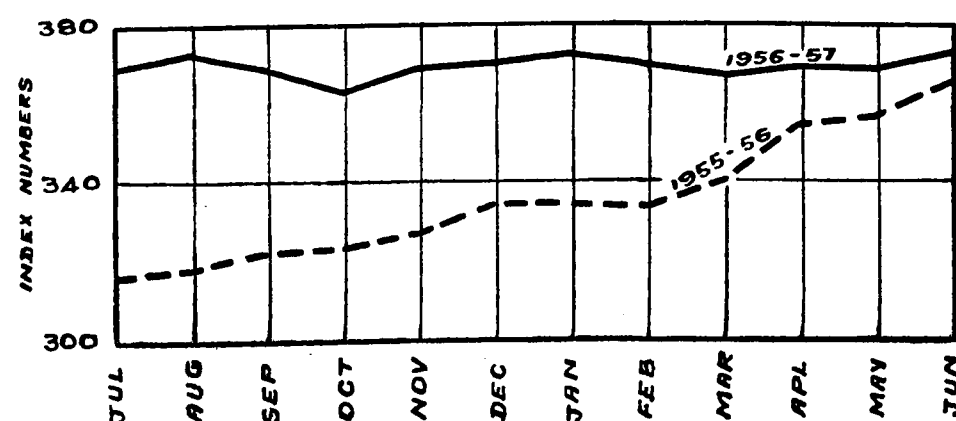
The price data are collected for all items under five broad groups, viz., food, fuel and lighting, clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous for each town and price relatives worked out with the average retail prices during the year ended June 1936 as base or 100 in the case of Madras

City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore and with the retail prices during August 1939 as base or 100 in the case of Nagercoil. In working out the group indices and the composite index a system of weighting is adopted on the basis of an enquiry into the family budgets of working classes in the different zones.

General trend.—Compared with the previous year, the average cost of living index for 1956-57 was higher at Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore.

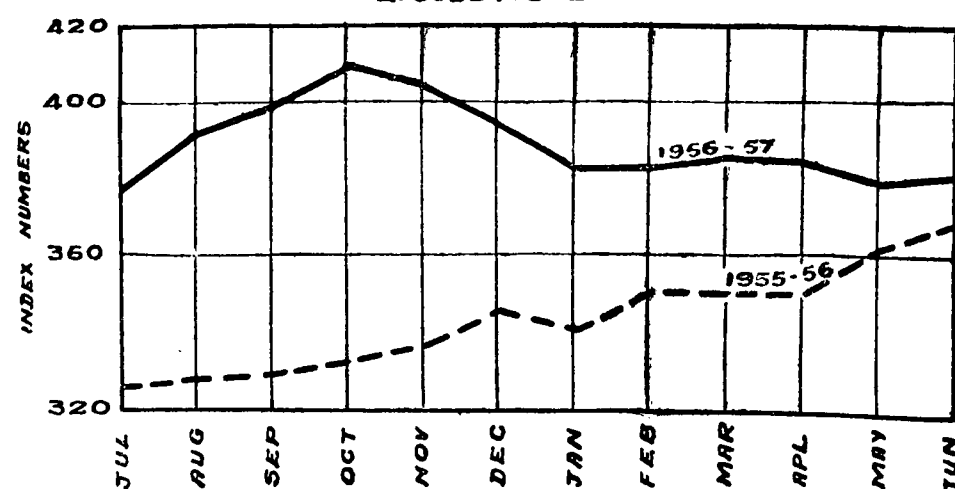
Madras City.—The cost of living index for Madras City (with the year ended June 1936 as base or 100) increased from 369 in July 1956 to 372 in August 1956. It declined to 369 in February 1957. It increased to a maximum of 373 in June 1957.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING
[BASE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 1936=100]
1. MADRAS CITY



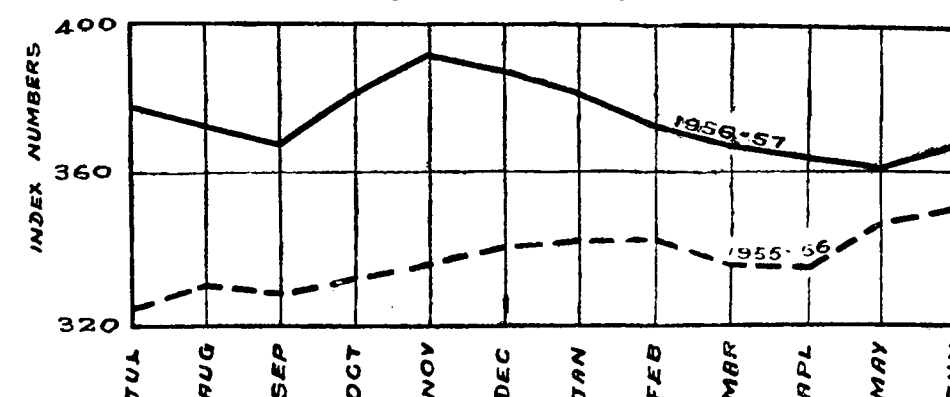
Cuddalore.—The index for Cuddalore increased from 376 in July 1956 to a maximum of 403 in October 1956. Thereafter it declined more or less steadily to 380 in June 1957.

2. CUDDALORE



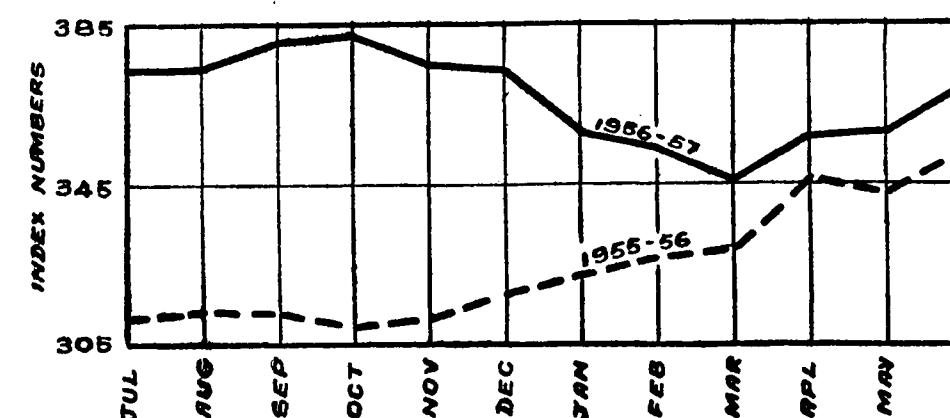
Tiruchirappalli.—The index for Tiruchirappalli decreased from 377 in July 1956 to 367 in September 1956 and to 361 in May 1957. In June 1957, it stood at 368.

3. TIRUCHIRAPALLI



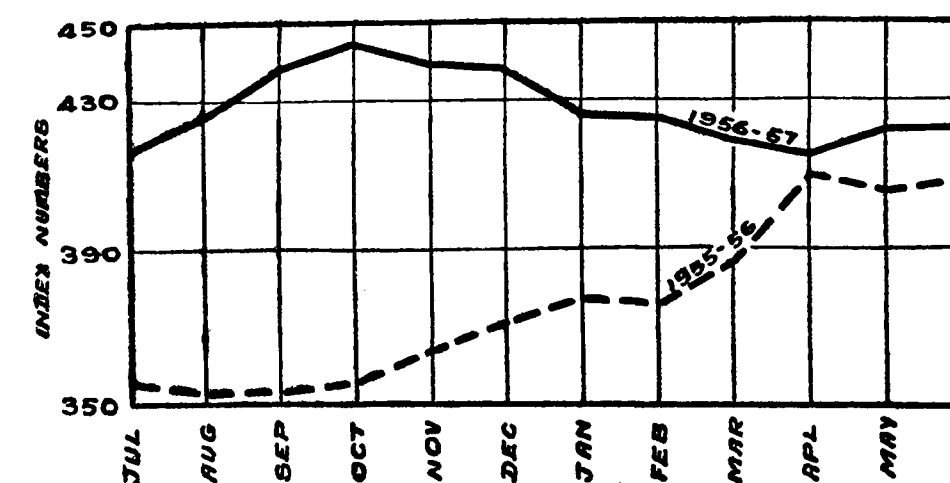
Madurai.—The index for Madurai increased from 374 in July 1956 to 382 in October 1956. It declined to 346 in March 1957. In June 1957, it stood at 369.

4. MADURAI



Coimbatore.—The index for Coimbatore increased from 416 in July 1956 to 444 in October 1956. It declined steadily thereafter to 414 in April 1957. In June 1957, it stood at 422.

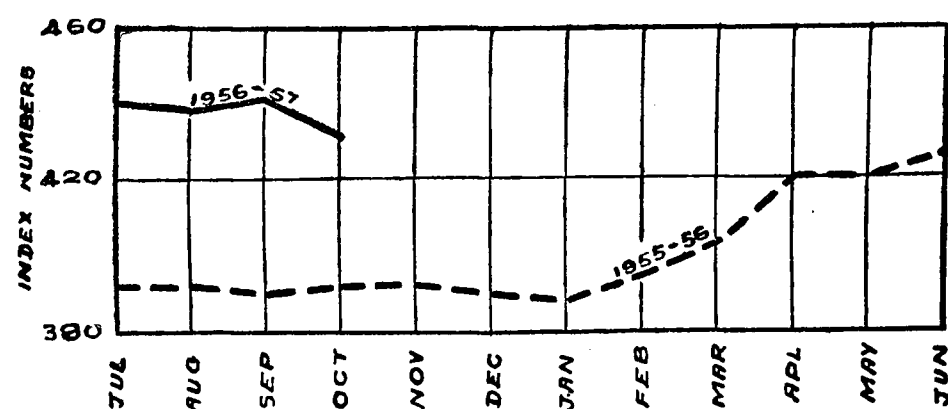
5. COIMBATORE



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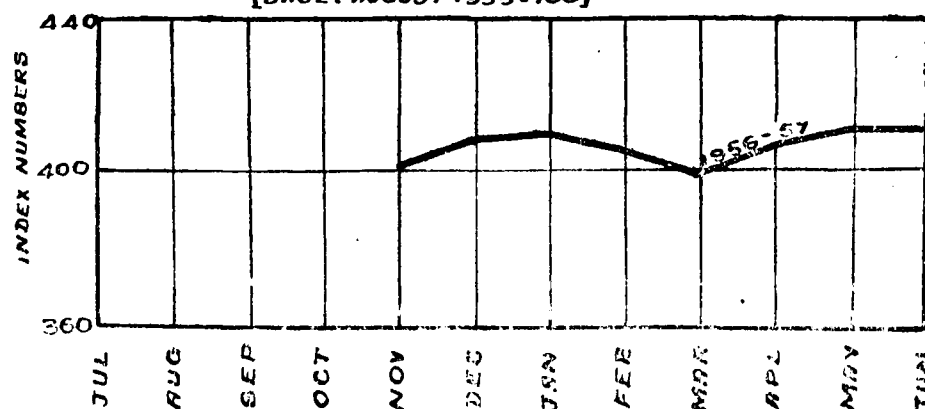
Kozhikode.—The index for Kozhikode fluctuated between 438 and 441 during the period July to September 1956. In October 1956, it declined to 431.

6. KOZHICODE.



Nagercoil.—The cost of living index for Nagercoil (with August 1939 as base or 100) increased from 401 in November 1956 to 409 in January 1957. It declined to 399 in March 1957. In June 1957, the index reached a maximum of 411.

7. NAGERCOIL (BASE: AUGUST 1939 = 100)



(b) **Rural centres.**—The index numbers of cost of living for urban centres do not always represent correctly the movement of prices in rural centres. Index numbers of rural prices have, therefore, been compiled to represent the movement of prices relevant to villages in rural areas. Eight representative villages have been chosen at the rate of one or two for each of the five zones.

In order that fluctuations in prices of commodities are appropriately reflected in the index in

relation to the importance of the commodities a system of approximate weightage based on the weightage for the corresponding urban centres has been adopted.

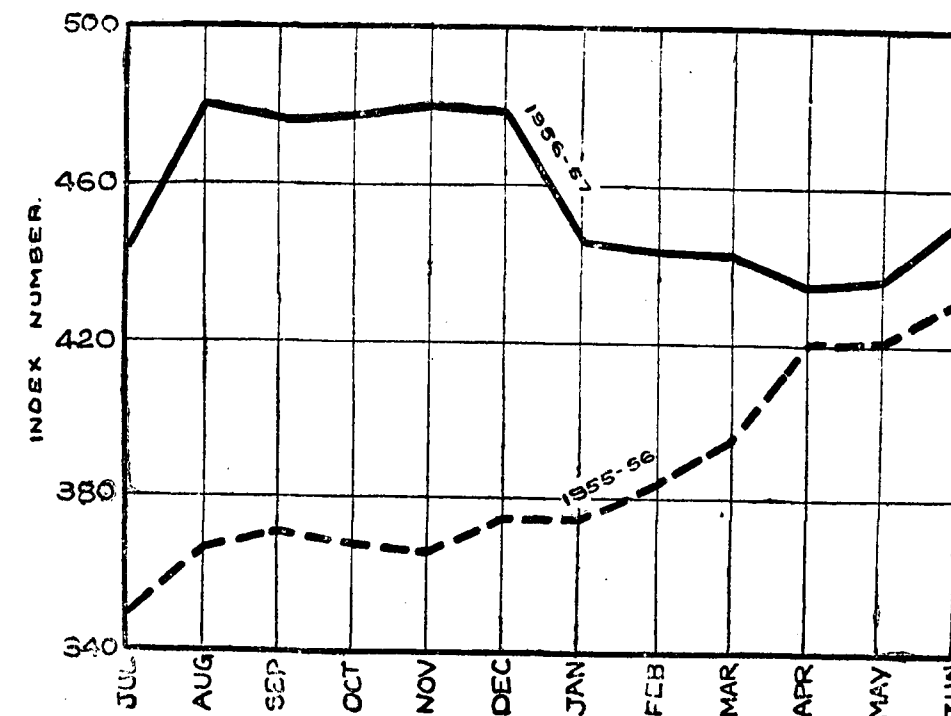
General trend.—The index numbers of rural prices during the fasli were higher than the indices for the previous fasli in all the eight centres, viz., Puliur, Agaram, Thulayanatham, Eriodu, Gokilapuram, Kinathukodavu, Guduvancheri and Kunnathur.

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Puliur (South Arcot district).—The index steadily till it reached the minimum of 435 in April 1957. In June 1957 the index stood at 452. It fluctuated within narrow limits till December 1956, therefore the index declined

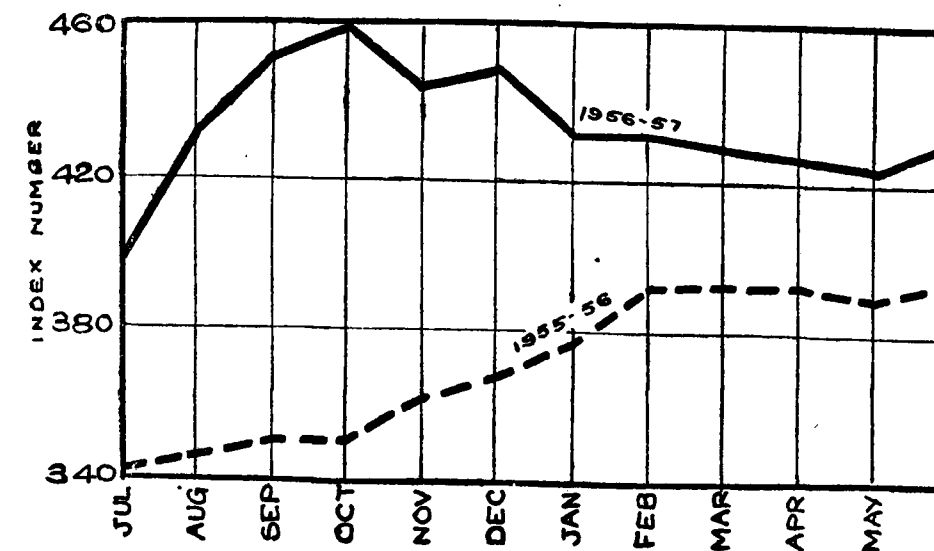
INDEX NUMBERS OF RURAL PRICES [BASE - AVERAGE PRICES DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 1936 = 100]

1 PULIUR



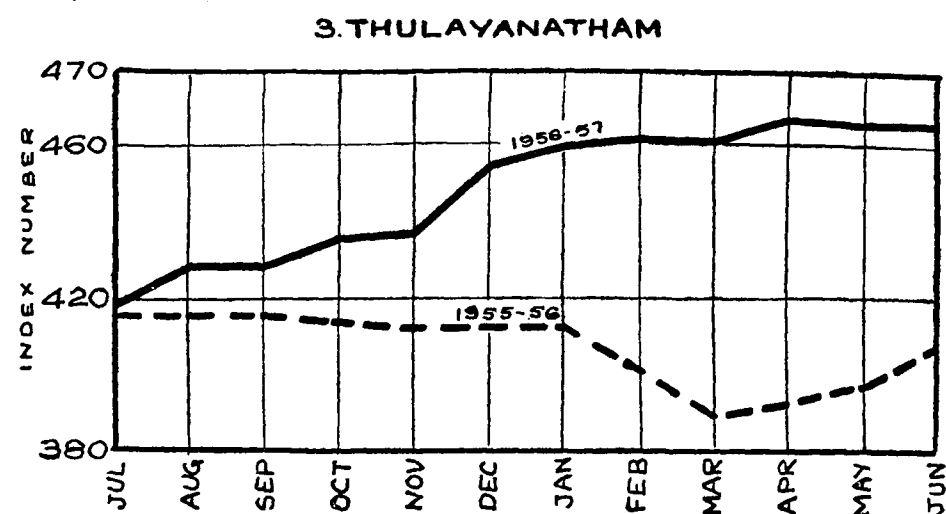
Agaram (South Arcot district).—The index for Agaram rose steadily from 398 at the beginning of the fasli to a peak at 460 in October 1956. Afterwards index declined more or less steadily. It stood at 431 at the end of the fasli.

2 AGARAM.



SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1956-57 (FASLI 1366)

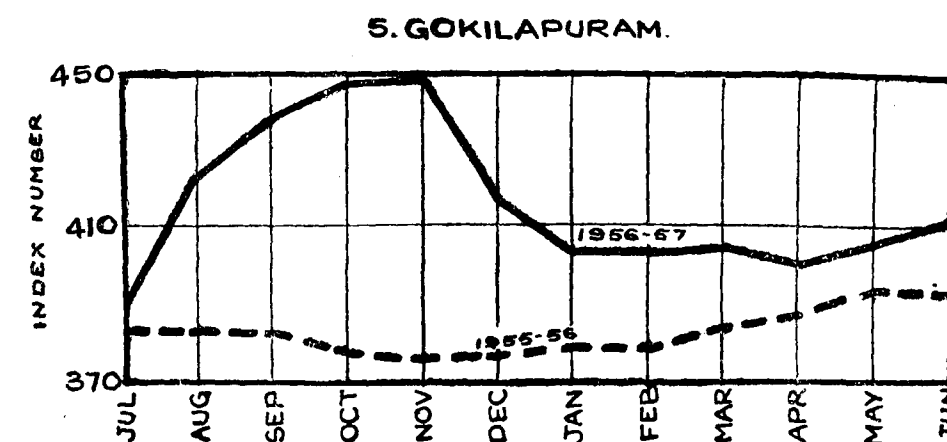
Thulayanatham (Tiruchirappalli district).—The index which stood at 418 at the beginning of the fasli rose steadily and reached 467 in April 1957. The index remained unchanged during the rest of the fasli.



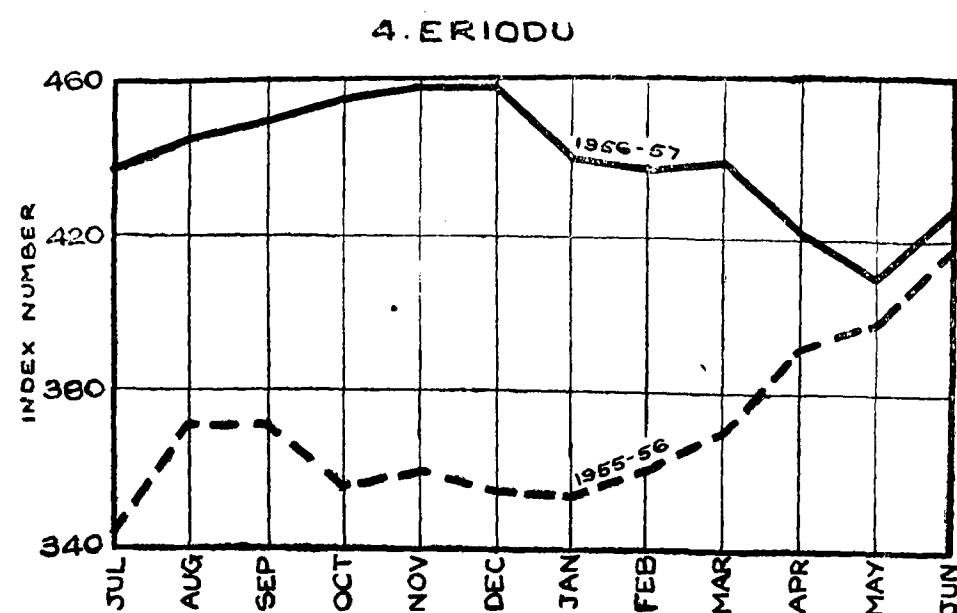
SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1956-57 (FASLI 1366)

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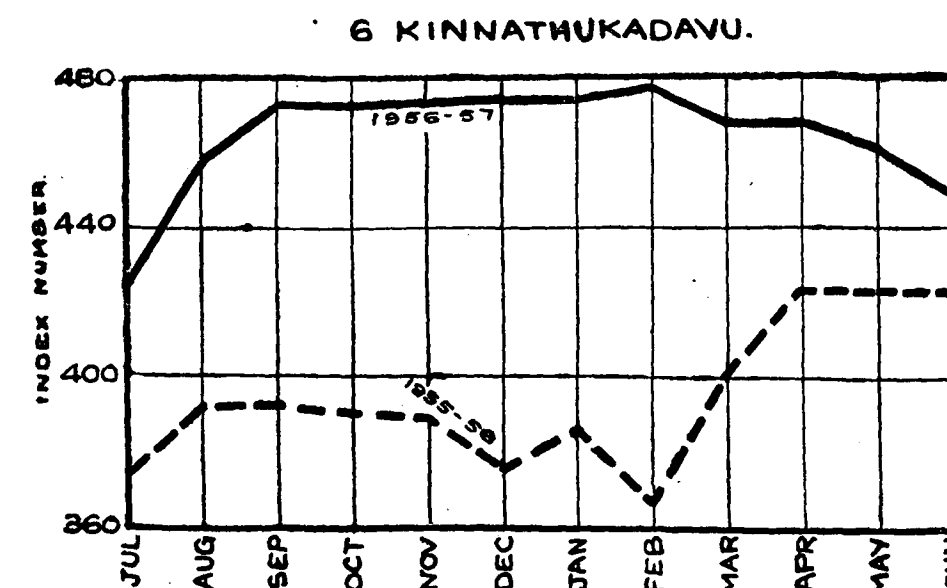
Gokilapuram (Madurai district).—The index in November 1956. The index generally declined stood at a minimum of 390 in July 1956. It thereafter. In June 1957 the index stood at 411. increased steadily to the maximum level of 449



Eriodu (Madurai district).—The index rose from 437 at the beginning of the fasli to the maximum level of 458 in December 1956. The index generally declined thereafter and reached the minimum of 409 in May 1957. In June 1957 the index advanced to 427.

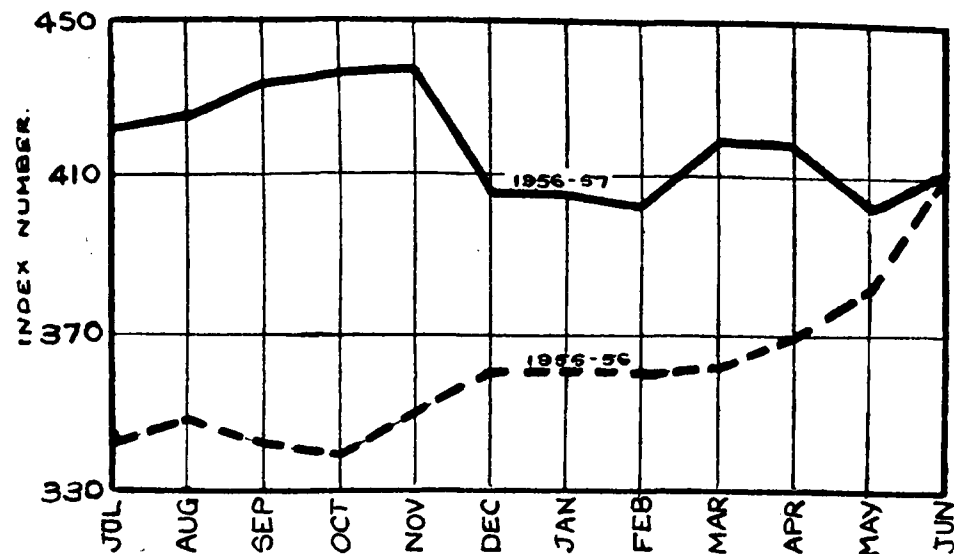


Kinathukadavu (Coimbatore district).—The index rose from 423 at the beginning of the fasli to 477 in February 1957. It fell steadily thereafter and reached 449 at the end of the fasli.



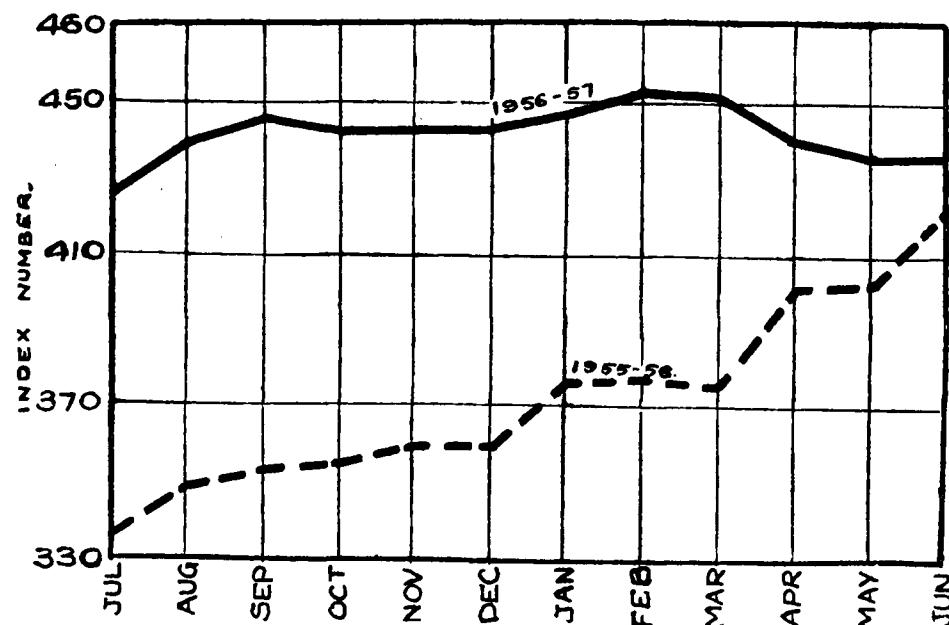
Guduvancheri (Chingleput district).—The index which stood at 422 at the beginning of the fasli gradually increased till it reached the maximum level of 437 in November 1956. The index fell thereafter and touched the lowest level of 402 in February 1957. After a spurt in March and April 1957, the index receded to 402 in May 1957. In June 1957 the index stood at 411.

7 GUDUVANCHERI



Kunnathur (Chingleput district).—The index which stood at 426 in the beginning of the fasli generally increased till it reached the maximum level of 452 in February 1957. The index declined thereafter to reach 436 in June 1957.

8. KUNNATHUR.



✓ 16. (i) **Wages trend of agricultural and skilled labour.**—Re-organised Madras State excluding Kanyakumari district from July 1956 to October 1956—**Introductory.**—The particulars of wages paid to agricultural and skilled labour in this State are collected at fortnightly intervals. Thirty villages distributed in twenty firkas had been chosen for collection of particulars relating to the Madras State prior to States' reorganisation. The villages selected were such as to reflect as far as possible the condition of agricultural labour in the district as a whole. Agricultural labour is broadly classified into three groups, viz., (1) Field labour, (2) Herdsmen and (3) Other agricultural labourers. Field labour comprises ploughmen, sowers and transplanters, weeders and reapers and harvesters. Skilled labour consists of carpenters, blacksmiths and cobblers.

Trend of wages.—During the period from July to October 1956, the wages paid to men, women and non-adults under herdsmen and all the three types of skilled labour were generally higher than the corresponding wages in the base period (fortnight ended 15th April 1950).

Field labour.—The index number of wages in respect of men under this category, which stood at 98.4 in July and August 1956 rose to 100.0 in September 1956 and fell to 97.5 in October. The index number of wages for women stood at 88.3 in July and October 1956, fluctuating in between the two months, August and September 1956. The index number of wages paid to non-adults which was 76.7 in July and August 1956 rose to 78.1 in September 1956 but came down to 75.3 in the month of October 1956.

Herdsmen.—The index numbers of wages paid to men, women and non-adults under this category of labour were above the base during the period July to October 1956. The index number for men which stood at 113.6 in July 1956 fell to 101.2 in August. Then it recovered slightly to 102.5 in September and continued at that level in October 1956. The index number for women was 111.3 from July 1956 to September 1956 and rose to 113.2 in October 1956. The index number for non-adults which was 118.2 at the beginning of the period, fell rapidly to 102.3 in September 1956 but recovered partly and stood at 113.6 in October 1956.

Other agricultural labourers.—The index numbers of wages paid to men was 85.1 in July and October 1956, fluctuating in the intervening months. The index number for women and non-adults showed an upward trend in the months of August and September but receded to the level of July 1956 in October 1956.

Skilled labours.—The index numbers of wages paid to carpenters, blacksmiths and cobblers were above 100 throughout the period under review. The index number for carpenters which was 103.2 in July 1956, rose and fluctuated within narrow limits during the remainder of the period under review. The index number for blacksmiths fluctuated during the period was 108.3 in October 1956. The index number for cobblers also displayed a similar trend except for September 1956 when the index fell rather steeply.

✓ (ii) **Wages trend in the Reorganised Madras State**—(from November 1956 to June 1957).—Statistics of wages paid to agricultural and skilled labour in the Reorganised Madras State are being collected at fortnightly intervals in respect of 27 villages in seventeen firkas.

Trend of wages.—During the period from November 1956 to June 1957, the wages paid to men, women and non-adults under herdsmen and all the three types of skilled labour were generally higher than the corresponding wages in the base period, viz., fortnight ended 15th April 1950. The wages paid to men under 'Field Labour' during February 1957 also were above the corresponding wages paid during the base period.

Field labour.—The index number of wages in respect of men under this category which stood at 93.4 in the beginning of the period generally rose to 100.8 in February 1957. It fell to 97.5 in March 1957, showed an upward trend in the next two months but reached 97.5 again in June 1957. The index number of wages paid to women was 90.9 in November 1956 and generally fluctuated thereafter setting to 93.5 at the end of the fasli. The index number of wages paid to non-adults showed a general upward trend up to April 1957, when it was 84.9 and thereafter fell to 82.2 at the end of the period.

Herdsmen.—The index number for men which was 101.2 in November 1956 showed a general upward trend except in December 1956 and June 1957. The index number was 111.1 in June 1957. The index number for women which was 111.3 in November 1956 and 113.2 in June 1957 and fluctuated in between the period. The index number for non-adults which was 102.3 in November fell to 100.0 in December and thereafter fluctuated during the period. The index number rose to 111.4 in May 1957 and came down to 106.8 during the end of the period.

Other agricultural labourers.—The index numbers for all categories of "Other agricultural labourers" were below the base during the period under review. The index number for men which was 83.5 in November 1956 showed a general upward trend till May 1957 and then it fell to 90.1 in the month of June 1957. The index number for women which stood at 90.0 in November remained stationary up to March 1957, gradually rose to 94.3 in May 1957 and then fell to 92.9 in June 1957. The index number for non-adults which was 79.7 in November 1956 rose to 81.4 in December 1956, remained stationary during the months of January and February 1957 and thereafter fluctuated during the period under review. At the end of the fasli it stood at 81.4.

Skilled labours.—The index numbers for all categories of skilled labour were above the base during the period under review. The index number for carpenters which was 103.7 in November 1956 rose to 105.0 in December 1956 but fell to 102.7 in January 1957. It remained at the same level in February and March and thereafter fluctuated during the period. The index for June 1957 was 104.1. The index number for blacksmiths which was 105.1 in November gradually rose to 108.3 in January 1957. It remained at that level in February 1957 and thereafter showed a downward trend during the remainder of the period. The index number for cobblers was 122.2 in November 1956, fell to 121.4 in December 1956, again decreased to 119.7 in January 1957 and remained stationary at that level till the end of the period.

17. **Trade.**—The compilation and maintenance of statistics relating to foreign trade has been taken over from the Collector of Customs, Madras, by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. In has not therefore been possible to collect the statistics of foreign imports and exports of various articles from the Custom House, Madras, from January 1957

(3) The annual average wholesale prices of foodgrains during the fasli were higher than the corresponding prices for the previous fasli. In the case of commercial products also, viz., cotton, sugarcane and groundnut, prices showed a general upward trend during the fasli as compared with the previous fasli. The wages and cost of production continued to be high. Cultivators especially smaller ones were not, therefore, much benefited by the rise in the prices of agricultural products. Government advanced takkavi loans, loans under Acts and also loans and subsidies for adopting improved methods of cultivation. This contributed to greater production of foodgrains as a result of agriculturists availing themselves of the Government help.

Loans provided for by the Revenue, Agriculture and Co-operative Departments during the year 1956-57 were as follows:—

(a) Loans disbursed by Revenue Department—*

	RS.
1. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Act.	97,34,759
2. Loans under the Special Rules for Pumping Installations.	7,73,820
3. Loans under the Special Rules for Agricultural Implements.	1,450
4. Loans disbursed for purchase of chemical fertilizers under Intensive Manuring Scheme.	49,13,124
Total ..	1,54,23,153

(b) Loans disbursed by Agriculture Department—*

	RS.
1. Hire charges on bull dozers and tractors for reclamation of waste lands.	26,648
2. Sinking of filter point tube wells ..	13,98,685
Total ..	14,25,333

(c) Loans disbursed by Co-operative Department—†

	RS.
1. Loans disbursed by Agricultural Credit Societies.	9,32,14,688
2. Loans disbursed by Land Mortgage Banks.	65,35,368
Total ..	9,97,50,056

Agricultural labour.—On account of the satisfactory seasonal conditions, agricultural labour was generally well employed during the year. There was dearth of work for agricultural labourers in Kanyakumari district during the second-half of the fasli year. In Tirunelveli district which was affected by adverse seasonal conditions, the agricultural labourers were given employment under the Low Scale Famine relief works and in Manimuthar Excavation work. Local development and other works also provided sufficient employment for them.

20. Economic Development.—The year under report is the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. There are at present 142 tractors of which 74 are provided with bull dozer attachment. These tractors have tackled 4,405 acres of virgin land and 20,035 acres of current follows during the fasli. An extent of 14,817 acres in the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Madurai, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts has been covered by soil conservation schemes. 210 oil engines and 446 electric motor pumpsets were available for supply under the hire purchase system. 507 filter point tube wells were successfully sunk during the year under

review. A quantity of 120,581 tons of ammonium sulphate was distributed during the year. New types of nitrogenous fertilizers were also introduced during the year and 1,585 tons of urea and 2,213 tons of ammonium nitrate were supplied to the ryots. 8,662 tons of improved seed of paddy were distributed during the fasli and they covered an area of 389,775 acres. Agriculture department tackled about 3 lakh acres affected by pests and diseases besides treating about 1.73 lakh trees and plants.

Modified Japanese method of cultivation was one of the means for increasing the food production. During the year the area cultivated under this method was 693,410 acres. The additional yield of rice on account of the several schemes for increasing the production of rice during the year has been estimated as follows. These figures relate to the Madras State excluding Kanyakumari district.

	Increased yield in terms of rice.
	TONS.
Distribution of Ammonium sulphate	178,778
Distribution of improved paddy seeds	38,978
Distribution of green manure seeds	3,581
Land reclamation by tractors and bull dozers	1,830
Supply of oil engines and electric motors	1,310
Filter-point tube-wells scheme ..	2,440
Modified Japanese method of cultivation	27,850
Total ..	254,767

Community Development Programme in Madras State.—On 1st April 1956, there were four Projects and 59 Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks functioning in the State. During the period from 1st April to 31st October 1956, 27 National Extension Service Blocks were started, of which four were in the cyclone affected areas of Ramanathapuram district. In October 1956, 23 more National Extension Service Blocks were started making the total to 86 Community Development/National Extension Service Blocks. During this period under review the four projects of the 1952 series and the four Community Development Blocks of the 1953 series completed their normal tenure of four and three years respectively on 1st October 1956. The area covered by the four projects were regrouped into 20 National Extension Service Blocks to undergo the Post Intensive phase. The four Community Development Blocks of the 1953 series also reverted as four National Extension Service Blocks to undergo the post intensive phase. On 31st October 1956 there were 107 blocks (Sirkali was divided into two blocks) functioning in the Madras State as then constituted. On 1st November 1956 (after the reorganization of States) 20 blocks were transferred to Kerala and Mysore States and two blocks of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State came under the jurisdiction of Madras State. On 31st March 1957, there were 89 Community Development/National Extension Service Blocks functioning in the State. They were 858 square miles in extent and covered 6,250 villages with a population of 8.3 millions.

21. Agricultural output and value.—The aggregate value of output of important agricultural crops in Madras State in 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 336.78 crores as against Rs. 302.88 crores in 1955-56; cereals amounted to Rs. 194.95 crores as against Rs. 170.42 crores in the previous year; pulses to Rs. 4.21 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs. 4.16 crores in the previous year. The value of

commercial crops (sugarcane, groundnut, gingelly, castor, tobacco, cotton and coconuts) in 1956-57 was estimated at Rs. 77.58 crores as against Rs. 69.56 crores in the previous year. The value of other crops was estimated at Rs. 60.04 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs. 58.74 crores in 1955-56.

Comparative statement showing the output and value of agricultural commodities produced in 1955-56 and 1956-57 in the Madras State (Reorganized).

Name of commodity.	Output.		Price per ton.		Value of output.	
	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	TONS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Paddy	4,409,800	4,770,430	301.33	321.20	1,32,88,05,000	1,53,22,62,000
Cholam	477,860	471,910	282.82	320.11	13,51,48,000	15,10,63,000
Cumbu	233,650	230,990	274.11	320.38	6,40,46,000	7,40,06,000
Ragi	329,610	351,330	267.84	286.35	8,82,83,000	10,06,03,000
Korra	20,000	20,170	251.51	259.41	50,30,000	52,32,000
Varagu	270,000	271,090	197.62	195.44	5,33,57,000	5,29,82,000
Samai	91,610	93,240	221.30	241.71	2,02,73,000	2,25,37,000
Maize	6,000	6,580	353.86	282.27	21,23,000	18,57,000
Wheat	640	520	378.00	474.72	2,42,000	2,47,000
Other cereals	31,900	37,340	216.04	232.19	68,92,000	86,70,000
Bengalgram	940	1,170	425.99	455.12	4,00,000	5,32,000
Horsegram	49,240	55,200	283.09	305.95	1,39,39,000	1,68,88,000
Greengram	9,770	9,050	418.92	451.85	40,93,000	40,89,000
Redgram	25,610	22,300	418.92	405.85	1,07,29,000	90,50,000
Blackgram	11,580	12,120	554.74	578.70	64,24,000	70,14,000
Other pulses	16,770	12,800	356.58	355.49	59,80,000	45,50,000
Chillies (dry)	76,790	75,830	1,528.95	1,583.39	11,74,08,000	12,00,68,000
Onions	133,800	148,980	137.46	326.64	1,83,92,000	2,25,47,000
Potatoes	56,100	67,340	252.87	206.60	1,41,86,000	2,19,96,000
Fruits and vegetables excluding onions and potatoes.	344,509 (a)	329,146 (a)	321.71 (b)	372.82 (b)	11,08,32,000	12,27,12,000
Sugarcane (Gur or jaggery).	334,680	326,430	399.05	361.75	13,35,54,000	11,80,86,000
Groundnut (unshelled).	827,040	869,600	356.85	445.59	29,51,29,000	38,74,85,000
Gingelly	44,290	37,890	731.67	725.96	3,24,06,000	2,75,07,000
Castor	5,100	4,300	415.92	444.50	21,21,000	19,11,000
Tobacco (cured leaf) ..	36,360	27,900	1,345.48	1,546.10	4,89,22,000	4,31,36,000
Cotton lint	54,370	59,381	2,248.10	2,272.59	12,22,29,000	13,49,49,000
Coconuts (unhusked) ..	417,453 (f)	405,261 (f)	146.80	154.90	6,12,82,000	6,27,75,000
Ginger	200	310	582.24	680.50	1,16,000	2,11,000
Pepper	40	40	2,701.59	2,939.76	1,08,000	1,18,000
Arecanuts	970 (c)	1,340 (c)	4,804.33	4,446.39	46,60,000	59,58,000
Betel vines	727,038 (d)	693,966 (d)	133.50	122.50	9,70,60,000	8,50,11,000
Coffee	2,909	* 2,654	5,035.70	5,035.70	1,46,49,000	1,33,65,000
Tea	* 32,673	* 33,871	6,425.55	6,151.72	20,99,42,000	20,83,66,000
					3,02,87,60,000	3,36,77,81,000

(a) Area in acres.

(b) Value per acre.

(c) In terms of dried husked nuts.

(d) In lakhs of leaves.

(f) In thousand nuts.

* Provisionally adopted.

* Particulars relate to financial year. They include data for the Pre-reorganized Madras State from 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956 and for the Reorganized Madras State from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957.
† Particulars relate to the fasli year. They include data for the Pre-reorganized Madras State from 1st July 1956 to 31st October 1956 and for the Reorganized Madras State from 1st November 1956 to 30th June 1957.

B. SUMMARY TABLES—cont.

E.—AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE AND THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF CROPS.

	1962-63.	1963-64.	1964-65.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	Average yield, LB.	Average yield, LB.	Average yield, LB.	Average yield, LB.	Average yield, LB.
	Total output, TONS.	Total output, TONS.	Total output, TONS.	Total output, TONS.	Total output, TONS.
Rice	1,034	1,106	1,156	1,213	1,231
Wheat	278	352	345	333	340
Cholan	356	467	650	574	575
Cumbu	291	307	409	373	387
Maize	893	1,414	987	964	990
Ragi	686	765	1,050	861	892
Small millets	434	633	666	619	710
Bengal gram	376	335	475	482	485
Red gram	305	380	393	391	407
Other pulses excluding Bengal gram and red gram.	159	182	190	206	204
Chillies	1,098	1,232	1,264	1,206	1,261
Sugarcane (Cwt)	6,006	6,402	6,403	6,186	6,372
Potatoes	6,272	6,384	6,013	5,973	6,677
Cotton (bales of 392 lb. lint)	115	115	118	110	125
Groundnut	829	1,024	1,025	1,033	1,075
Gingelly	225	270	284	276	288
Castor	308	368	389	371	370
Tobacco	963	1,307	1,192	1,213	1,292
	59,000	66,000	88,000	77,000	75,830
	198,000	234,000	359,000	335,000	326,430
	56,000	57,000	51,000	56,000	67,340
	213,000	283,000	300,000	311,000	339,330
	683,000	608,000	853,000	827,000	869,600
	29,000	53,000	51,000	44,000	37,890
	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	4,800
	18,000	22,000	22,000	36,000	27,000

SUMMARY TABLES

SUMMARY TABLES

B. SUMMARY TABLES—cont.

F.—NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

	1951.	1956.
Cattle—		
Males over 3 years—		
Breeding bulls	43,141	39,226
Other males over 3 years	4,315,281	4,181,812
Females over 3 years—		
Breeding cows	2,588,863	2,719,812
Other cows over 3 years	888,351	725,490
Young stock	2,350,624	2,031,901
Total, cattle	10,215,260	9,698,251
Buffaloes—		
Males over 3 years—		
Breeding bulls	20,372	19,310
Other males over 3 years	342,870	264,658
Females over 3 years—		
Breeding cows	1,022,220	990,444
Other cows over 3 years	109,081	68,294
Young stock	802,619	698,238
Total, buffaloes	2,297,162	2,040,944
Sheep	5,023,847	7,041,616
Goats	4,040,134	3,767,582
Horses and ponies—		
Males over 3 years	7,022	8,043
Females over 3 years	7,009	9,183
Young stock	6,700	6,716
Total, horses and ponies	20,731	23,942
Mules	291	243
Donkeys	122,620	94,648
Camels	8	74
Pigs	408,559	506,903
	25,129,612	23,164,203
Poultry—		
Fowls	8,155,779	9,874,403
Ducks	221,839	513,490
Others	—	28,732
	8,377,618	10,416,625
Agricultural machinery and implements—		
Ploughs	2,971,238	2,928,071
Carts	679,194	639,805
Sugarcane crushers	32,781	15,370
Tractors	325	922
Oil engines	13,937	29,761
Electric pumps	14,747	23,968
Ghanis	21,784	18,078

SUMMARY TABLES

B. SUMMARY TABLES—cont.

E.—AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE AND THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF CROPS.

	1952-53.			1953-54.			1954-55.			1955-56.			1956-57.		
	Average yield.	LB.	TONS.	Average yield.	LB.	TONS.	Average yield.	LB.	TONS.	Average yield.	LB.	TONS.	Average yield.	LB.	TONS.
Rice	1,034		1,989,000	1,106		2,539,000	1,156		2,753,000	1,213		2,954,570	1,251		3,190,180
Wheat	278		450	352		630	345		610	333		630	340		520
Cholam	356		280,800	467		113,400	659		530,900	574		477,860	575		471,910
Cumbu	291		187,500	307		241,100	409		275,000	373		233,650	387		230,990
Maize	893		6170	1,414		13,270	987		8,550	964		6,000	990		6,580
Ragi	686		261,400	765		330,500	1,050		438,900	861		320,610	892		351,330
Small millets	434		308,980	633		329,670	666		492,580	619		382,320	710		384,500
Bengal gram	376		1,000	355		1,000	475		1,000	482		1,000	485		1,170
Red gram	305		18,000	380		29,000	393		27,000	391		26,000	407		22,300
Other pulses excluding Bengal gram and red gram.	159		61,000	182		80,000	190		76,000	206		87,000	204		89,170
Chillies	1,098		50,000	1,232		66,000	1,264		88,000	1,206		77,000	1,264		75,830
Sugarcane (Gu)	6,006		198,000	6,402		234,000	6,405		359,000	6,186		335,000	6,372		320,430
Potatoes	6,272		56,000	6,384		57,000	6,013		51,000	5,973		56,000	6,677		67,340
Cotton (bales of 392 lb. lint)	115		213,000	115		263,000	118		300,000	110		311,000	125		339,320
Groundnut	829		633,000	1,024		608,000	1,025		833,000	1,033		827,000	1,075		869,600
Gingelly	225		29,000	270		53,000	284		61,000	276		44,000	288		37,890
Castor	308		4,000	368		5,000	369		6,000	371		5,000	370		4,800
Tobacco	963		18,000	1,307		22,000	1,192		22,000	1,213		36,000	1,292		27,000

SUMMARY TABLES

B. SUMMARY TABLES—cont.

F.—NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

	1951.	1956.
Cattle—		
Males over 3 years—		
Breeding bulls	43,141	39,226
Other males over 3 years	4,345,281	4,161,812
Females over 3 years—		
Breeding cows	2,588,863	2,719,812
Other cows over 3 years	888,351	725,490
Young stock	2,350,624	2,031,901
Total, cattle	10,215,260	9,698,251
Buffaloes—		
Males over 3 years—		
Breeding bulls	20,372	19,310
Other males over 3 years	342,870	264,658
Females over 3 years—		
Breeding cows	1,022,220	990,444
Other cows over 3 years	109,081	68,294
Young stock	802,619	698,238
Total, buffaloes	2,297,162	2,040,944
Sheep	8,023,347	7,041,616
Goats	4,040,134	3,757,582
Horses and ponies—		
Males over 3 years	7,022	8,043
Females over 3 years	7,009	9,183
Young stock	6,700	6,716
Total, horses and ponies	20,731	23,942
Mules	291	243
Donkeys	122,620	94,648
Camels	8	74
Pigs	408,559	506,903
	25,129,612	23,164,203
Poultry—		
Fowls	8,155,779	9,874,403
Ducks	221,839	513,490
Others	8,377,618	10,416,625
Agricultural machinery and implements—		
Ploughs	2,971,238	2,928,071
Carts	679,194	639,805
Sugarcane crushers	32,781	15,370
Tractors	325	922
Oil engines	13,937	29,761
Electric pumps	14,747	23,968
Ghanis	21,784	18,075

TABLE III-A AND III-B

TABLE III-A—concl'd.

Sources of water-supply and area irrigated therefrom in each district of the Madras State in 1956-57—concl'd.

District.	Wells—cont.		Reservoirs.	Number of tanks.			Net area irrigated.				District.
	Number of wells used for domestic purposes only.	Number of wells not in use.		With a capacity of 100 acres or more.	With a capacity of less than 100 acres.	Total.	Number of engines.	Government canals.	Private canals.	Tanks.	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Chingleput ..	38,738	1,856	..	1,047	1,581	2,628	2,181	12,553	..	397,998	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	18,776	3,585	3	1,248	1,462	2,710	3,847	186,811	..	..	South Arcot.
North Arcot ..	27,383	10,955	..	222	2,444	3,166	4,599	40,311	..	282,867</	

TABLE IV-A

TABLE IV-A—cont.

Area under food crops in each district of the Madras State in 1956-57—cont.

District.	Condiments and spices—cont.										District.	
	Ginger.		Pepper.		Turmeric.		Garlic.		Coriander.			
	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.		
	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	127	40	1	70	4	120	Chingleput.	
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	1,188	590	..	10	4,019	2,590	South Arcot.	
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	920	280	19	10	310	370	North Arcot.	
Salem ..	11	..	..	..	3,565							

TABLE IV-B

TABLE IV-B—cont.

Area under non-food crops in the Madras State in 1956-57—cont.

District.	Drugs and narcotics—cont.										District.	
	Tea.		Indian hemp.		Opium.		Chichona.		Senna.			
	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.		
	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)		
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		
Chingleput	..	..	..	160	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	Chingleput.	
South Arcot	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Arcot.	
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North Arcot.	
Salem	1	..	3	50	..	..	15	..	..			

TABLE IV-C

District.	Food crops.		Non-food crops.		Total.		Area cropped more than once.		Net cropped area.		District.
	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	Current.	Normal.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Chingleput ..	877,626	781,980	84,839	79,050	1,62,465	1,661,030	ACS.	ACS.	677,663	638,010	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	1,256,029	1,212,480	502,088	454,930	1,758,117	1,667,360	253,402	223,020	1,375,840	1,375,840	South Arcot.
North Arcot ..	1,120,662	1,035,960	470,273	419,270	1,590,935	1,455,230	368,440	292,470	1,162,760	1,162,760	North Arcot.
Salem ..	1,840,836	1,708,510	402,226	394,580	2,243,062	2,103,090	269,311	320,240	1,782,850	1,782,850	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	1,420,885	1,475,530	740,461	736,240	2,161,346	2,211,770	363,185	361,580	1,842,190	1,842,190	Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli ..	1,696,062	1,600,960	370,582	348,880	2,066,644	1,949,840	263,773	230,430	1,801,820	1,801,820	Tiruchirappalli.
Tanjore ..	1,538,232	1,533,270	182,430	183,890	1,720,662	1,717,160	257,738	267,100	1,462,924	1,462,924	Tanjore.
Madurai ..	1,162,072	1,134,860	353,382	338,820	1,515,454	1,473,680	108,284	100,600	1,407,170	1,407,170	Madurai.
Ramanathapuram ..	1,171,275	1,025,660	352,618	355,430	1,523,893	1,380,490	74,468	78,670	1,449,425	1,449,425	Ramanathapuram.
Tirunelveli ..	900,022	933,740	404,708	414,420	1,304,730	1,348,160	170,735	203,400	1,133,995	1,133,995	Tirunelveli.
The Nilgiris ..	44,413	42,930	74,293	60,000	118,706	108,930	5,190	5,240	103,516	103,516	The Nilgiris.
Kanyakumari ..	200,166	216,600	30,009	30,350	230,175	246,950	68,006	73,730	162,169	162,169	Kanyakumari.
State ..	13,177,380	12,650,760	3,067,009	3,766,860	17,144,389	16,417,620	2,731,497	2,546,100	14,412,892	13,871,520	State.

TABLE IV-C.
Details of cropped area in each district of the Madras State in 1956-57.

TABLES IV-D AND V-A

TABLE IV-D.

Percentage of area under principal crops in 1956-57 to the total area sown.

District.	Percentage of area under principal crops in 1956-57 to the total area sown.																District.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Chingleput ..	76.6	0.4	1.0	7.8	0.1	87.8	0.5	91.2	3.7	2.0	..	0.6	..	..	..	8.8	Chingleput.
South Arcot ..	39.1	7.2	7.3	3.9	0.3	64.1	1.8	71.1	19.4	2.5	..	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	28.6	South Arcot.
North Arcot ..	40.6	6.0	3.6	5.6	0.1	60.6	3.4	76.4	27.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	..	0.1	29.6	North Arcot.
Salem ..	11.1	14.7	11.1	14.9	0.7	64.7	2.6	82.1	5.8	1.3	0.7	0.4	4.2	..	0.2	17.9	Salem.
Coimbatore ..	7.3	24.2	10.6	4.5	1.1	51.4	4.1	65.1	12.4	1.9	0.1	0.5	16.1	..	1.6	34.9	Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli ..	27.8	15.2	13.1	2.7	0.1	70.7	3.3	82.0	10.1	4.7	0.2	0.4	1.7	..	0.1	17.0	Tiruchirappalli.
Tanjore ..	32.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	..	85.6	3.3	92.1	2.9	0.5	..	2.2	..	..	0.1	7.9	Tanjore.
Madurai ..	23.5	21.0	3.4	2.5	0.6	63.9	1.9	76.5	10.1	1.2	..	0.6	0.4	..	0.2	23.5	Madurai.
Ramanathapuram ..	33.2	2.3	9.6	5.6	..	67.9	2.2	74.7	4.9	0.6	..	0.2	12.6	..	..	25.3	Ramanathapuram.
Tirunelveli ..	22.9	0.5	14.8	1.9	0.5	52.5	3.2	66.6	0.8	1.5	..	0.6	18.2	..	..	31.0	Tirunelveli.
The Nilgiris ..	7.0	0.1	..	2.9	..	15.3	0.5	37.4	..	..	..	8.9	0.1	..	..	62.6	The Nilgiris.
Kanyakumari ..	30.2	0.4	..	0.1	..	53.2	1.3	87.0	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	Kanyakumari.
State ..	32.4	10.8	7.8	5.1	0.4	65.2	2.8	76.9	10.6	1.7	0.1	0.7	6.2	..	0.3	23.1	State.

NOTE.—Blank in this statement means the area under the crop is relatively small in the district.

TABLE V-A.

Standard yield per acre and yield per acre in 1956-57 of the principal crops in each district of the Madras State.

Food crops.													District.
District.	* Rice.				Wheat.			* Cholam (Kharif).		* Cholam (Rabi).			
	First crop.	Second crop.	Third crop.	Standard.	Standard.	Condition factor.	Current.	Standard.	Current.	Standard.	Current.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
(1)	LB.	LB.	LB.	N.A.	LB.		LB.	N.A.	LB.	N.A.	LB.		
Chingleput	990	968	1,350	N.A.	..	..	..	..	454	..	463	Chingleput.	
South Arcot	1,217	1,342	1,515	..	..	..	..	..	359	..	370	South Arcot.	
North Arcot	1,484	1,476	807	..	..	..	..	..	444	..	449	North Arcot.	
Salem	1,800	1,501	1,501	..	350	99	349	..	772	..	74	Salem.	
Coimbatore	1,573	1,298	1,298	..	350	98	346	..	564	..	570	Coimbatore.	
Tiruchirappalli ..	1,510	1,415	1,243	..	..	..	..	..	363	..	363	Tiruchirappalli.	
Tanjore	1,098	1,275	1,255	..	..	..	..	..	985	..	995	Tanjore.	
Madurai	1,482	1,265	1,815	..	350	95	335	..	733	..	726	Madurai.	
Ramanathapuram ..	1,013	1,013	1,013	..	..	..	..	..	498	..	634	Ramanathapuram.	
Tirunelveli	1,362	1,569	1,569	..	..	..	..	..	540	..	607	Tirunelveli.	
The Nilgiris	1,389	..	..	..	350	98	346	..	552	..	558	The Nilgiris.	
Kanyakumari	1,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552	..	..	Kanyakumari.	
State	1,237	1,302	1,212	..	350	97	340	..	560	..	592	State.	

Food crops—cont.									District.
District.	* Cumbu.		Barley.			Maize.			
	Standard.	Current.	Standard.	Condition factor.	Current.	Standard.	Condition factor.	Current.	
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
Chingleput	N.A.	395	..	..	..	1,000	100	1,000	Chingleput.
South Arcot	..	329	..	..	..	1,000	96	960	South Arcot.
North Arcot	..	497	..	..	..	1,000	100	1,000	North Arcot.
Salem	..	381	..	..	..	1,000	99	990	Salem.
Coimbatore	..	425	..	..	..	1,000	98	980	Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	370	..	..	..	1,000	97	970	Tiruchirappalli.
Tanjore	..	405	..	..	..	1,000	100	1,000	Tanjore.
Madurai	..	614	..	..	..	1,000	100	1,000	Madurai.
Ramanathapuram ..	..	557	..	..	..	1,000	98	980	Ramanathapuram.
Tirunelveli	..	314	..	..	..	1,000	98	980	Tirunelveli.
The Nilgiris	..	..	800	98	784	1,000	98	980	The Nilgiris.
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kanyakumari.
State	..	387	800	98	784	1,000	99	990	State.

* Results based on crop-cutting experiments conducted by the Department of Statistics, Madras.
N.A. = Results as per crop-cutting experiments over a series of years are not available.

TABLE VI-A

TABLE VI-A.

Statement showing the farm harvest prices of certain commodities in the Madras State during 1955-56 and 1956-57.

District.	(Prices are in rupees per standard maund of 82-2/7 lb.)															District.
	Paddy.		Rice.		Cholam.		Cumbu.		Ragi.		Korra.		Varagu.			
	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Chingleput ..	10.88															

TABLE VI-B

TABLE VI-B—cont.

Statement showing the average retail prices of food grains, and salt in Madras State for the year 1956-57—cont.

Centres.	Paddy, first sort.	Paddy, second sort.	Rice, second sort.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Horsegram.	Salt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.								
1 Gobichettipalayam ..	15.61	14.27	20.52	16.76	16.01	12.82	11.78	1.85
2 Satyamangalam ..	..	..	22.28	13.71	14.81	13.17	12.15	2.19
3 Bhavani ..	..	..	20.80	16.03	16.19	13.44	11.85	2.25
4 Erode ..	12.82	11.50	19.31	15.11	14.94	13.49	11.76	2.05
5 Perundurai ..	12.92	11.62	18.67	15.20	14.97	13.62	12.03	2.05
6 Tiruppur ..	14.88	14.58	20.99	16.08	14.21	13.94		

TABLES VI-C AND VI-D

TABLE VI-C.

Cost of living index numbers for Madras City and mufassal urban centres for 1955 to 1957.

Month.	(Base: Year ended June 1936 = 100.)							(Base: August 1939; 100.)	
	(1)	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Kozhikode.	Nagercoil.	(8)
1955—									
July		315.9	326.3	324.2	311.1	354.1	391.8		
August		318.4	327.9	329.7	312.7	352.4	392.3		
September		322.2	328.6	328.1	312.4	352.5	389.9		
October		322.6	331.7	332.45	308.6	355.4	391.5		
November		327.4	335.8	335.7	309.9	353.3	392.48		
December		334.4	345.1	340.1	317.0	369.8	389.8		
1956—									
January		333.9	340.1	341.9	321.8	376.1	388.4		
February		332.9	350.4	342.0	326.0	375.2	394.4		
March		339.8	350.1	336.1	328.6	385.9	402.6		
April		353.7	350.0	334.7	346.6	409.45	419.6		
May		356.46	361.3	345.8	343.46	404.9	419.9		
June		365.3	367.7	351.4	353.0	406.8	426.4		
Average		335.3	342.9	336.9	324.3	375.5	399.9		
1956—									
July		369.0	376.1	377.1	374.48	416.4	440.4		
August		372.0	391.3	372.2	374.1	425.0	437.6		
September		368.3	397.7	366.9	379.7	437.6	441.1		
October		362.4	408.0	381.3	382.1	443.7	430.5		
November		369.1	404.3	391.3	374.3	439.1		401.3	
December		370.0	394.0	386.9	372.9	436.7		407.6	
1957—									
January		372.1	382.0	381.1	358.0	425.6			409.0
February		369.3	382.0	372.3	354.3	424.6			404.7
March		366.7	385.48	367.3	346.3	417.7			396.6
April		368.9	384.2	363.9	357.3	414.2			406.6
May		369.3	379.2	360.6	358.3	420.7			411.3
June		372.7	380.4	367.7	368.6	421.7			410.9
Average		369.2	388.7	374.1	366.7	426.9			

TABLE VI-D.

Rural price index numbers for 1956-1957.

(Base: Year ended June 1936=100.)

Month.	South Arcot.				Tiruchirappalli—Thulayanatham.		Madurai.	
	Pullyur.		Agaram.		1955-56.	1956-57.	Eriodu.	
(1)	1955-56.	1956-57.	1955-56.	1956-57.			1955-56.	1956-57.
July	349	444	342	398	415	418	343	437
August	366	480	346	433	415	428	371	445
September	370	476	350	452	415	428	371	449
October	367	477	350	460	413	435	355	456
November	365	479	361	444	412	436	359	458
December	374	478	367	449	412	454	354	458
January	374	445	376	432	412	459	353	440
February	383	443	391	432	401	461	360	437
March	395	442	392	429	389	461	369	439
April	420	435	392	426	392	467	391	421
May	421	437	389	424	397	466	398	409
June	432	452	394	431	407	466	417	427

Month.	Madurai.		Coimbatore—Kinathukadavu.		Chingleput.		Kunnathur.	
	Gokilapuram.		1955-56.	1956-57.	Guduvancheri.		1955-56.	1956-57.
(1)	1955-56.	1956-57.			1955-56.	1956-57.		
July	383	390	373	423	342	422	336	426
August	383	423	391	458	348	425	349	439
September	382	439	392	473	342	433	353	445
October	377	448	390	472	339	436	355	442
November	376	449	389	473	350	437	359	442
December	376	417	375	474	360	405	359	442
January	378	403	386	474	360	405	376	446
February	378	403	386	477	360	402	377	452
March	383	404	401	468	361	418	375	451
April	387	400	423	468	369	417	401	440
May	393	405	423	461	381	402	402	435
June	392	411	422	449	411	411	422	436

TABLE VII-A

TABLE VII-A.

Statement showing the index numbers of wages paid to agricultural and skilled labour in Madras State, from July 1956 to June 1957.

Year and month.	Field labour.			Herdsman.			Other agricultural labourers.			Skilled labours.		
	Men.	Women.	Non-adults.	Men.	Women.	Non-adults.	Men.	Women.	Non-adults.	Carpenters.	Blacksmiths.	Cobblers.
1956—												
July	98.4	88.3	76.7	113.6	111.3	118.2	85.1	82.9	73.3	103.2	111.1	128.2
August	98.4	87.0	76.7	101.2	111.3	113.6	87.6	85.7	74.6	106.4	108.3	128.2
September	100.0	85.7	78.1	102.5	111.3	102.3	84.3	87.1	73.0	106.8	109.7	119.7
October	97.5	83.3	75.3	102.5	113.2	113.6	85.1	82.9	76.3	106.4	108.3	127.4
November	93.4	90.9	79.5	101.2	111.3	102.3	83.5	90.0	79.7	103.7	105.1	122.2
December	95.9	89.6	79.5	100.0	109.4	100.0	85.1	90.0	81.4	105.0	107.4	121.4
1957—												
January	100.0	90.9	80.8	102.5	113.2	104.5	87.6	90.0	81.4	102.7	108.3	119.7
February	100.8	96.1	83.6	102.5	113.2	104.5	87.6	90.0	81.4	102.7	108.3	119.7
March	97.5	92.2	83.6	103.7	107.5	102.3	87.6	90.0	79.7	102.7	107.8	119.7
April	98.4	94.8	84.9	103.7	107.5	104.5	90.9	92.9	88.1	104.1	107.8	119.7
May	99.2	92.2	83.6	114.8	105.7	111.4	91.7	94.3	84.7	105.5	106.6	119.7
June	97.5	93.5	82.2	111.1	113.2	106.8	90.1	92.9	81.4	104.1	104.6	119.7

NOTE—Figures for the months of July to October 1956 do not include data in respect of Kanyakumari district.

TABLE X

TABLE X—cont.

Districtwise calendar of agricultural operations for important crops—cont.

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
CROP—TOBACCO.												
Sowings—												
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	10.0	40.0	30.0
Tiruchirappalli ..	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.2	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	27.6	16.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.6	53.0
Ramanathapuram ..	37.0	12.0	3.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	17.0	17.0	12.0
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	5.0	32.0	58.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	93.6	1.6	..	1.6	..	1.6	1.6	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	0.3	4.0	7.2	40.0	20.0	..	..	..	0.1	1.0	7.4	20.0
Ramanathapuram ..	17.0	23.0	20.0	9.0	26.0	2.0	3.0	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CROP—SUGARCANE.												
Sowings—												
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	12.0	7.6	9.0	10.0	24.0	11.0	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.0	..	1.0
North Arcot	0.3	4.3	10.6	14.6	14.5	15.4	19.5	12.7	3.9	0.9	0.7	2.6
Salem	14.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	5.7	11.3
Coimbatore	..	2.0	4.0	3.0	16.0	6.0	39.0	19.0	8.0	3.0	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	20.7	25.9	25.9	27.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.8	17.2	14.3	5.7	..	..
Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	44.0	43.0	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	45.0	6.0	16.0	19.0	3.0	3.0
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harvests—												
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	10.0	24.0	22.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	14.0	..	11.0	11.0
North Arcot	12.4	21.2	30.7	7.4	2.4	3.6	..	..	1.1	17.1	2.9	1.2
Salem	25.5	27.3	29.4	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	2.4	8.2
Coimbatore	8.0	24.0	34.0	..	..	6.0	9.0	12.0	5.0	2.0	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	24.0	24.0	32.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.0
Tanjore	20.0	62.8	11.6	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	38.0	33.0	17.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Tirunelveli	90.0	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CROP—GINGELLY.												
Sowings—												
Chingleput	4.0	7.0	13.7	9.7	10.6	14.8	19.3	12.6	6.5	..	..	1.8
South Arcot	31.0	20.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	6.0	12.0	1.0	2.0	6.0
North Arcot	1.6	6.7	7.1	6.3	8.8	21.0	21.6	13.4	6.2	0.3	4.1	1.8
Salem	..	10.6	31.0	33.8	24.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	12.0	44.0	24.0	5.0	3.0	9.0	3.0	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	9.8	9.4	11.7	9.0	3.5	12.6	8.8	11.7	23.5	..	..	..
Tanjore	27.0	13.0	6.0	..	..	2.0	1.0	7.0	12.0	2.0	2.0	28.0
Madurai	..	..	..	* 20.0	..	..	..	..	25.0	55.0	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	36.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	..	..	..	5.0	1.0	11.0	30.0
Tirunelveli	49.0	23.0	19.0	4.0	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanyakumari	..	..	36.0	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	15.0	..

* Irrigated.