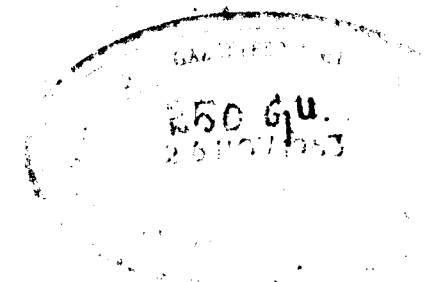


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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE MADRAS STATE

FOR THE AGRICULTURAL
YEAR 1960-61 (JULY TO JUNE)
(FASLI 1370)

ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1963

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1963

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SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370).

SEASON AND CROP REPORT 1960-61 (FASLI 1370).

Table showing the scheduled dates on which forecast reports on important crops are due with the Government of India and the dates of release of the corresponding All-India Reports.

Crop forecast.	Due date with the Government of India.	Date of release of All-India forecast.*	Crop forecast.	Due date with the Government of India.	Date of release of All-India forecast.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Wheat—			Cotton—		
First Forecast ..	Oct. 15 ..	Oct. 20.	First Report ..	Aug. 10 ..	Aug. 15.
Intermediate Report ..	Nov. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Intermediate Report ..	Sep. 12 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)
Second Forecast ..	Dec. 15 ..	Dec. 20.	Second Report ..	Oct. 10 ..	Oct. 15.
Intermediate Report ..	Jan. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Intermediate Report ..	Nov. 12 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)
Third and Final Forecast ..	Feb. 15 ..	Feb. 20.	Third Report ..	Dec. 10 ..	Dec. 15.
Maize—			Intermediate Report ..	Jan. 12 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)
First Forecast ..	Oct. 31 ..	Nov. 21.	Fourth Forecast ..	Feb. 10 ..	Feb. 15.
Second Forecast ..	Jan. 31 ..	Feb. 21.	Fifth or Final Forecast ..	May 5 ..	May 10.
Third and Final Forecast ..	Mar. 31 ..	Apr. 21.	Additional Report (main and second pickings separately).	July 31 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)
Barley—					
First Forecast ..	Oct. 31 ..	Nov. 21.	Castor—		
Second Forecast ..	Jan. 31 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	First and Final Forecast ..	Dec. 15 ..	Feb. 20.
Third and Final Forecast ..	Mar. 31 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Tobacco—		
Special Report †	Feb. 28 ..	Mar. 21.	First Report (in respect of all districts).	Jan. 15 ..	Jan. 25.
Third and Final Forecast ..	Mar. 31 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Second Report ..	Mar. 20 ..	Apr. 1.
Gram—			Third and Final Report ..	May 20 ..	May 31.
First Forecast ..	Oct. 31 ..	Nov. 21.	Bengalgram—		
Second Forecast ..	Jan. 31 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	First Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	Jan. 30.
Special Report †	Feb. 28 ..	Mar. 15.	Second Forecast ..	Mar. 15 ..	Mar. 30.
Third and Final Forecast ..	Mar. 31 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Third or Final Forecast ..	May 15 ..	May 30.
Green gram—			Green gram—		
First Forecast ..	Nov. 5 ..	Nov. 15.	First or Final Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	Jan. 25.
Second Forecast ..	Feb. 5 ..	Feb. 15.	Horsegram—		
Third and Final Forecast ..	Mar. 15 ..	May 30.	First or Final Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	Jan. 25.
Arhar—			Black gram—		
First Forecast ..	Nov. 5 ..	Nov. 15.	First and Final Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	Jan. 25.
Second Forecast ..	Feb. 5 ..	Feb. 15.	Chickpea—		
Third and Final Forecast ..	Mar. 15 ..	May 30.	First Forecast ..	Sep. 15 ..	Sep. 30.
Urad—			Second Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	Jan. 25.
First and Final Forecast ..	Feb. 28 ..	Mar. 15.	Third Forecast ..	May 15 ..	May 30.
Peas—			Pepper—		
First Forecast ..	June 21 ..	July 1.	First Forecast ..	Sep. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)
Intermediate Report ..	Sep. 12 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Second Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	Do.
Second Report ..	Oct. 21 ..	Oct. 31.	Third and Final Forecast ..	Mar. 26 ..	Apr. 5.
Intermediate Report ..	Nov. 12 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Ginger—		
Third Report ..	Dec. 10 ..	Do.	First Forecast ..	Sep. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)
Fourth Report ..	Jan. 31 ..	Do.	Second Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	Do.
Mustard—			Third and Final Forecast ..	Mar. 5 ..	Mar. 15.
First Forecast ..	Aug. 15 ..	Sep. 1.	Senna—		
Second Forecast ..	Oct. 15 ..	Oct. 20.	First Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)
Intermediate Report ..	Nov. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Second Forecast ..	Apr. 15 ..	Do.
Third Report ..	Jan. 1 ..	Jan. 15.	Intermediate Report ..	July 15 ..	Do.
Intermediate Report ..	Feb. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Third or Final Forecast ..	Sep. 15 ..	Do.
Fourth and Final Report ..	Apr. 15 ..	Apr. 20.	Chillies—		
Groundnut—			First or Final Forecast ..	Apr. 26 ..	May. 5.
Additional Report (Irrigated only).	Apr. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)	Potato—		
Intermediate Report ..	July 15 ..	Do.	First Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	Feb. 5.
First Report ..	Aug. 15 ..	Aug. 20.	Second or Final Forecast ..	June 15 ..	June 20.
Second Report ..	Nov. 10 ..	Nov. 15.	Onions—		
Third and Final Report ..	Feb. 10 ..	Feb. 15.	First Forecast ..	Jan. 15 ..	(No All-India Report issued.)
			Second or Final Forecast ..	May 15 ..	Do.
			Mesta—		
			First Forecast ..	July 31 ..	Aug. 15.
			Second and Final Forecast ..	Oct. 29 ..	Nov. 7.
			Supplementary Forecast ..	Mar. 7 ..	Mar. 15.

* The dates of release of All-India Forecasts furnished above are liable to alteration.
† The special Report is treated as Final Forecast by the Government of India.

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, cattle-diseases, cost of living index, agricultural wage trends, condition of agricultural population, etc. Detailed and districtwise statistics are given in the tables appended to the report.

The statistics in this report are presented in the already existing and metric units.

G. D. NANDAGOPAL,
Director of Statistics.

MADRAS-7,
27th February 1963.

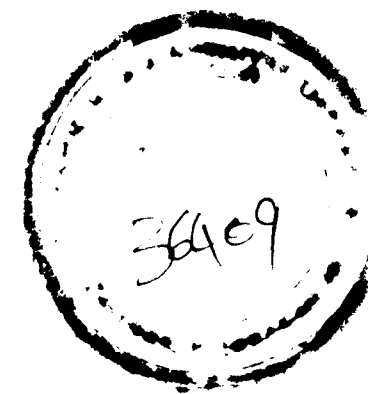


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of November 1960 was above the normal in all the districts of the State except in Tiruchirappalli where it was below the normal.

The weather remained dry during the first week of December 1960 except on the 5th and 7th when scattered showers occurred in the State. There were scattered showers on the 8th, and on the 9th and 10th December 1960 rain or thunder showers were fairly wide spread. They were local on the 11th, 12th and 13th December 1960. The weather during the month remained generally dry, except on the last three days when scattered rain occurred in the State. The rainfall during the month was below the normal in all the districts of the State except Madras where it was bordering on the normal.

The rainfall during the North-East Monsoon period was above the normal in all the districts of the State except, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts, where it was below the normal.

Sowings.—For the State as a whole sowings of late wet crops were above the average while sowings of late dry crops were below the average in the State.

Condition of crops.—During the North-East Monsoon period the condition of the crops was generally fair in all the districts except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and Madurai districts. Pest attack on standing crops was reported in Tiruvannamalai, Polur and Wandiwash taluks of North Arcot district and Vedaranyam taluk of Thanjavur district. Standing groundnut crop in Tirumangalam, Melur and Dindigul taluks of Madurai district and Bhavani taluk of Coimbatore district and the gingelly crop in Dindigul taluk were affected by caterpillar pest. There was pest attack on paddy crop in Madurantagam taluk in Chingleput district, in parts of Polur taluk in North Arcot district and in Melur taluk in Madurai district. Sugarcane crop in Melur taluk of Madurai district was also affected by pest. Necessary preventive steps were taken by the Agriculture Department to control the pest and diseases in the affected areas. Owing to continuous heavy rains in November and December 1960 paddy crops in Red Hills village, Ponneri and Madurantagam taluks in Chingleput district, some areas in South Arcot district and Mannargudi, Nagapattinam, Mayuram, Sirkali and Tiruthuraiipoondi taluks in Thanjavur district were submerged under water. An extent of 700 acres in Jayakondam taluk of Tiruchirappalli district was also submerged. The damage caused as a result of this was not appreciable.

3. (a) Winter period (January and February 1961).—Scattered or local showers occurred during the first week of January 1961 except on the 4th when the weather remained dry in the State. The weather was dry on the 8th and 9th January 1961. Under the influence of a depression that had formed in the South-West Bay of Bengal rain or showers were scattered on the 10th and were fairly widespread on the 11th and 12th January 1961. Rainfall or showers were mainly scattered or local from the 13th to 18th January 1961. The weather remained dry during the remaining days of the month. The rainfall during the month was above the normal in all the districts of the State except Chingleput and North Arcot where it was below the normal.

Except for scattered or local showers that occurred in the State on the 10th and 11th to 17th February 1961, the weather remained generally dry during the month of February 1961. The rainfall during the month was above the normal in Madras, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Madurai and Kanyakumari districts and below the normal in North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. The rainfall was bordering on the normal in South Arcot, Salem and the Nilgiris districts.

The rainfall during the winter period was above the normal in all the districts of the State except North Arcot where it was below the normal.

(b) Hot weather period (March to May 1961).—The weather remained dry in the Madras State during the month of March 1961 except for scattered or local thunder showers that occurred at a few places from the 28th to 30th March 1961. The rainfall during the month of March 1961 was nil, in Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts and below the normal in the other districts of the State.

The weather remained dry in the month of April 1961 except on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 17th, 18th, 26th and 27th April 1961 when thunder showers were scattered or local in the State. The rainfall during the month was nil or negligible in Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot districts and below the normal in the other districts except Tirunelveli district where it was above the normal.

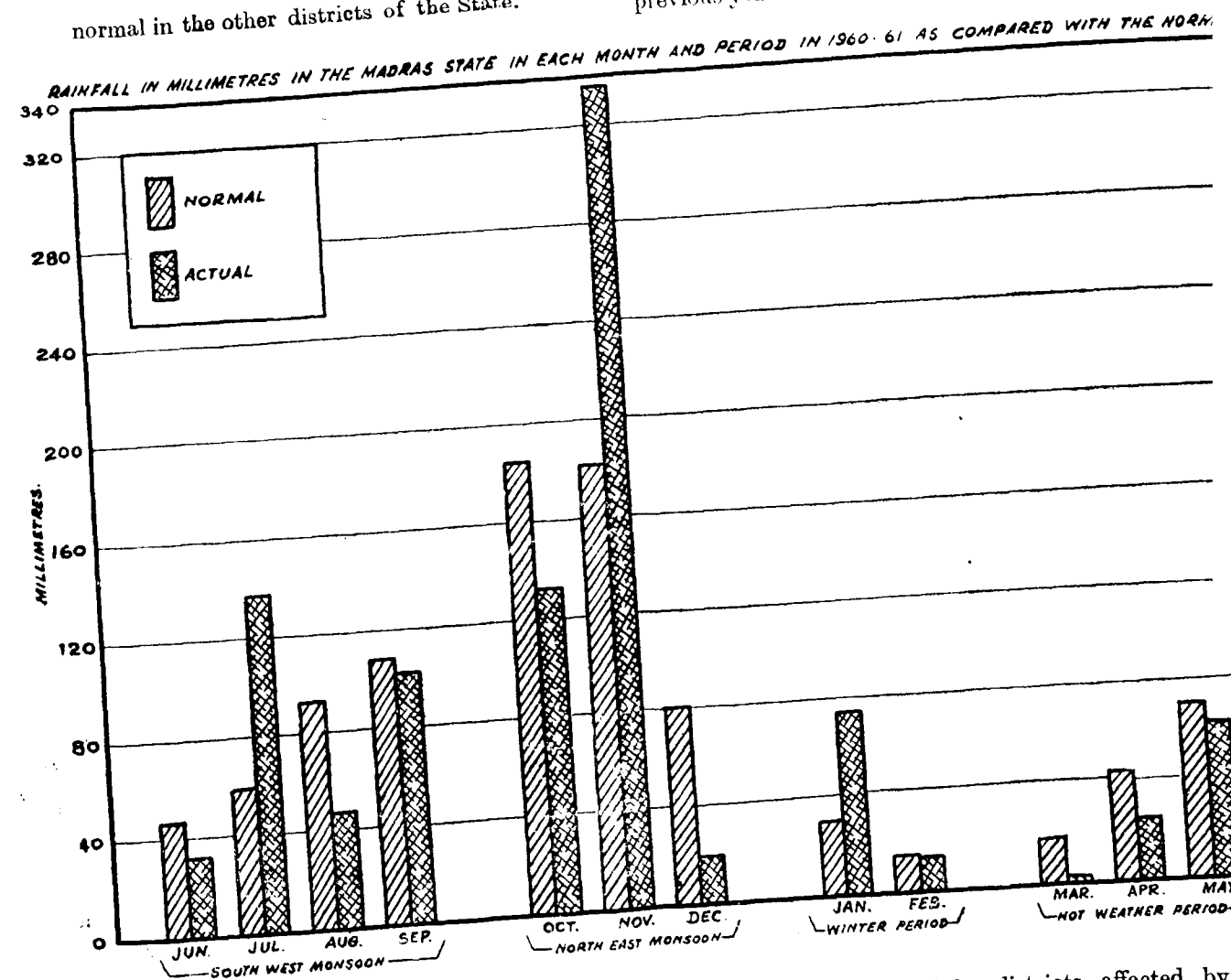
During the month of May 1961 rain or thunder showers were scattered or local in all the days of the month except on 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 10th to 18th and 31st May on which days the weather

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remained dry over the State. Rainfall during the month was above the normal in Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts bordering on the normal in Madras, Chingleput, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts and below the normal in the other districts of the State.

The rainfall during the Hot weather period was below the normal in all the districts of the State except Kanyakumari district where it was above the normal.

The seasonal conditions during the fasli viewed as a whole were more favourable than in the previous year.



4. Unemployment Relief.—No relief measures specifically for relieving unemployment were reported to have been organised by Government, as employment was generally available for all types of labourers in the State.

5. Land Revenue Remission.—The total remission of land revenue granted during the fasli 1370 (1960-61) in the Madras State excluding Ramanathapuram district amounted to Rs. 4,69,728—82 nP. The particulars for Ramanathapuram district were not received.

6. Fodder.—No scarcity of fodder was felt in the State during the fasli 1370 (1960-61).

7. Classification of area.—The total geographical area of the Madras State according to professional survey was calculated to be 32,152,879 acres (13,011,819 hectares) based on the revised figures furnished by the Assistant Director of Survey and

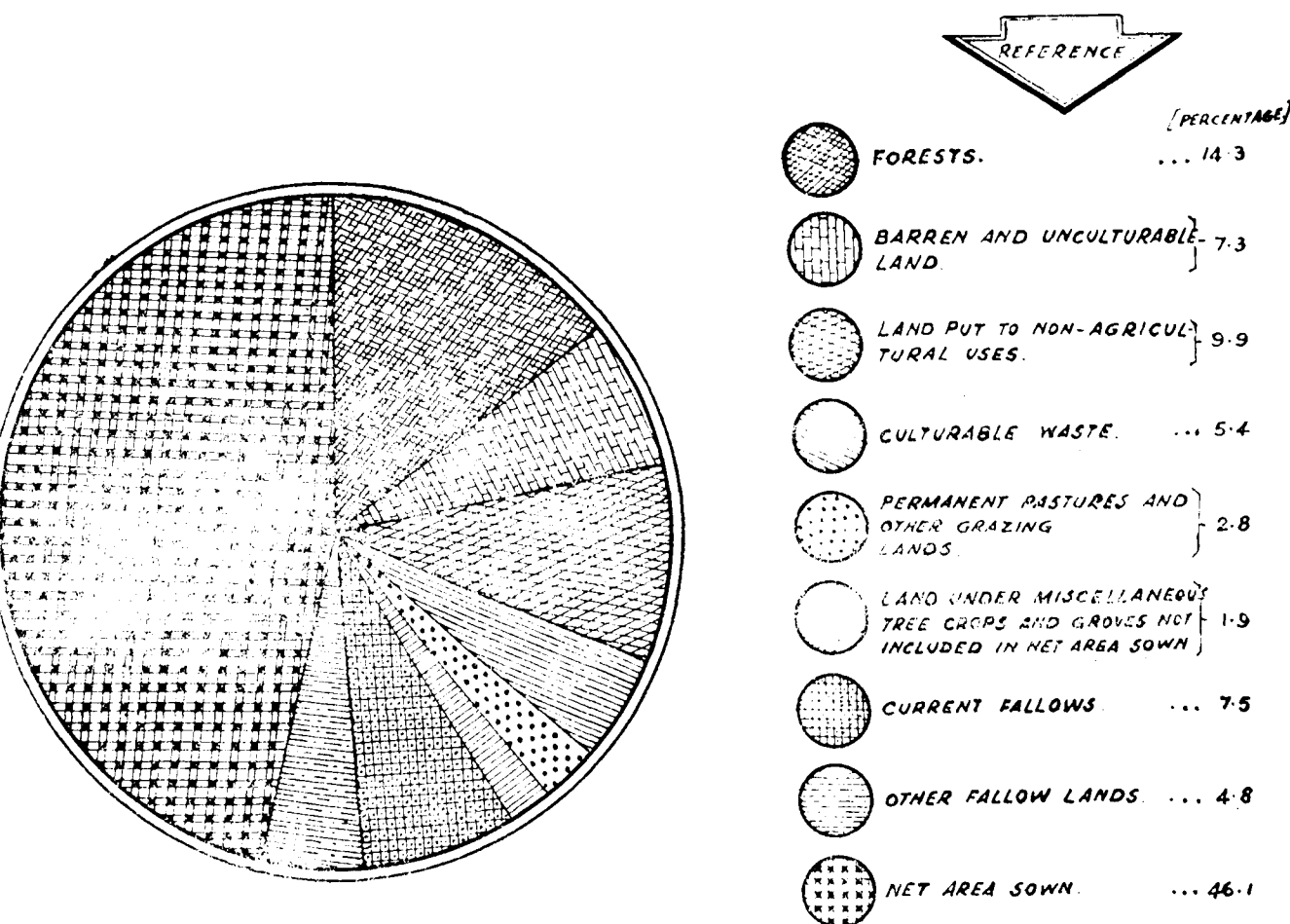
by certain Collectors of the districts affected by Madras-Andhra Alteration of Boundaries Act. The area according to Village Papers worked out to 32,158,802 acres (13,014,217 hectares).

The area under 'Forests' accounted for 14.3 per cent of the total area of the State, which is the same as that in the previous year. The area under 'barren and unculturable land' constituted 7.3 per cent, 'land put to non-agricultural uses' 9.9 per cent, 'permanent pastures and other grazing lands' 2.8 per cent and 'land under miscellaneous tree crops and grove not included in the net area sown' 1.9 per cent of the total area of the State in 1960-61 as in the previous year. 'Culturable waste' represented 5.4 per cent, 'Current fallows' 7.5 per cent and 'Other fallow lands' 4.8 per cent of the total.

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area in 1960-61, while the corresponding percentages in the previous year were 5.6, 7.9 and 4.9 respectively. The area cultivated fasli (not area sown) was 46.1 per cent of the total area as against 15.4 per cent in the previous fasli.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN MADRAS STATE.



The 'Net area sown' in the Madras State which was 14,573,618 acres (5,897,739 hectares) in 1959-60 increased to 14,817,736 acres (5,996,529 hectares) in 1960-61. This was an increase of 244,118 acres (98,790 hectares) or 1.7 per cent over that of the previous year. This increase in the 'Net area sown' was mainly brought about by the reduction in the area under 'current fallows', 'culturable waste' and 'other fallow lands'. The area under 'current fallows' decreased by 118,741 acres (48,053 hectares) from 2,524,868 acres (1,021,779 hectares) in 1959-60 to 2,406,127 acres (973,726 hectares) in 1960-61 the area under 'culturable waste' contracted by 73,797 acres (29,864 hectares) from 1,817,187 acres (735,390 hectares) in 1959-60 to 1,743,390 acres (705,526 hectares) in 1960-61 and the area under 'other fallow lands' declined by 26,021 acres (10,530 hectares) from 1,565,891 acres (633,694 hectares) in 1959-60 to 1,539,870 acres (623,164 hectares) in 1960-61. The net area irrigated in the Madras State increased by 453,496 acres (183,524 hectares) from 5,630,852 acres (2,273,727 hectares) in 1959-60 to 6,084,348 acres (2,462,251 hectares) in 1960-61. The additional area irrigated was shared mostly by tanks (+ 255,842 acres or 103,536 hectares), Government canals (+ 95,853 acres or 38,791 hectares), wells sole irrigation (+ 81,817 acres or

33,110 hectares), 'Other' sources (+ 17,927 acres or 7,255 hectares) and tube wells (+ 2,311 acres or 935 hectares). The area irrigated by private canals decreased by 254 acres (103 hectares).

The area sown more than once showed an increase of 412,664 acres (179,141 hectares) from 2,828,815 acres (1,144,782 hectares) in 1959-60 to 3,271,479 acres (1,323,923 hectares) in 1960-61 representing an increase of 15.6 per cent. As compared with 1959-60 the area irrigated more than once and the area sown more than once under unirrigated conditions in 1960-61 had increased by 181,130 acres (73,299 hectares) and 261,534 acres (105,842 hectares) respectively. Thus it may be seen that the second crop cultivation during the year was more favourable than in the previous fasli.

The gross area sown in the year 1960-61 was 18,089,215 acres (7,320,452 hectares) as against 17,402,433 acres (7,042,521 hectares) in the previous year, representing an increase of 686,782 acres (277,931 hectares) or by 3.9 per cent. The gross area sown under irrigated conditions and unirrigated conditions increased by 634,626 acres (256,823 hectares) and 52,156 acres (21,108 hectares) respectively. Thus the season during the

year 1960-61 was more favourable than in the previous fasli for cultivation of both wet and dry crops.

The percentage of net area sown to the total area of the district was highest in Thanjavur district the figure being 60.6 per cent. South Arcot district came next with 50.6 per cent. It ranged from 40 to 50 in the following districts:—

District.	(1)	(2)
Tiruchirappalli	49.1	48.8
Kanyakumari	46.6	45.7
Ramanathapuram	45.0	44.6
Salem	43.7	42.1
Coimbatore	39.7	
Madurai		
Tirunelveli		
North Arcot		
Chingleput		

The percentage of net area sown to the total area of the district was the lowest in the Nilgiris district being only 19.1 per cent.

8. Area irrigated.—Out of 14,817,736 acres (5,996,529 hectares) of net area sown, 6,084,348 acres (2,462,251 hectares) or 41.1 per cent was irrigated. The net area irrigated in the present fasli was higher than the corresponding figure for the previous fasli by 453,496 acres (183,524 hectares). The percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown was maximum at 85.3 in the deltaic district of Thanjavur. The non-deltaic district of Chingleput came next. The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown formed 74.4 per cent in Chingleput district. It was less than 50 per cent in the other districts of the State as indicated below:—

District.	(1)	(2)
South Arcot	49.1	44.6
Ramanathapuram	38.6	36.6
North Arcot	35.5	34.5
Coimbatore	31.6	27.7
Madurai	17.3	1.5
Kanyakumari		
Tirunelveli		
Tiruchirappalli		
Salem		
The Nilgiris		

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.	(1)	(2)
Tanks	38.0	35.7
Government canals	24.3	1.9
Wells	0.1	
Other sources such as spring channels, etc.		
Private canals		

Wells supplemented other irrigation sources to the extent of 3.1 per cent.

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

District.	(1)	(2)
Ramanathapuram	89.0	79.7
Chingleput	59.2	52.5
Tirunelveli	44.0	
North Arcot		
South Arcot		

Wells and other sources.—Wells were the chief source of irrigation in Salem and Coimbatore districts accounting for 82.9 per cent and 54.9 per cent respectively. Wells, tanks and canals were almost of equal importance in Madurai district.

Other sources of irrigation such as spring channels and kasams were important in the Nilgiris district and accounted for the entire net area irrigated in the district.

Wells supplementing other sources.—Wells supplementing other irrigation sources served fairly large areas in North Arcot district, their percentage to the total net area irrigated in the district being 13.5.

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

9. Crops irrigated.—The total extent on which crops were raised was 18,089,215 acres (7,320,452 hectares) and the net area sown was 14,817,736 acres (5,996,529 hectares). The difference is due to the fact that on some lands more than one crop was raised. 44.2 per cent of the area of crops cultivated was irrigated. The area of crops irrigated in the State was 7,995,055 acres (3,235,486 hectares) or 634,626 acres (256,823 hectares) more than that in the previous year. The area of crops irrigated to total area sown was as high as 78.7 per cent in Thanjavur district followed by Chingleput district with 70.8 per cent. The area of crops irrigated was less than 25 per cent of the total area sown in the following districts:—

District.	(1)	(2)
Salem	20.6	1.4
The Nilgiris		

Of the total area of crops irrigated 84.9 per cent was under cereals and pulses, 4.0 per cent under oilseeds (groundnut, gingelly, coconut and castor 3.0 per cent under cotton, 2.5 per cent under sugarcane and the remaining 5.6 per cent under other crops. Food crops accounted for 91.8 per cent of the total irrigated crop area and the non-food

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crops represented the balance. The percentage area of important crops irrigated to the total area sown under each crop was as follows:—

Crop.	Percentage of area irrigated to the total area under the crop.	Crop.	Percentage of area under the crop to the gross area sown.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Non-food crops.			
Sugarcane	99.9	Irrigated cotton	1.3
Onions	98.2	Unirrigated cotton	4.1
Tobacco	97.4	'Other' fibres	0.1
Paddy	91.6	Irrigated groundnut	1.4
Chillies	84.8	Unirrigated groundnut	10.5
Ragi	49.3	Coconut	0.8
Korra	45.0	Gingelly (sesamum)	1.7
Cotton	24.9	Castor	0.2
Cholam	19.6	'Other' oil seeds	..
Cumbu	13.1	Dyes (mainly indigo)	..
Groundnut	11.4	Tobacco	0.3
Gingelly	6.6	'Other' drugs and narcotics	0.8
		Fodder crops	1.1
		'Other' non-food crops	2.3
		Total, non-food crops	24.6

Sugarcane was mostly irrigated.

10. Area sown with crops.—The area under all crops in the State during 1960-61 was 18,089,215 acres (7,320,452 hectares). Food crops accounted for 75.4 per cent of the total area sown as against 75.7 per cent in 1959-60. 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.	District.	Percentage of area under food crops to total area sown.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Food crops.			
Irrigated paddy	31.5	Thanjavur	87.9
Unirrigated paddy	2.9	Chingleput	87.6
Cholam	10.6	Kanyakumari	83.5
Cumbu	6.7	Salem	81.2
Ragi	5.0	Tiruchirappalli	81.0
Korra	0.3	Ramanathapuram	72.8
Varagu	3.8	South Arcot	72.8
Samai	2.5	North Arcot	70.6
Maize	0.1	Madurai	69.9
'Other' cereals	0.5	Tirunelveli	67.5
Horsegram	2.9	Coimbatore	65.6
'Other' pulses	2.9	The Nilgiris	38.4
Chillies	1.0		
'Other' condiments and spices	0.7		
Sugarcane	1.1		
'Other' sugar crops	0.3		
Fruits and vegetables including root crops	2.6		
'Other' food crops	..		
Total, food crops	75.4		

Paddy.—The most important crop in the State was paddy. The area under paddy was 6,221,157 acres (2,517,615 hectares) during 1960-61 which was higher than that in the previous year by 500,150 acres (202,404 hectares) or by 8.7 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)
Thanjavur	77.7
Chingleput	71.8
Kanyakumari	53.9

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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)
Coimbatore	12.4
Salem	10.9
The Nilgiris	6.7

Second crop cultivation.—The seasonal conditions were more favourable in 1960-61 for the second crop cultivation than in the previous year. Consequently the area under the second crop cultivation recorded an increase of 442,664 acres (179,141 hectares) from 2,828,815 acres (1,144,782 hectares) in 1959-60 to 3,271,479 acres (1,323,923 hectares) during 1960-61 representing 15.6 per cent. The area under the second crop was higher than the normal or the average for the five years ended 1959-60 by 583,249 acres (236,034 hectares) or by 21.7 per cent. Marked variations in the second crop cultivation as compared with the average area occurred in the following districts:—

District.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the area under second crop cultivation as compared with normal (average of the five years ended 1959-60).
(1)	(2)
Chingleput	+ 70,530
South Arcot	+ 74,273
North Arcot	+ 57,427
Salem	— 23,809
Coimbatore	+ 82,075
Thanjavur	+ 133,018
Madurai	+ 97,857
Ramanathapuram	+ 33,401
Tirunelveli	+ 59,112

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

District.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the area of crops cultivated as compared with the normal (average of the five years ended 1959-60).
(1)	(2)
Coimbatore	— 17,186
Tiruchirappalli	— 8,354
Chingleput	+ 175,935
South Arcot	+ 109,633
North Arcot	+ 133,582
Salem	+ 143,906
Thanjavur	+ 160,127
Madurai	+ 124,771
Ramanathapuram	+ 123,502
Tirunelveli	+ 132,361
The Nilgiris	+ 7,316
Kanyakumari	+ 23,852

The area cultivated with crops (net area sown) was markedly above the normal in the districts of Salem (+167,715 acres or 67,872 hectares), Chingleput (+105,405 acres or 42,656 hectares), Ramanathapuram (+90,101 acres or 36,463 hectares) North Arcot (+76,155 acres or 30,817 hectares) and Tirunelveli (+73,249 acres or 29,643 hectares). The decrease was marked in Coimbatore district (—99,261 acres or 40,170 hectares).

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 1959-60 are noted below for the several districts or groups of districts in which the crop is important:—

Food crops—Paddy.—(Normal: 5,620,920 acres or 2,274,708 hectares; Current: 6,221,157 acres or 2,517,615 hectares).—There was an increase in area under paddy in all the districts of the State except Tiruchirappalli. In the districts of Ramanathapuram, Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Thanjavur the increase was particularly marked.

Cholam.—(Normal: 1,854,590 acres or 750,527 hectares; Current: 1,912,948 acres or 774,144 hectares).—Among the important districts, there was an increase in area under the crop in South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, while there was a decrease in area in Coimbatore district when compared with the normal.

Cumbu.—(Normal: 1,292,710 acres or 523,142 hectares; Current: 1,207,556 acres or 488,681 hectares).—Among the important districts for the crop there was a decrease in area under the crop in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, while there was an increase in area in the districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli when compared with the normal.

Ragi.—(Normal: 881,010 acres or 356,532 hectares; Current: 898,780 acres or 363,724 hectares).—An increase in area under the crop was recorded in Chingleput, Salem and Ramanathapuram, while in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli a decrease in area was registered as compared with the normal.

Korra.—(Normal: 63,580 acres or 25,730 hectares; Current: 57,509 acres or 23,273 hectares).—The crop is mainly grown in Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai districts. The area under the crop was below the normal in Coimbatore and Salem districts, while it was above the normal in Madurai district.

Varagu.—(Normal: 622,770 acres or 252,026 hectares; Current: 684,933 acres or 277,183 hectares).—The crop is chiefly grown in Tiruchirappalli, South Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts and to a lesser extent, in Salem, Madurai, North Arcot, and Thanjavur districts. In all the above mentioned districts except Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram, the area under the crop was above the normal during 1960-61.

Samai.—(Normal: 415,090 acres or 180,122 hectares; Current: 457,075 acres or 184,972 hectares).—The districts in which the crop is mainly grown are Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, North Arcot, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli. In all these districts except Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, the area under the crop was above than the normal.

Pulses.—(Normal: 1,099,560 acres or 444,978 hectares; Current: 1,053,808 acres or 426,462 hectares).—The area under pulses, all put together,

showed a decrease as compared with the normal in all the districts of the State except Chingleput, Salem, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. For the State as a whole there was an increase in area under greengram and redgram, while the area under Bengalgram, blackgram, horsegram and other unspecified pulses showed a decrease as compared with the normal.

Chillies—(Normal: 151,380 acres or 61,261 hectares; Current: 182,877 acres or 74,008 hectares).—In all the important districts, viz. Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem, the area under the crop showed an increase when compared with the normal.

Sugarcane—(Normal: 132,080 acres or 53,451 hectares; Current: 200,455 acres or 81,121 hectares).—The area under the crop showed an increase of 68,375 acres (27,670 hectares) as compared with the normal. The area under the crop was nil or negligible in Kanyakumari and the Nilgiris districts. There was an increase in area in all the other districts of the State.

Fruits and vegetables including root crops—(Normal: 402,920 acres or 163,055 hectares; Current: 462,175 acres or 187,036 hectares).—Taking the State as a whole, there was an increase in area as compared with the normal under bananas, mangoes, cashewnuts, potatoes, tapioca and onions and a decrease in area under fruits of citrus variety and sweet potatoes.

Food crops—(Normal: 12,926,700 acres or 5,231,254 hectares; Current: 13,646,556 acres or 5,522,571 hectares).—There was an increase in the area under food crops as compared with the normal in all the districts of the State except Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. The increase was marked in the following districts:—

District.	Increase in area under food crops as compared with the normal (average of the five years ended 1959-60).	
	(2)	(3)
	ACS.	HECTARES.
Chingleput ..	129,497	52,401
North Arcot ..	120,754	48,869
Salem	116,382	47,095
Ramanathapuram	105,383	42,644

Non-food crops

Cotton—(Normal: 999,870 acres or 404,633 hectares; Current: 978,590 acres or 396,021 hectares).—Among the important cotton-growing districts of the State there was an increase in the area under the crop in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts, and a decrease in Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts. The decrease was marked in Madurai and Coimbatore districts.

Groundnut—(Normal: 1,919,190 acres or 776,669 hectares; Current: 2,151,935 acres or 870,858 hectares).—There was an increase in area under the crop in all the districts of the State where the crop is important, except South Arcot. The increase was particularly marked in Madurai district. The area under the crop was negligible in the Nilgiris district.

Coconut—(Normal: 130,410 acres or 52,775 hectares; Current: 137,067 acres or 55,469 hectares).—The crop is important in the districts of Thanjavur, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Salem. There was an increase in area under the crop in all the districts of the State except South Arcot and North Arcot. The area under the crop was nil in the Nilgiris district.

Gingelly—(Normal: 314,690 acres or 127,351 hectares; Current: 315,714 acres or 127,765 hectares).—Among the districts in which the crop is important, there was an increase in area in South Arcot, Madurai, and Tirunelveli districts, while there was a decrease in Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts. The variation in the area under the crop was marked in Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts.

Castor—(Normal: 27,070 acres or 10,955 hectares; Current: 27,998 acres or 11,330 hectares).—The crop is chiefly grown in Salem district and to a lesser extent in North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts. The area under the crop showed an increase in Salem and Coimbatore districts, and a decrease in North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts.

Tobacco—(Normal: 44,000 acres or 17,806 hectares; Current: 48,470 acres or 19,615 hectares).—Coimbatore is the most important district for the crop and there was an increase in area under the crop in this district. The crop is also important in the districts of Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. The area under the crop showed an increase in Madurai and Tiruchirappalli districts while there was a decrease in area in Salem and Thanjavur district.

Fodder crops—(Normal: 202,860 acres or 82,095 hectares; Current: 207,556 acres or 83,995 hectares).—The area under the crop was nil or negligible in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari. The area under fodder crops was above the normal in Salem, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts and below the normal in Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram districts.

Non-food crops—(Normal: 4,062,070 acres or 1,643,863 hectares; Current: 4,442,659 acres or 1,797,881 hectares).—There was an increase in area under non-food crops in all the districts of the State. The increase was marked in the following districts:—

District.	Increase in area under non-food crops as compared with the normal (average of the five years ended 1959-60).	
	(2)	(3)
	ACS.	HECTARES.
Madurai	+ 101,955	+ 41,261
Thanjavur	+ 62,069	+ 25,119
Tirunelveli	+ 58,880	+ 23,828
Chingleput	+ 46,438	+ 18,792
South Arcot	+ 30,243	+ 12,237
Salem	+ 27,524	+ 11,137

12. Yield per acre of main crops.—The figures of total production in the case of paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi crops have been worked out on

the basis of the results of the crop estimation surveys conducted by this Department. The following statement shows the average yield per acre/hectare for the State arrived at on the results of crop estimation surveys.

Name of the crop.	Average yield.	
	PER ACRE. PER HECTARE.	
	(2)	(3)
(1)	LB.	KG.
Rice, first crop ..	1,235	1,384
Rice, second crop ..	1,554	1,518
Rice, third crop ..	1,165	1,306
Rice, Total	1,261	1,413
Cholam, Kharif	729	817
Cholam, Rabi	723	810
Cumbu	550	616
Ragi	882	989

The estimates of production for crops other than those mentioned above, were framed according to the traditional method by using the formula, Production = Area × Normal yield × Seasonal Factor.

For the State as a whole the yield per acre of the crops worked out by this method was slightly below the normal. The estimated yield per acre in respect of the principal food and non-food crops during 1960-61 expressed as a percentage of the normal yield per acre is shown below:—

Crop.	Percentage of the yield per acre/hectare attained in 1960-61 to the normal.	
	(1)	(2)
Ginger and cotton (Madras American Cambodia Uganda-irrigated and un-irrigated).		99
Barley, maize, varagu (kharif and rabi), samai (kharif), greengram, blackgram, horsegram, pepper, cotton (Madras American Cambodia irrigated and unirrigated), Punjab American 216-F. un-irrigated, Karunganni (K. 2 and K. 5), Karunganni (ordinary and Uppam varieties), gingelly and castor.		98
Wheat, korra (kharif and rabi), samai (rabi), Bengalgram, sugarcane (planted) groundnut and tobacco (all other varieties of Nicotiana tobacco).		97
Redgram, sugarcane (ratoons) and mesta.		96
Onions		95
Indigo		93
Potatoes		92
Chillies		90

13. Food position.—The total output of cereals in the State in 1960-61 is estimated at 5,203,130 tons (5,286,620 tonnes) comprising 3,503,090 tons (3,559,300 tonnes) of rice and 1,700,040 tons (1,727,320 tonnes) of millets and other cereals. Compared with the normal output (average for the five years ended 1959-60) for the State as a whole, there was an increase of 502,640 tons (510,700 tonnes) or 10.7 per cent as shown below:—

	Estimated output in 1960-61.		Normal output (average of the five years ended 1959-60).	
	TONS.	TONNES.	TONS.	TONNES.
Rice	3,503,090	3,559,300	3,150,240	3,100,790
Millets	1,700,040	1,727,320	1,550,250	1,575,130
Total	5,203,130	5,286,620	4,700,490	4,775,920

	Increase (+) in 1960-61.	
	TONS.	TONNES.
	+ 352,850	+ 358,510
	+ 149,790	+ 152,190
Total	+ 502,640	+ 510,700

With a view to combat any undue rise in the price of rice, fair price shops were opened in October 1960 at certain select centres in the districts other than Madurai and Kanyakumari. Wheat was issued to all approved dealers (i.e. those who have executed agreements with the district Collectors and approved bulk consumers (e.g. hotels and bakeries) up to five tons each month subject to a minimum of one ton on each occasion from the several Central Storage Depots in the State. Quotas over and above five tons a month were issued to dealers and bulk consumers on specific recommendation from the Collectors.

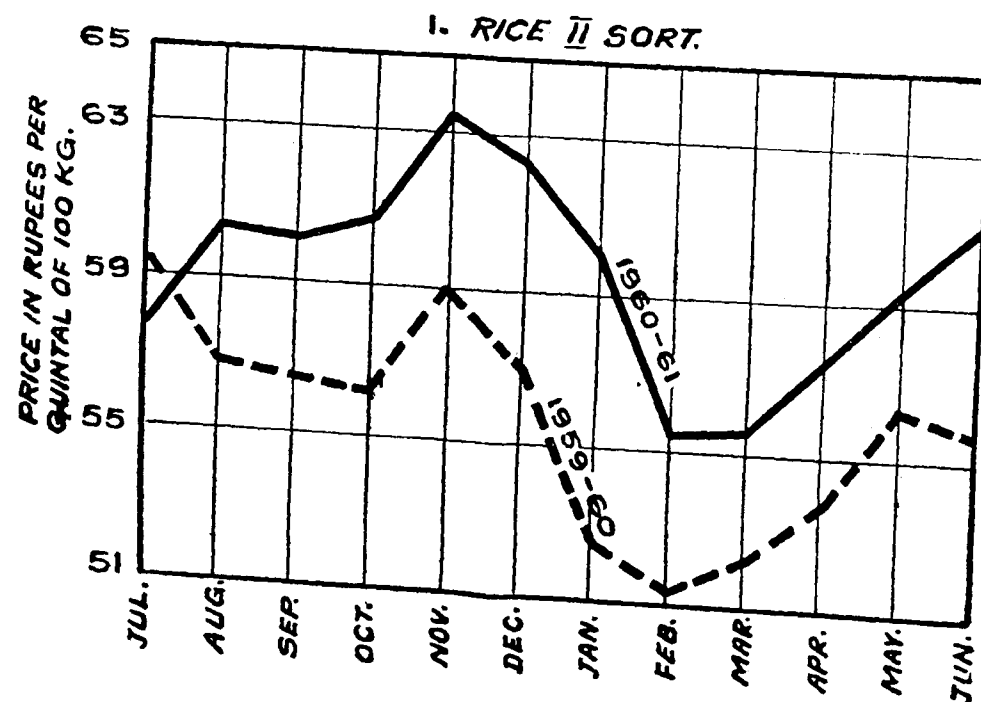
14. Price trends.—The annual average price of food grains in the State during the fasli, were higher than the corresponding prices of the previous fasli in respect of rice, cholam and ragi, as shown below. The price of cumbu declined slightly.

	Price per quintal.		Percentage variation
	1959-60.	1960-61.	
	RS.	RS.	
Rice, II sort.	55.53	59.49	+ 7.1
Cholam	42.23	43.47	+ 2.9
Cumbu	39.38	38.35	— 2.6
Ragi	39.32	40.79	+ 3.7

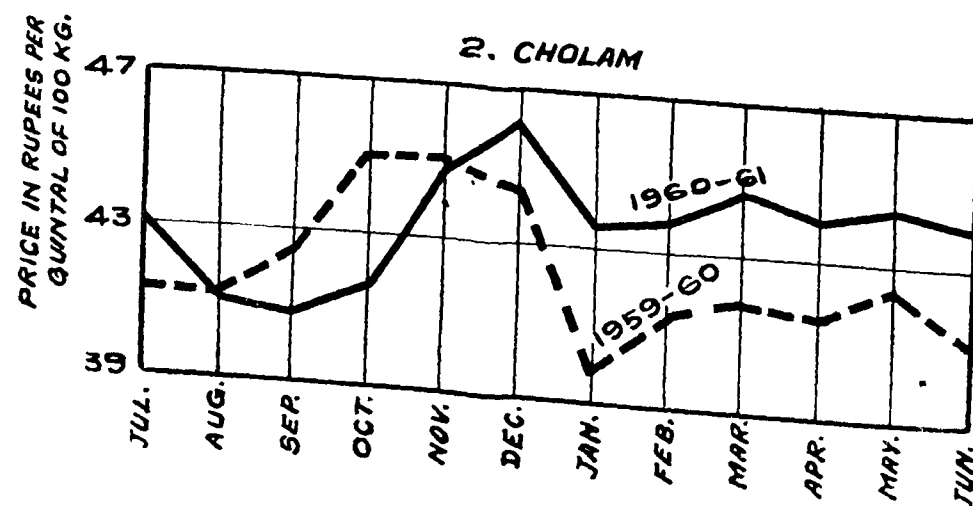
Rice.—The average price of rice II sort, which stood at Rs. 57.73 per quintal in July 1960, generally advanced and stood at Rs. 63.53

SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370)

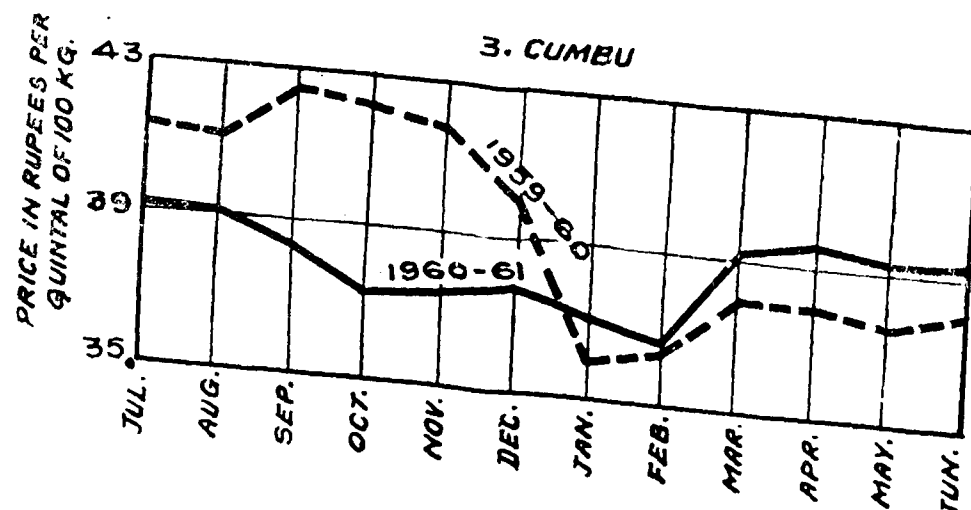
November 1960. Thereafter the price steadily declined to Rs. 55.44 in February 1961. In subsequent months, the price advanced and stood at Rs. 61.08 in June 1961.



Cholam.—The price of cholam which stood at Rs. 43.12 per quintal in July 1960, generally advanced and stood at Rs. 46.14 in December 1960. Thereafter the price generally declined and stood at Rs. 44.08 in June 1961.

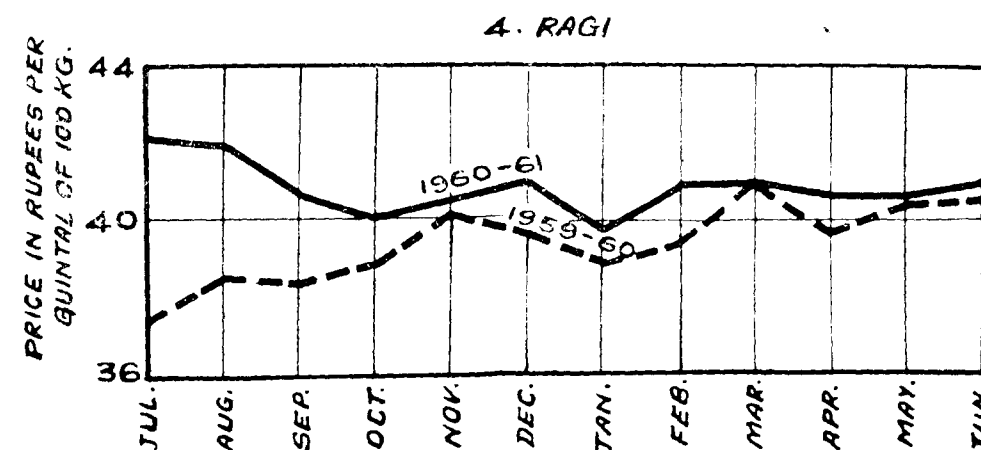


Cumbu.—The average price of cumbu, which ruled at Rs. 39.16 per quintal in July 1960, generally declined to Rs. 36.70 in February 1961. The price advanced to Rs. 39.60 in April 1961. In June the price stood at Rs. 39.40.



SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370)

Ragi.—The average price of ragi which stood at Rs. 39.16 per quintal in July 1960, generally declined and stood at Rs. 36.70 in February 1961. It advanced to Rs. 39.60 in April 1961. It stood at Rs. 39.40 in June 1961.

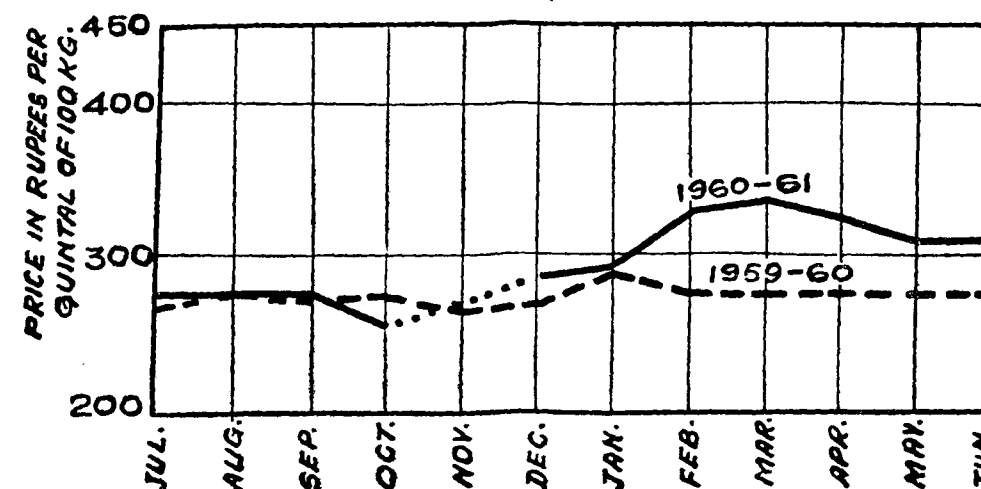


Commercial Products.—The annual average wholesale prices in Madras State during the fasli under review were higher than the prices in the previous year in the case of cotton lint and groundnut (shelled) and less in the case of cane jaggery as shown below.—

	Price per quintal		Percentage variation.
	1959-60. RS.	1960-61. RS.	
Cotton lint Cambodia variety at Tirupur.	273.96	297.16	+ 8.5
Cane jaggery, I sort at Vellore.	64.96	53.22	- 8.1
Groundnut (shelled) at Cuddalore.	82.25	96.12	+ 16.9

Cotton lint.—The wholesale price of cotton lint of Cambodia variety which ruled at Rs. 27 per quintal in July 1960 increased slightly in August. It declined to Rs. 253.06 per quintal in October 1960. Thereafter the price increased and stood at Rs. 335.37 in March 1961. In subsequent months the price declined and stood at Rs. 309.99 in June 1961.

7. COTTON LINT [CAMBODIA] AT COIMBATORE

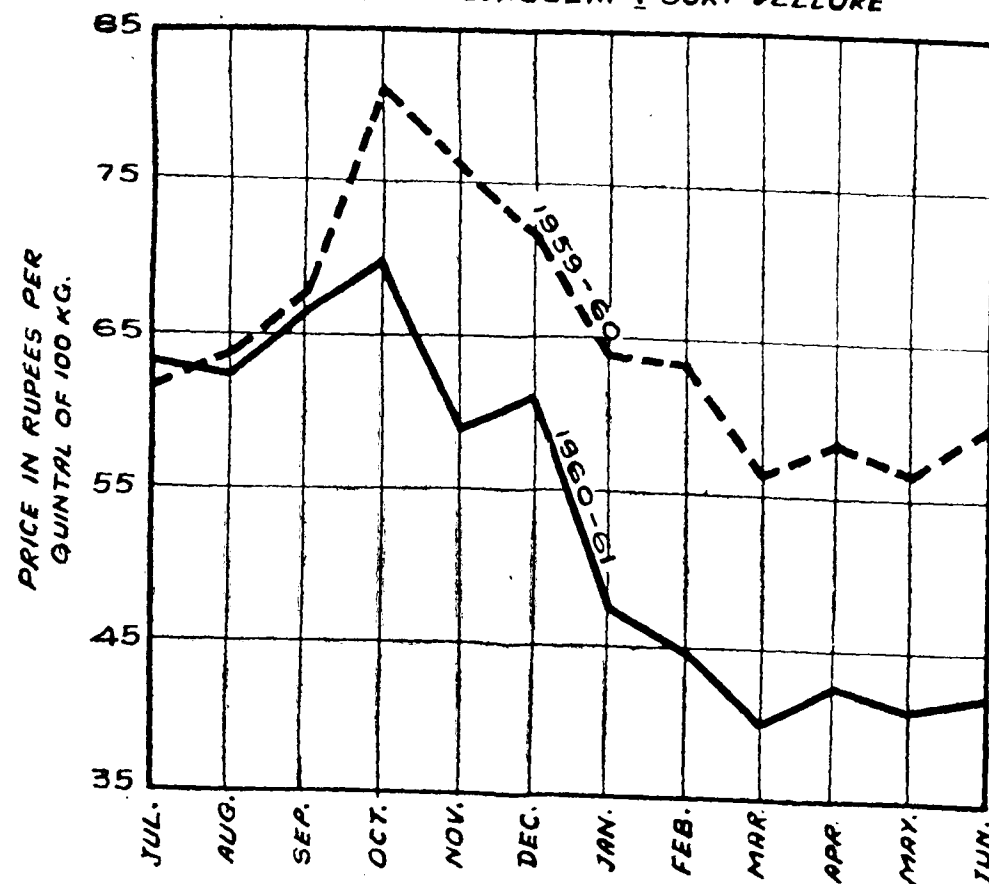


SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370)

Cane Jaggery.—The price of cane jaggery, first sort at Vellore, which ruled at Rs. 63.22 per quintal in July 1960 witnessed a slight set back in August 1960. It, however, advanced to Rs. 69.66

in October 1961. Thereafter the price generally declined and stood at Rs. 39.95 in March 1961. In June 1961 the price ruled at Rs. 41.93.

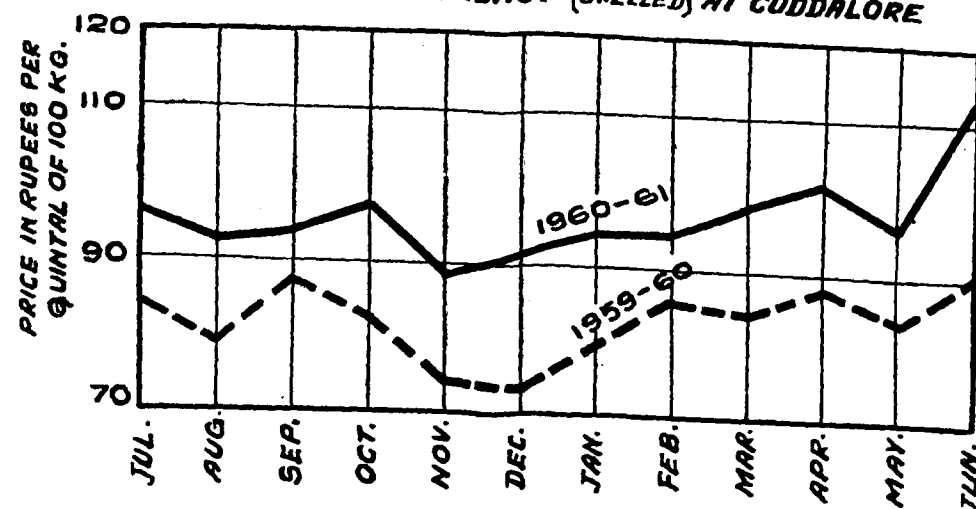
5. CANEJAGGERY 1 SORT VELLORE



Groundnut (shelled).—The price of groundnut (shelled) at Cuddalore, ranged between Rs. 83.14 and Rs. 96.93 per quintal during the period July

to November 1960. The price generally advanced thereafter and stood at Rs. 112.92 in June 1961.

6. GROUNDNUT (SHELLED) AT CUDDALORE



15. Cost of living index numbers and Rural price index numbers.

(a) Cost of living index numbers—Madras City and Mofussil 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 zone has been taken as characteristic of the zone.

The price data are collected for all items under broad groups, viz., food, fuel and lighting, clothing, house-rent and miscellaneous

for each town and the price relatives worked out with 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 retail prices during August 1939 as base or 100 in the case of Nagercoil. In working out the group index numbers and the composite index, a system of weighting is adopted on the basis of enquiry into the family budgets of working classes in the different zones.

SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370)

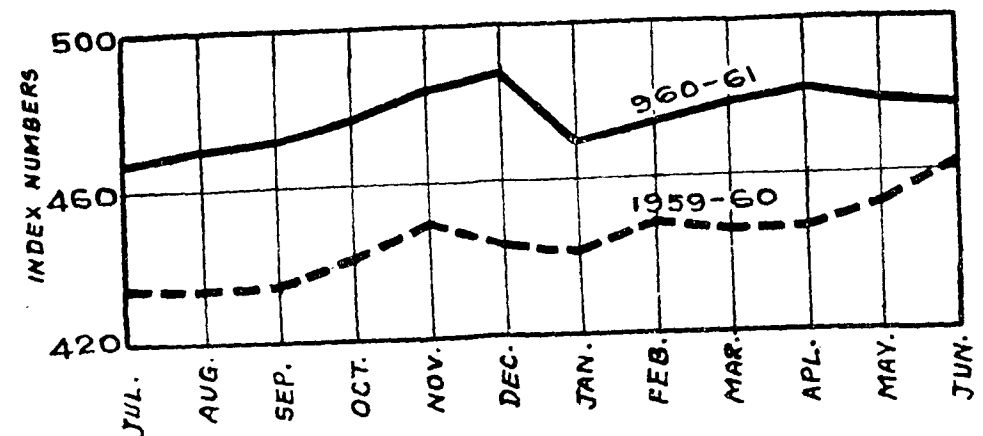
General trend.—Compared with the previous year, the average cost of living index numbers for 1960-61 (July 1960 to June 1961) were higher than all the centres, viz., Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Nagercoil.

The trend of the cost of living index numbers for different centres is given below :—

Madras City.—The cost of living index for Madras City (with the year ended June 1959 as base or 100) advanced from 467 in July 1960 to 488 in December 1960. It declined to 470 in January 1961. It generally advanced thereafter and stood at 478 in June 1961.

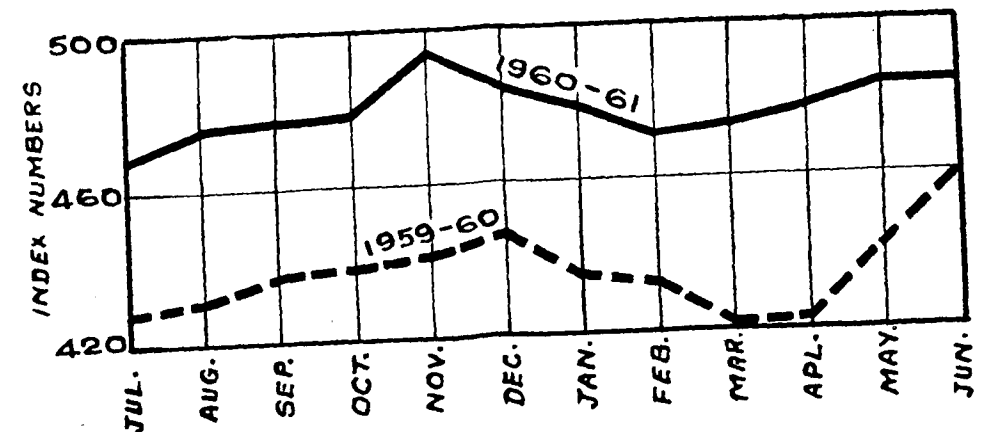
COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS. [BASE : YEAR ENDED JUNE 1936 = 100]

1. MADRAS CITY.



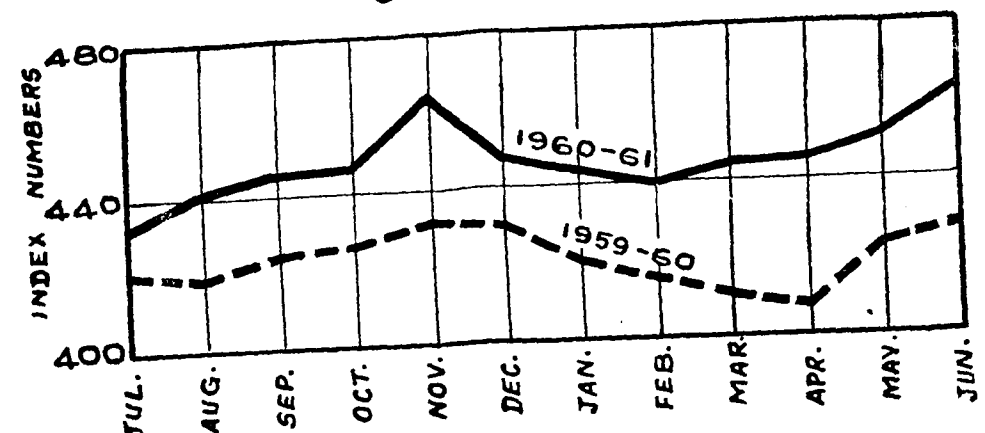
Cuddalore.—The index for Cuddalore increased from 468 in July 1960 to 494 in November 1960. It declined to 471 in February 1961. It advanced thereafter and stood at 484 in June 1961.

2. CUDDALORE.



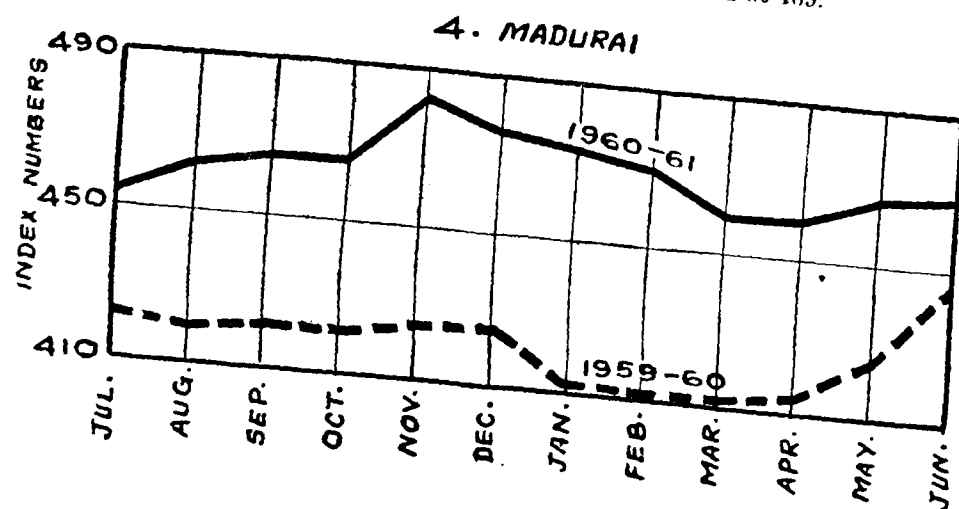
Tiruchirappalli.—The index for Tiruchirappalli advanced from 433 in July 1960 to 464 in November 1960. It declined to 440 in February 1961. It increased thereafter and stood at 464 in June 1961.

3. TIRUCHIRAPALLI

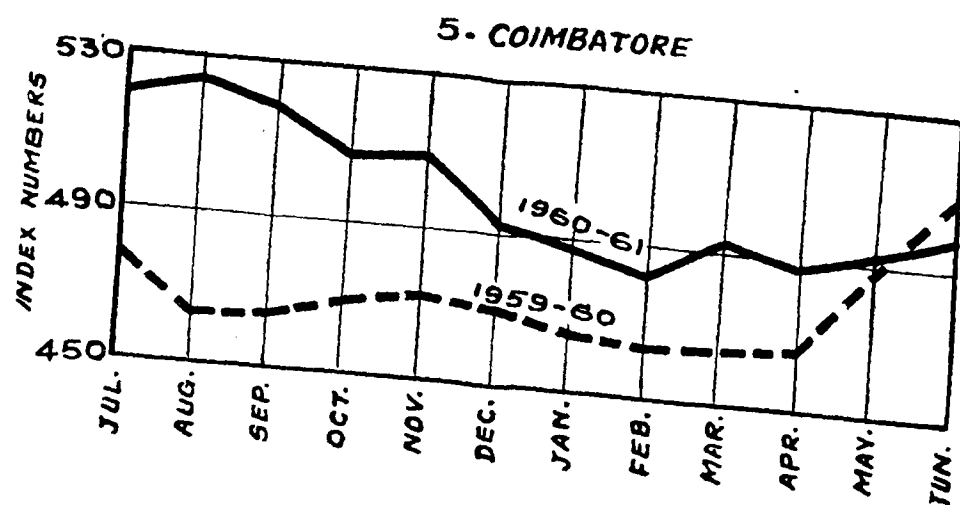


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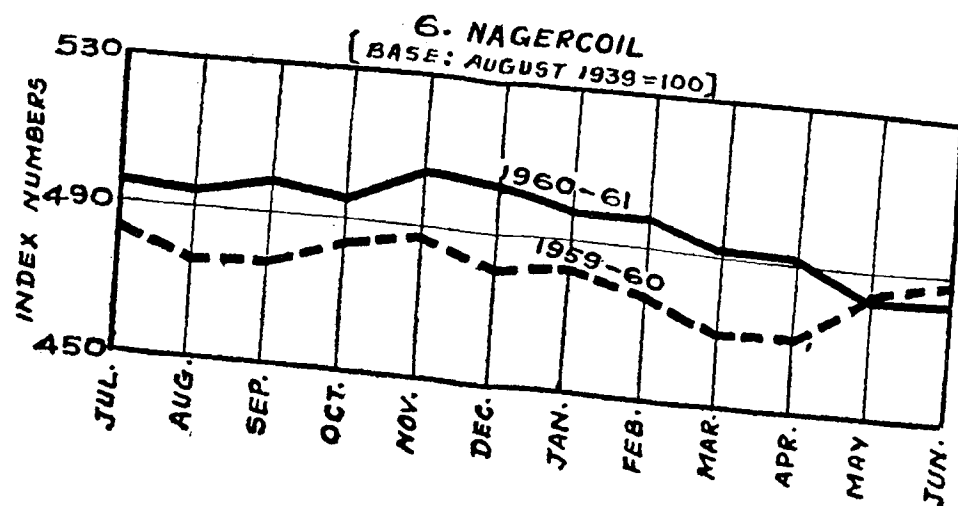
Madurai.—The index for Madurai moved up from 454 in July 1960 to 483 in November 1960. It decreased to 460 in March and April 1961. In June 1961 it stood at 469.



Coimbatore.—The index for Coimbatore rose from 521 in July 1960 to 525 in August 1960. It declined to 482 in February 1961. It generally advanced thereafter and stood at 498 in June 1961.



Nagercoil.—The index for Nagercoil (with August 1939 as base or 100) increased generally from 496 in July 1960 to 504 in November 1960. It declined to 482 in May and remained unchanged in June 1961.



SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370)

(b) **Rural price index numbers.**—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 price have therefore been compiled to represent the movement of prices relevant to rural areas. Eight representative villages have been chosen at the rate of one or two villages for each of the five zones.

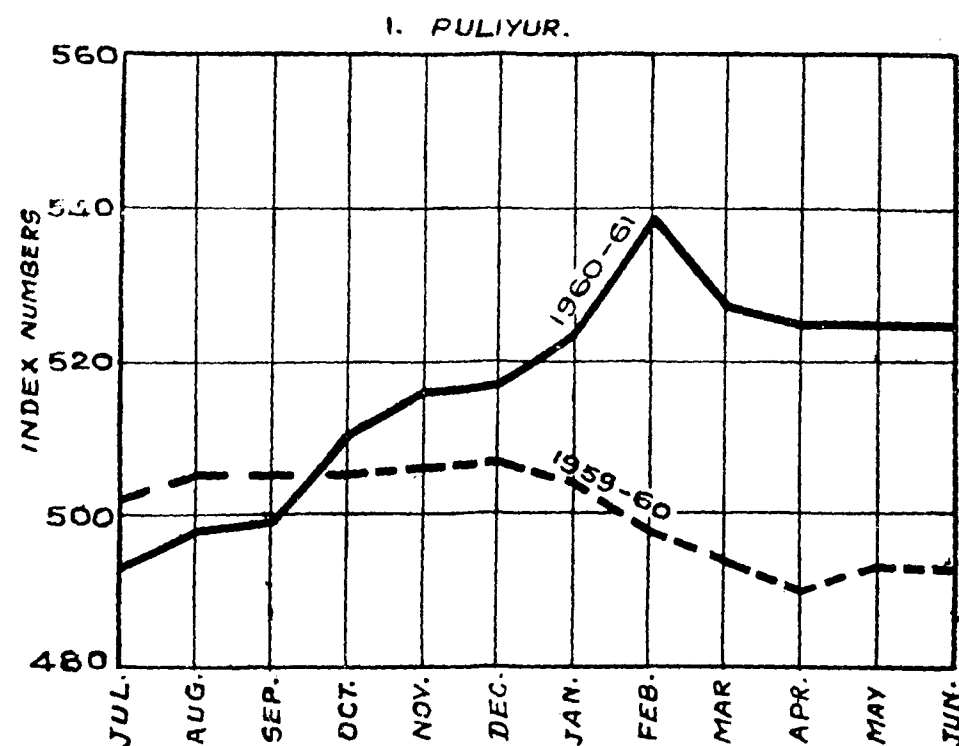
weightage for the corresponding urban centre has been adopted.

General trend.—The index number of rural price in the fasli was generally higher than the index during the last fasli in eight centres, viz., Puliur, Agaram, Thulayanatham Eriodu, Gokilapuram, Kinathukadavu, Gudu vancheri and Kunnathur.

In order that fluctuations on 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

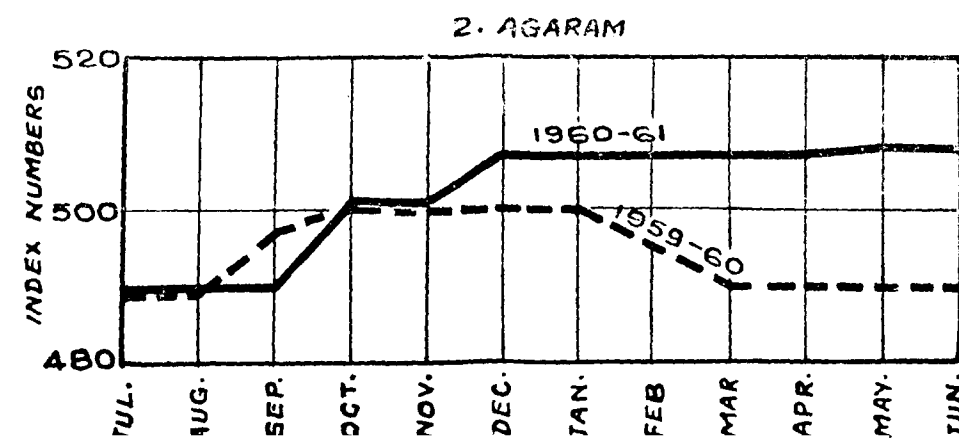
Puliur.—The index rose steadily from 493 in July 1960 to 539 in February 1961. It declined to 525 in April and stood at that level till the end of the fasli.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RURAL PRICES (BASE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 1936=100)



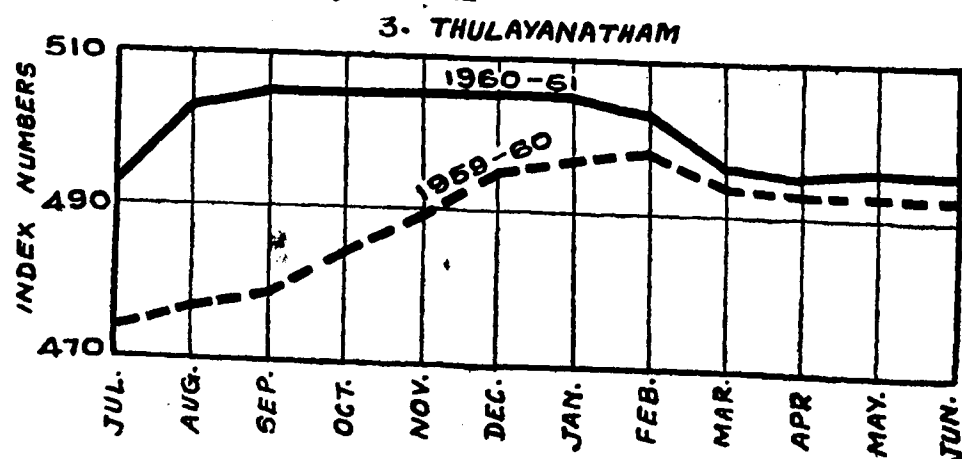
Agaram.—It remained steady at 490 during the first three months until it moved up to 507 in December and remained stationary till April.

It rose slightly thereafter and remained at 508 till the end of the period under review.

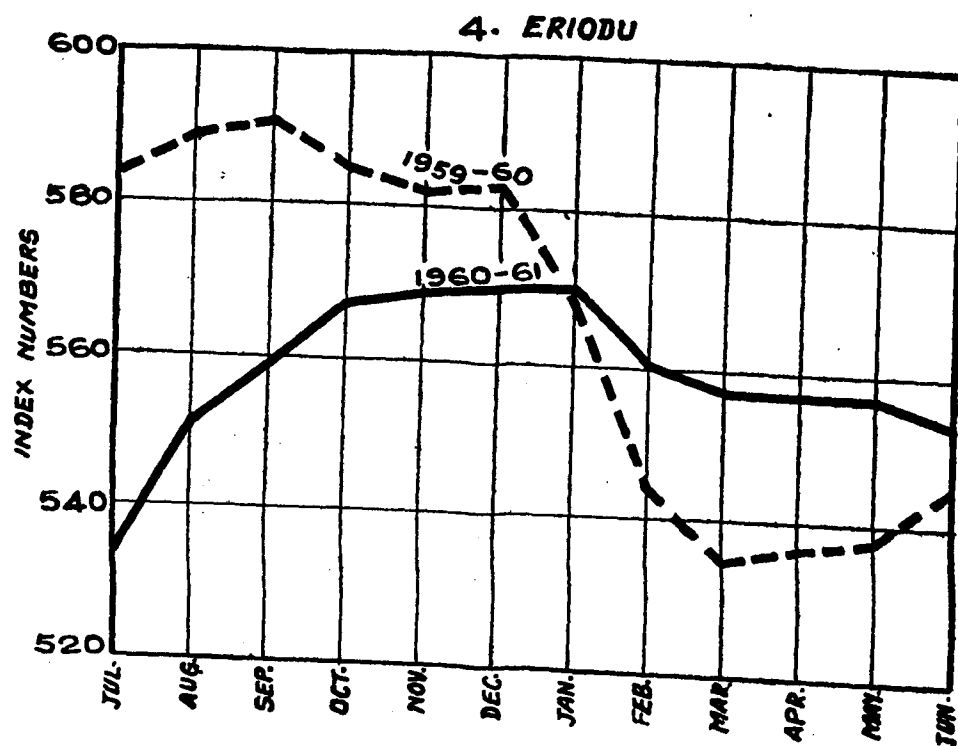


SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370)

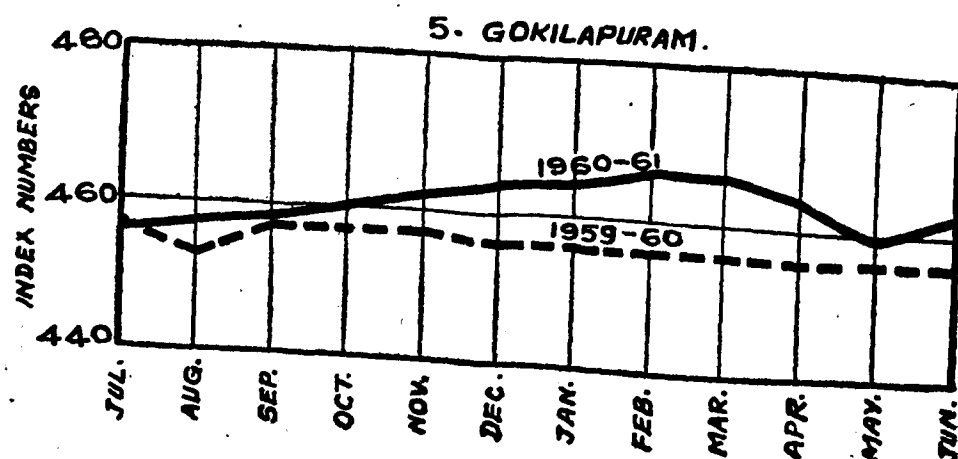
Thulayanatham.—The index for Thulayanatham advanced from 493 in July 1960 to 505 in September 1960 and remained stationary till March 1961. It declined to 495 in April 1961 and stood at 496 at the end of the fasli.



Eriodu.—The index moved up from 534 in June 1960 to 570 in December 1960. It declined thereafter and stood at 554 in June 1961.

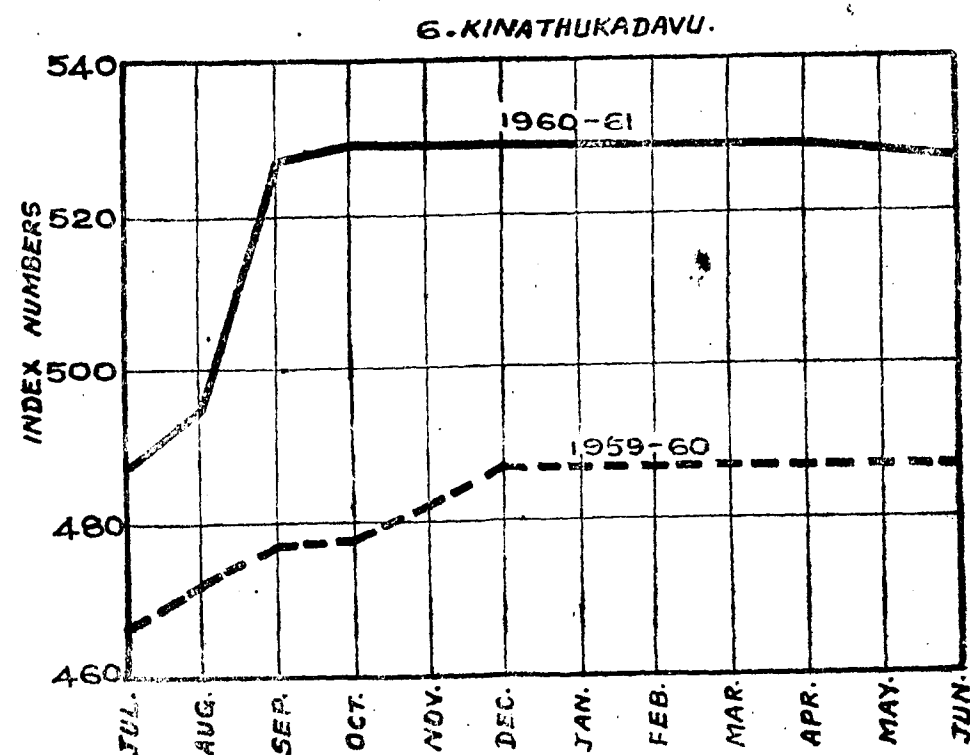


Gokilapuram.—The index rose from 456 in July 1960 to 466 in February 1961. It declined to 459 in May 1961. At the end of the fasli it stood at 462.

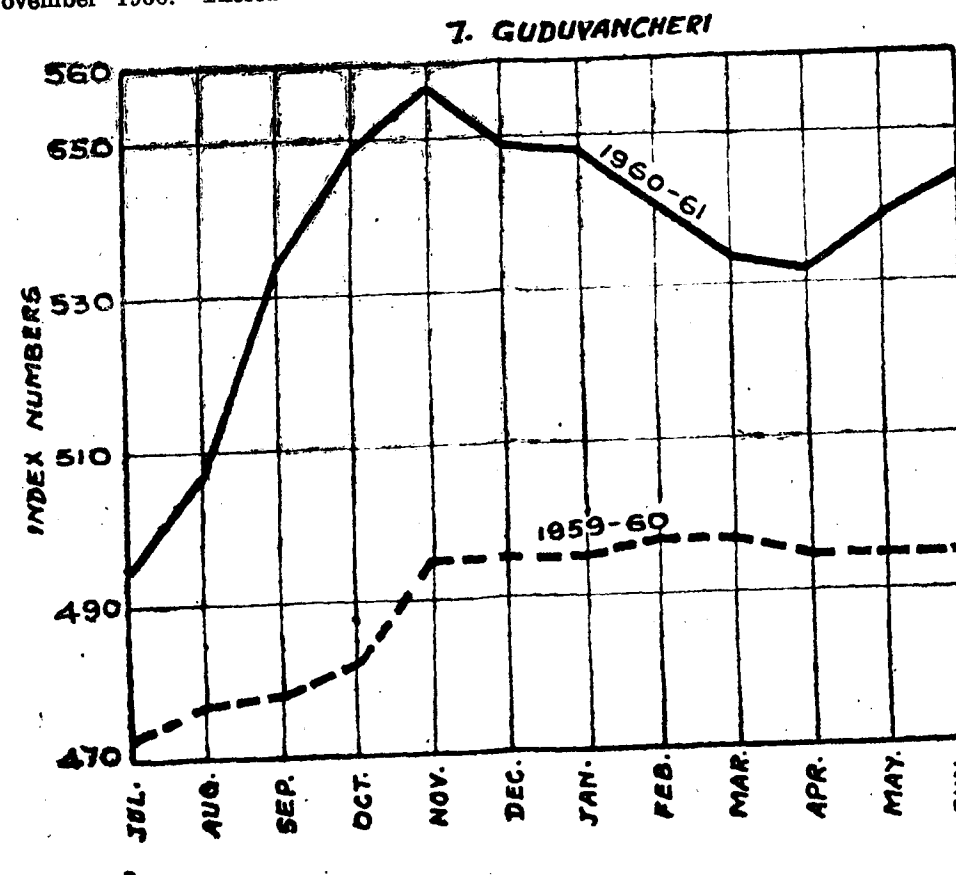


SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370)

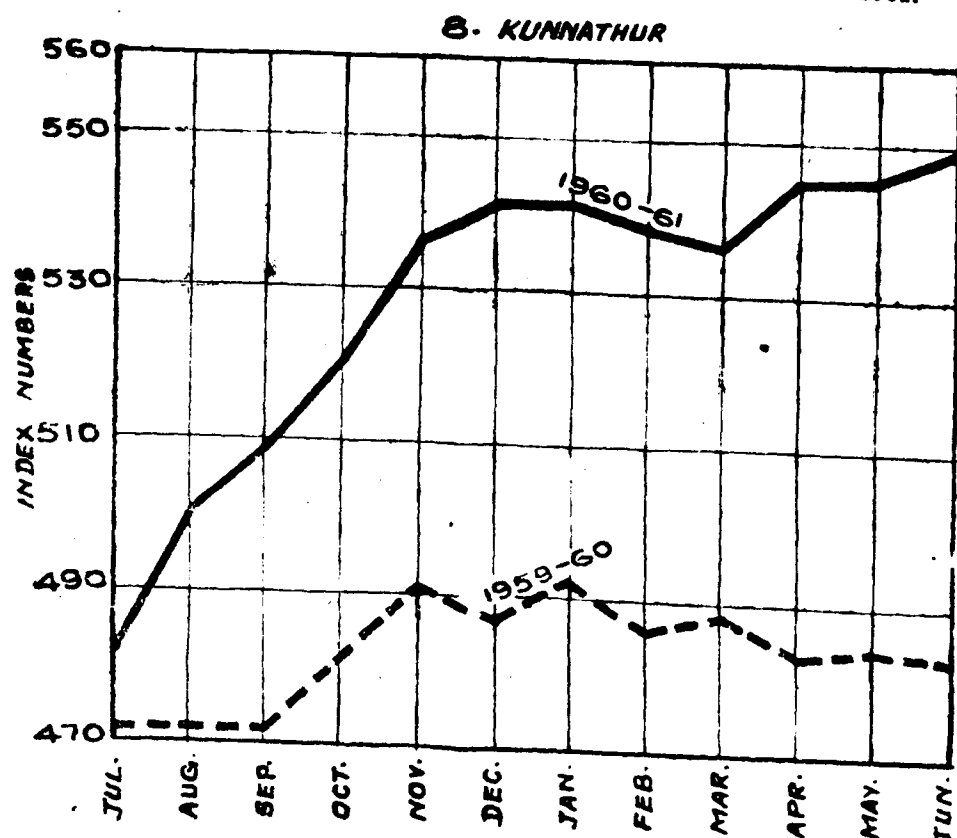
Kinathukadavu.—The index for Kinathukadavu advanced from 487 in July 1960 to 529 in October 1960. It fell to 527 in June 1961.



Guduvancheri.—The index which stood at 494 in July 1960 rose steadily to reach the peak of 557 in November 1960. Thereafter the index declined and stood at 532 in April 1961. May and June 1961 the index rose and stood at 544.



Kunnathur.—The index advanced from 482 in July 1960 to 541 in December 1960. After a set trend and stood at 549 in June 1961.



16. Wages trend of agricultural and skilled labour.

Introductory.—The particulars of wages paid to agricultural and skilled labour in the Madras State are being collected at fortnightly intervals in respect of twenty-seven villages in seventeen firkas of twelve districts. The villages selected are 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., (i) Field labour, (ii) Herdsmen and (iii) 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.—In 1960-61, the wages paid to all the categories and types of agricultural and skilled labour except non-adults under field labour, were generally higher than the corresponding wages in the base period—Fortnight ended 15th April 1960.

Field labour.—The index number of wages in respect of men under this category which was 103.3 at the beginning of the fasli, generally showed an upward trend up to October 1960. It declined slightly in November and December. Thereafter the index showed again generally a rising trend till the end of the fasli, except for a slight decline in May 1961. It stood at 107.4 in the last month of the fasli. The index number for women, which was 110.2 at the beginning of the fasli showed a rising trend during the first four months of the fasli. There was a slight fall during the next two months and thereafter it rose to 114.2 in January 1961. It declined to 113.7 during the next month and thereafter registered a steady rise during the last four months of the fasli and in the last month of the fasli it stood at the level of 119.7 points. The index number for non-adults which was 97.4

in the beginning of the fasli, rose by 3 points to 100.3 in July and thereafter fluctuated between 99 points in September 1960 and 97 points in January 1961. An increasing trend was witnessed from February 1961 onwards and the index number stood at 103.7 at the close of the fasli.

Herdsmen.—The index number of wages paid to men under this category of labour declined from 114.2 in July to 113.6 in August 1960. It began to rise during the next three months of the fasli and stood at 139.5 in November and December 1960. It fell to 137.1 in January 1961 and declined further to 133.3 in the next month and remained at the same level during March 1961. A further downward trend was in evidence during the next two months of the fasli, but it rose slightly and stood at 124.7 in the last month of the fasli. The index number of wages paid to women under this category of labour was 152.8 in the beginning of the fasli. It fell slightly to 150.9 during the next month and ruled at the same level during the following two months. After advancing to 154.7 in November it declined to 149.1 in the course of the next three months and remained stationary at 149.1 for the remaining period of the year. The index number of wages in the case of non-adults under this category fluctuated within narrow limits till November 1960 and spurted from 142.1 in November 1960 to 153.4 in December 1960. It rose further to 154.5 in February 1961 and fell again to 151.2 in March 1961. It rapidly recovered and reached the peak of 158.0 in April 1961 and showed a downward trend thereafter.

Other agricultural labourers.—The index number for men under this category of labour was above 100.0 throughout the fasli, the lowest index under this type of labour was 100.4 in December 1960 and the highest was 103.7 in May 1961. The index number for women under this category

remained within narrow limits only during the last year. The index number which was 122.9 during the first three months of the fasli fell slightly to 121.4 during October and remained at that level for a major portion of the year. In May the index number rose to 122.2 and declined to 120.7 in the next month. The index number in the case of non-adults under this category which was 113.6 in the first two months of the fasli moved up to 115.3 in September 1960 and remained stationary at that level till December 1960. It rose by about 5 points during the next two months and stood at 121.2 in February 1961. It rapidly fell to 116.9 during March 1961 and thereafter fluctuated within narrow limits. At the close of the fasli year the index number was 119.5.

Skilled labour.—The index number for carpenters did not show any marked variation in first ten months of the fasli. The index number which was stationary at 111.0 during the first quarter of the fasli rose slightly to 111.9 in October 1960 and remained steady at that level till February 1961. Thereafter it showed a rising trend and stood at 114.2 in May 1961 and remained unaltered at the same level during the last month of the fasli also.

The index for blacksmiths was 116.1 in the first month of the fasli and it remained more or less at the same level up to February 1961. Thereafter it showed a steady rising trend reaching the figure 120.5 in May 1961. In the last month of the fasli the index number declined to 119.8. The index number for cobblers which was 111.1 in July 1960 rose to 114.5 in August 1960 and remained at the same level for the next two months. It fell to 112.8 in November 1960 and was stationary at that level till February 1961. It rose by one point in subsequent months and at the close of the fasli, it stood at 114.5.

17. Trade.—The total foreign trade (excluding foreign merchandise and treasure) during the year 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 158.80 crores as against a total trade of Rs. 166.97 crores in 1959-60 showing a decline of 4.9 per cent. The total value of foreign imports advanced from Rs. 94.68 crores to Rs. 95.54 crores (+1.0 per cent) and the foreign exports declined from Rs. 72.29 crores to Rs. 63.26 crores (—12.5 per cent).

Foreign Trade.

The countrywise distribution of foreign trade is shown below:—

Country.	Percentage share in the total foreign trade.
(1)	(2)
United Kingdom	28.57
United States of America	19.29
Germany, West	9.44
Ceylon	5.71
Japan	5.25
France	2.46
Singapore	2.16
Italy	1.87
Federation of Malaya	1.71
Netherlands	1.65
Belgium	1.49
Burma	1.03
Canada	0.95
Other Countries	20.42
Total	100.00

The imports into and exports from Madras State to foreign countries in respect of certain important articles are reviewed below:—

Foreign Imports.

Machinery and mill work.—During the year under review, machinery and mill work valued at Rs. 18.36 crores were imported into this State from foreign countries as against a value of Rs. 18.60 crores during the previous year. The imports were mainly from United Kingdom (Rs. 7.34 crores), West Germany (Rs. 3.33 crores) and United States of America (Rs. 2.77 crores).

Cereals and Cereal preparations.—Cereals and cereal preparations valued at Rs. 16.68 crores were imported into this State mainly from the United States of America (Rs. 10.92 crores) and Burma (Rs. 1.12 crores).

Cotton Raw.—Cotton raw valued at Rs. 8.80 crores were imported into this State chiefly from the United States of America (Rs. 5.15 crores) and Kenya (Rs. 1.48 crores).

Iron and Steel.—Iron and Steel valued at Rs. 8.32 crores were imported into this State chiefly from the United Kingdom (Rs. 2.12 crores), Japan (Rs. 1.16 crores) and Czechoslovakia (Rs. 1.14 crores).

Transport equipment.—Transport equipment valued at Rs. 7.37 crores were imported into this State mainly from the United Kingdom (Rs. 5.53 crores).

Other important articles imported into this State from foreign countries were Petroleum products (Rs. 3.64 crores) and Sulphate of Ammonia (Rs. 2.01 crores).

Foreign Exports.

Leather.—Leather was one of the principal articles exported from this State to foreign countries, the value of exports being Rs. 23.06 crores. The exports were mainly in the form of tanned goat skins (Rs. 8.26 crores) and tanned sheep skins (Rs. 7.16 crores). Exports of leather to the United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 13.37 crores or 57.98 per cent of the total exports of leather to foreign countries.

Cotton piece goods.—Exports of cotton piece-goods declined from Rs. 6.33 crores to Rs. 5.56 crores. The exports were mainly to Ceylon (Rs. 1.28 crores), Federation of Malaya (Rs. 1.12 crores) and Singapore (Rs. 0.95 crores).

Raw tobacco.—There was a decline in the exports of raw tobacco from 18,037,791 kilograms valued at Rs. 5.36 crores to 14,350,922 kilograms valued at Rs. 3.95 crores. The exports were mainly to the United Kingdom (Rs. 1.67 crores), Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (Rs. 0.67 crores) and Irish Republic (Rs. 0.47 crore).

Chillies.—Exports of chillies advanced from 16,257 quintals valued at Rs. 36.08 lakhs to 51,706 quintals valued at Rs. 108.77 lakhs. The bulk of exports were to Ceylon (Rs. 108.74 lakhs) or 99.97 per cent of the total exports of chillies to foreign countries.

Onions.—The quantity and value of onions exported from this State to foreign countries amounted to 433,674 quintals valued at Rs. 0.99 crore as against the exports of 595,768 quintals

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Livestock Statistics as per Census 1961.—The livestock statistics are collected once in five years in the Madras State and the latest census was conducted in 1961. The figures for the present census show that the total number of livestock in the State rose from 23,164,203 in 1956 to 24,638,800 in 1961 or 6.4 per cent. The total number of poultry increased from 10,416,625 in 1956 to 11,293,241 in 1961 or by 8.4 per cent. The number of tractors increased from 822 in 1956 to 934 in 1961 or by 13.6 per cent. The number of sugarcane crushers worked by power and bullocks increased from 15,370 in 1956 to 23,709 in 1961 or by 54.3 per cent. The number of oil engines increased from 29,761 in 1956 to 36,832 in 1961 or by 23.8 per cent and the number of electric pumps from 23,968 in 1956 to 98,481 in 1961 or by 310.9 per cent. The ghannies or checkus however decreased from 18,075 in 1956 to 13,293 in 1961 or by 26.5 per cent. The number of ploughs increased from 2,928,071 in 1956 to 3,429,902 in 1961 or by 17.1 per cent. The number of carts increased from 639,805 in 1956 to 664,544 in 1961 or by 3.9 per cent.

Of the total livestock in the State, the bovine stock consisting of cattle and buffaloes is 13,420,174 constituting 54.5 per cent, the bovine stock including sheep and goats is 10,588,803 or 43.9 per cent and the number of other animals including horses, donkeys, mules, camels and pigs is 629,823 or 2.5 per cent (in the last category pigs alone were 502,289 and the rest 127,534).

The bovine stock comprised 10,825,903 cattle, 2,594,271 buffaloes and the yaks were nil. There are 4.2 cattle for every buffalo in the State. Of the cattle 46.9 per cent are bulls, 33.7 per cent cows and 19.4 per cent young stock. Of the buffaloes 17.8 per cent are he-buffaloes, 49.7 per cent are she-buffaloes and 32.5 per cent are young stocks.

The total number of cows and she-buffaloes in milk was 1,157,303 and 613,118 respectively and there are 34.4 cows in milk and 18.2 buffaloes in milk for every thousand human population in the Madras State.

19. Condition of agricultural population.—The condition of the agricultural population was generally satisfactory in all the districts of the State except in parts of Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts where there was partial failure of crops on account of insufficiency of rains. Due to excessive rains crops were damaged in parts of Kanyakumari district. The seasonal conditions during the fasli viewed as a whole were more favourable than in the previous fasli. Due to the better seasonal conditions and due to the implementation of various development schemes under the Five-Year Plans, coupled with the activities of Community Development Programmes, a general improvement was evident in the economic conditions of agricultural population. The Package Scheme under the Intensive Agricultural District Programme which was introduced in Thanjavur district during the previous fasli was continued during the current fasli. Under this scheme, credit facilities for purchase of agricultural implements, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and fungicides, etc., will be afforded to the ryots so as to achieve maximum increase in production.

The net area sown during the year was of the order of 14,817,736 acres (5,996,529 hectares) in 1960-61 as against 14,573,618 acres (5,997,739 hectares) in the previous year, representing

an increase of 1.7 per cent. The area under paddy in the State had increased from 5,721,007 acres (2,313,211 hectares) in 1959-60 to 6,221,157 acres (2,517,615 hectares) in 1960-61, (i.e.) by 8.7 per cent. Among the principal commercial crops the area under sugarcane and groundnut increased by 37.8 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively, while the area under cotton decreased by 2.5 per cent. On account of better seasonal conditions and as a result of various Grow More Food and Intensive Cultivation Schemes, the production of foodgrains (cereals) showed an increase of about 4.1 per cent as compared with the previous year; the food position during the year was generally satisfactory.

The annual average wholesale prices of foodgrains during the fasli were higher than the corresponding prices of the previous fasli in respect of rice, cholam and ragi whereas the price of cumbu declined slightly. In the case of commercial products, the prices during the fasli under review, were higher in respect of cotton lint and groundnut (shelled), whereas the price was lower in respect of cane jaggery. The wages and cost of production continued to be high. Government advanced takkavi loans and also loans and subsidies for adopting improved methods of cultivation. This contributed to greater production of foodgrains, as the agriculturists availed themselves of the Government help.

Loans provided by the Revenue, Agriculture, Co-operative and Industries Departments during the year 1960-61 were as follows:—

(a) Loans disbursed by Revenue Department—

	Rs.
1 Loans under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.	95,58,940
2 Loans for the purchase of chemical fertilisers under the Intensive Manuring Scheme.	74,59,828
3 Loans under the special rules for pumping installations.	23,09,305
4 Loans under the special rules for agricultural implements.	5,250
5 Other loans	30,88,675
Total	2,24,21,998

(Source: Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras-5.)

(b) Loans disbursed by Agriculture Department—

	Rs.	MP.
1 Sinking of filter-point tube wells	15,32,115	35
2 Loans for Soil Conservation Schemes.	24,65,828	32
3 Loans under Urban Compost Schemes.	9,24,100	00
4 Loans to cotton growers	8,53,543	59
5 Loans to Market Committees	2,37,000	00
6 Loans for development of night soil compost scheme in bigger panchayats.	9,26,900	00
7 Loans for Horticultural Scheme	2,60,929	80
8 Loans under Cashewnut Development Scheme.	1,72,830	04
9 Loans for development of coconut cultivation in the Coastal area of Ramanathapuram.	17,268	30
10 Loans for raising green manure crops.	16,267	40
11 Any other Loans	..	..
Total	74,06,780	77

(Source: Director of Agriculture, Madras-5.)

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(c) Loans disbursed by Co-operative Department—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1) Loans issued by Agricultural Credit Societies according to purpose, value and duration (short-term or long-term)—	
(i) Short-term	537.19
(ii) Long-term	1,908.39
	2,445.58
2) Loans issued by the Primary Land Mortgage Banks—	
(i) For discharge of prior debts.	83.65
(ii) For land improvement purposes.	114.53
	198.18
Total	2,643.76

(Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras-5.)

(d) A sum of Rs. 2,890 was disbursed as loans by the Department of Industries and Commerce under the Madras Agriculturists' (Mulberry Cultivation) Rules, 1942.

(Source: Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-2.)

Agricultural labour.—Agricultural labour was generally well employed during the year. There was generally no dearth of work for agricultural labourers in all districts of the State except in certain dry tracts of Tiruchirappalli district where there was not sufficient employment for one or two months. In parts of South Arcot and Thanjavur districts, scarcity of labour was felt during peak planting and harvesting seasons; but with the payment of higher rates of wages in South Arcot district and by employing labourers who had migrated from outside the district in Thanjavur district, the situation was controlled. Due to the employment of agricultural labourers in Tea and Coffee estates, there was migration of agricultural labourers from Kerala State to the Nilgiris district.

Community Development Programme in the Madras State.—On 31st March 1960, 112 Stage I, 59 Stage II and 12 Community Development blocks were functioning in the State. During the year, 26 pre-extension blocks entered Stage I. Thirty-two pre-extension blocks were started during the year for initial work connected with block survey and the preparation of overall plan, etc. During the year, 5 blocks out of 12 Community Development blocks entered Stage II after completing the specified period of three years (or any extended term in certain cases) of intensive development. Further 2 Stage I blocks in Thanjavur district (Tiruvidadamarudur and Sembanarkoil blocks) entered Stage II after completing their necessary tenure of development as Stage I blocks. During this year, some of the large-sized and unwieldy blocks got bifurcated and as a result 12 new blocks were formed consisting of 6 Stage II and 6 Stage I blocks. Due to the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959, a new block Pallipet came over to the Madras State from Andhra Pradesh. In all, there were 222 blocks consisting of 143 Stage I, 72 Stage II and 7 Community Development blocks functioning in the State on 31st March 1961. Besides,

there were 32 pre-extension blocks functioning for the purpose of assessing the basic needs of the areas. The coverage of Community Development Programme (222 blocks) is shown in the statement below:—

Serial number and item.	Unit.	Total.	Coverage of Community Development in the State.	Percentage coverage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Area—(a) Total area.	Square miles.	50,360	26,624	52.9
(b) Rural area.	..	48,789	26,624	54.6
Villages	No.	18,560	10,351	55.8
Rural Population	Lakhs.	227.91	155.93	68.4

20. Economic Development.—The year under report is the fifth and final year of the Second Five-Year Plan. During the year an additional area of 98,327 acres (11,121 acres under major irrigation and 87,206 acres under minor irrigation) received the benefits of irrigation. Under the Tractor Scheme an extent of 8,335 acres of virgin lands and 11,280 acres of current fallows were tackled. An area of 55,308 acres was covered by Soil Conservation measures in the plains. One hundred and seventy-five oil engines and 525 electric motors were available for supply under Hire Purchase System. Six hundred and sixty-nine filter point tube wells were sunk during the year. A quantity of 69,495 tons of ammonium sulphate, 9,938 tons of urea, 10,474 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate, 61,277 tons of super-phosphate and 5,303 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate were distributed during the year. An extent of 653,133 acres was covered by compost schemes. The Agricultural Department distributed 28,543 tons of improved seeds of paddy during the year covering an area of 1,284,435 acres. Crops under an area of 4,069,988 acres were protected with plant protection measures by Agriculture Department. This represented an additional area of 1,123,071 acres tackled during the year as compared with that in the previous year.

Japanese method of cultivation was followed over an extent of 2,132,676 acres as against 1,676,414 acres in the previous year representing an increase of 456,262 acres.

The additional production potential of foodgrains (rice, millets and other cereals) during the Second Plan period as a whole (1956-57 to 1960-61) has been estimated at 8.85 lakhs tons as shown below:—

Name of scheme.	Additional production potential of foodgrains the Second Plan period.	TONS.
1 Major irrigation	..	1,20,87
2 Minor irrigation	..	1,04,00
3 Soil Conservation	..	4,10
4 Land Development	..	21,7
5 Improved seeds	..	90,1
6 Chemical Fertilizers	..	85,6
7 Local Manurial resources	..	1,94,1
8 Improved agricultural practices.	..	2,64,6
Total	..	8,85,4

SEASON AND CROP REPORT, 1960-61 (FASLI 1370)

B. SUMMARY TABLES

A.—CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.

Heads of classification.	1956-57.			1957-58.		
	Area.		Percentage of total.	Area.		Percentage of total.
	Acres.	Hectares.		Acres.	Hectares.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Geographical Area—						
By professional survey ..	32,011,870	12,954,755	..	32,011,870	12,954,755	..
By village papers ..	32,020,484	12,958,241	..	32,024,216	12,959,752	..
Forests	4,419,216	1,788,395	13.8	4,391,308	1,777,101	13.7
Barren and uncultivable land.	2,446,077	989,893	7.6	2,465,358	997,696	7.7
Land put to non-agricultural uses.	3,118,273	1,261,921	9.8	3,091,127	1,250,936	9.6
Cultivable waste ..	1,917,143	775,811	6.0	1,979,120	800,922	6.2
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	925,555	374,559	2.9	935,541	378,600	2.9
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown.	642,896	260,171	2.0	671,698	271,827	2.1
Current fallows ..	2,472,567	1,000,613	7.7	2,755,058	1,114,923	8.6
Other fallow lands ..	1,665,065	673,829	5.2	1,717,200	694,927	5.4
Net area sown ..	14,413,692	5,833,019	45.0	14,017,806	5,672,810	43.9
Area sown more than once.	2,731,497	1,105,399	8.5	2,676,963	1,083,329	8.3
Total cropped area (9 + 10).	17,145,189	6,938,418	53.5	16,694,769	6,756,139	52.1

Heads of classification.	1958-59.			1959-60.*			1960-61.		
	Area.		Percentage of total.	Area.		Percentage of total.	Area.		Percentage of total.
	Acres.	Hectares.		Acres.	Hectares.		Acres.	Hectares.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Geographical Area—									
By professional survey ..	32,011,870	12,954,755	..	32,126,605	13,001,187	..	32,152,879	13,011,819	..
By village papers ..	32,020,887	12,958,405	..	32,135,005	13,004,587	..	32,158,802	13,014,317	..
Forests	4,386,872	1,775,806	13.7	4,612,688	1,866,690	14.3	4,610,612	1,865,550	14.4
Barren and uncultivable land.	2,468,574	993,997	7.7	2,347,437	949,975	7.3	2,335,968	945,333	7.4
Land put to non-agricultural uses.	3,109,155	1,258,232	9.7	3,191,021	1,291,362	9.9	3,169,568	1,264,820	9.9
Culturable waste ..	2,000,399	809,534	6.2	1,817,187	735,390	5.6	1,743,390	705,526	5.4
Permanent pastures and other grazing land.	928,449	375,730	2.9	891,487	360,772	2.8	897,371	363,155	2.8
Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown.	637,436	257,961	2.0	610,808	247,186	1.9	608,160	246,114	1.9
Current fallows ..	2,514,436	1,017,557	7.9	2,524,868	1,021,779	7.9	2,406,127	973,726	7.4
Other fallow lands ..	1,649,389	667,477	5.2	1,585,891	633,694	4.9	1,539,870	623,164	4.7
Net area sown ..	14,326,197	5,797,611	44.7	14,573,618	5,897,739	45.4	14,817,736	5,996,529	46.1
Area sown more than once.	2,770,457	1,121,165	8.7	2,823,815	1,144,762	8.8	2,271,479	1,323,923	10.1
Total cropped area (9 + 10).	17,096,654	6,918,776	53.4	17,402,433	7,042,521	54.2	18,089,215	7,320,453	56.1

* Revised figures as per "Returns of Agricultural Statistics."

SUMMARY TABLES

B.—SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED THEREFROM.

Specification of sources.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government canals—					
Number	5,675	3,526	3,539	3,742	3,470
Mileage	13,857	13,903	14,102	13,791	13,918
	(22,301 km.)	(22,375 km.)	(22,695 km.)	(22,194 km.)	(22,399 km.)
Private canals—					
Number	52	52	31	52	33
Mileage	77	77	37	36	37
	(124 km.)	(124 km.)	(59 km.)	(58 km.)	(60 km.)
Tube-wells—					
Government (Number)	790	783	845	730	695
Private	1,007	1,156	1,239	1,012	944
Total ..	1,797	1,939	2,084	1,742	1,639
Number of other Government wells used for irrigation purposes only—	3,225	3,324	3,339	4,471	11,420
Masonry	1,027	737	827	1,255	1,406
Non-masonry					
Number of other private wells used for irrigation purposes only—	553,778	565,500	659,144	736,121	713,141
Masonry	257,515	251,425	200,205	167,423	148,081
Non-masonry	815,545	820,986	863,515	909,270	874,061
Number of total wells used for irrigation purposes only.	239,439	216,686	228,851	254,461	288,101
Number of wells used for domestic purposes only.	44,657	44,513	41,949	49,247	58,301
Number of wells not in use	4	11	13	15	1
Number of reservoirs					
Number of tanks—	7,327	6,994	7,459	6,986	7,111
With ayacuts of 100 acres (40.5 hectares) or more.	20,117	21,366	21,013	22,912	22,711
With ayacuts of less than 100 acres (40.5 hectares).	27,444	28,360	28,472	29,598	29,911
Total ..	18,654	17,359	19,969	30,196	35,011
Number of oil-engines					

(1)	1956-57.		1957-58.	
	ACRES.	HECTARES.	ACRES.	HECTARES.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Net area irrigated by—	1,995,626	807,602	2,026,002	819,895
(1) Government canals	1,921	777	1,780	720
(2) Private canals	2,195,117	888,333	2,093,970	847,400
(3) Tanks	1,235,614	500,036	1,293,503	523,463
(4) Wells	89,149	36,077	97,342	39,393
(5) Other sources	8,517,427	2,232,825	6,512,597	2,230,871
Total ..				

(1)	1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.	
	ACRES.	HECTARES.	ACRES.	HECTARES.	ACRES.	HECT.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Net area irrigated by—	2,071,702	838,389	2,079,366	841,490	2,175,219	880,211
(1) Government canals	3,391	1,372	3,936	1,593	3,682	1,474
(2) Private canals	2,076,040	840,144	2,058,069	832,864	2,318,892	936,411
(3) Tanks	1,345,912	544,672	1,393,353	563,871	1,477,481	597,911
(4) Wells (including tube wells)	89,002	36,018	96,147	38,909	114,074	46,111
(5) Other sources	5,586,047	2,260,595	5,630,852	2,278,727	6,084,348	2,462,211
Total ..						

S.O.B.—4

SUMMARY TABLES

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

	1956.	1961.
Cattle—		
Males over 3 years—		
(i) Used for breeding only	39,226	32,563
(ii) Used for both breeding and work	607,529	607,529
(iii) Used for work only	3,903,020	4,142,796
(iv) Others	278,802	2,91,723
Total	4,221,048	5,074,611
Females over 3 years—		
(i) Breeding (a) in milk	1,161,663	1,157,303
(b) Dry and not calved even once	1,558,149	1,578,040
(ii) Working	557,590	656,593
(iii) Others	167,900	260,813
Total	3,445,302	3,652,749
Young stock	2,081,901	2,098,543
Total, cattle	9,698,251	10,825,903
Buffaloes—		
Males over 3 years—		
(i) Used for breeding only	19,310	33,511
(ii) Used for breeding and work	226,967	93,394
(iii) Used for work only	37,691	283,019
(iv) Others	283,968	52,701
Total	555,001	462,625
Females over 3 years—		
(i) Breeding (a) in milk	435,448	613,118
(b) Dry and not calved even once	41,082	517,123
(ii) Working	27,232	92,473
(iii) Others	1,058,738	67,048
Total	698,238	1,289,762
Young stock	2,040,944	841,884
Total, buffaloes	11,739,195	2,594,271
Total, bovines	7,041,616	13,420,174
Sheep	3,757,582	7,159,956
Goats	8,043	3,428,847
Horses and ponies—		
Males over 3 years	8,043	8,027
Females over 3 years	9,183	7,171
Young stock	6,716	5,176
Total, horses and ponies	23,942	20,374
Other livestock—		
Yaks	243	663
Mules	94,648	106,452
Donkeys	74	45
Camels	506,903	502,289
Pigs	601,868	609,449
Total other livestock	23,164,203	24,638,800
Total livestock	9,874,403	10,718,153
Poultry—		
Fowls	513,490	485,931
Ducks	28,732	89,159
Others	10,416,625	11,293,241
Total, poultry	2,028,071	3,429,902
Agricultural machinery and implements—		
Ploughs	639,806	664,544
Carts	15,370	23,709
Sugarcane crushers	822	934
Tractors	29,761	36,832
Oil engines	23,969	98,481
Electric pumps	18,075	13,293
Ghanis		

TABLE I

C. DETAILED TABLES.

TABLE I.

Rainfall in millimetres in each month and period in 1960-61 as compared with the averages based on the actuals for a series of years ending with 1940.

District.	North-East Monsoon period (October to December 1960).												District.
	June 1960.	July 1960.	August 1960.	September 1960.	October 1960.	November 1960.	December 1960.	Total.	Percentage departure from the normal.	Number of rainy days.	Normal.	Actual.	
Madras	48.3	44.9	91.4	63.8	116.8	32.6	119.4	274.9	375.9	416.2	32.0	1,297.2	Madras
Chingleput	49.8	84.2	89.0	102.2	126.1	79.4	131.7	233.9	396.6	431.7	30.5	638.9	Chingleput
South Arcot	45.4	66.4	72.7	134.0	136.1	69.8	143.7	133.5	397.9	403.7	25.6	874.3	South Arcot
North Arcot	61.8	65.3	86.9	202.6	133.2	72.4	165.2	259.6	447.1	599.9	24.4	498.8	North Arcot
Salem	54.5	19.1	62.5	152.4	109.2	53.4	133.5	116.8	359.7	341.7	16.3	238.1	Salem
Coimbatore	34.9	19.2	37.2	79.6	53.1	28.1	74.4	47.6	199.5	174.5	18.5	303.6	Coimbatore
Tiruchirappalli	41.5	16.2	47.1	152.4	107.0	75.3	125.7	67.1	318.3	311.0	8.1	143.9	Tiruchirappalli
Thanjavur	36.3	20.1	47.5	111.0	97.5	9.5	107.4	77.9	388.7	254.5	3.4	395.0	Thanjavur
Madurai	33.7	17.0	34.2	139.3	69.8	40.2	88.7	82.7	226.4	279.2	3.4	677.7	Madurai
Ramanathapuram	23.3	15.2	31.1	159.9	61.0	19.4	70.7	48.8	186.1	241.3	21.3	463.9	Ramanathapuram
Tirunelveli	30.0	5.3	26.7	70.0	22.0	11.5	30.6	10.0	110.3	96.8	23.4	529.9	Tirunelveli
The Nilgiris	339.7	77.5	368.9	218.7	269.8	119.0	181.0	79.7	1,659.4	494.9	24.5	431.9	The Nilgiris
Kanyakumari	209.5	55.2	121.1	205.8	63.8	50.4	84.5	133.2	483.9	444.6	25.3	502.6	Kanyakumari
Grand total.	36.6	70.4	7.6	13.2	43.2	3.0	83.6	3.0	+	98.5	7.6	22.2	Grand total.
Madras	32.5	30.4	11.8	17.8	44.1	48.2	48.2	2.7	+	9.3	8.8	32.6	Madras
Chingleput	43.0	122.7	13.9	14.2	56.9	136.9	5.2	5.2	+	140.6	12.8	32.6	Chingleput
South Arcot	33.2	16.6	8.7	4.8	31.9	21.4	2.0	2.0	+	32.9	10.1	62.4	South Arcot
North Arcot	11.3	49.6	7.4	9.7	18.7	54.3	4.1	4.1	+	217.1	11.4	87.3	North Arcot
Salem	13.7	28.0	10.6	26.3	24.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	+	123.5	16.7	122.5	Salem
Coimbatore	30.0	70.2	11.5	0.2	47.6	70.4	3.7	3.7	+	69.6	13.1	61.0	Coimbatore
Tiruchirappalli	55.0	165.7	17.0	3.7	72.0	169.4	7.3	7.3	+	135.3	17.7	120.7	Tiruchirappalli
Thanjavur	24.0	54.3	15.2	19.5	39.2	79.8	5.1	5.1	+	88.3	21.2	92.2	Thanjavur
Madurai	47.1	152.0	19.3	8.4	56.6	109.0	5.2	5.2	+	92.6	21.7	104.0	Madurai
Ramanathapuram	31.9	57.0	25.3	24.6	57.2	81.6	6.3	6.3	+	112.6	39.6	256.4	Ramanathapuram
Tirunelveli	24.4	65.2	20.4	33.3	44.8	39.6	20.0	20.0	+	119.9	101.3	302.4	Tirunelveli
The Nilgiris									+				The Nilgiris
Kanyakumari									+				Kanyakumari

TABLE IV-B

TABLE IV-B—cont.

Area under non-food crops in each district of the Madras State in 1960-61—cont.

Drugs and narcotics— <i>cont.</i>				Fodder Crops.				District.
Total, Drugs and Narcotics.								
Current.		Normal.		Current.		Normal.		
ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	
(162)	(163)	(164)	(165)	(166)	(167)	(168)	(169)	
680	275	1,490	603	373	151	100	41	Chingleput.
2,021	818	2,120	859	173	70	230	93	South Arcot.
1,297	525	1,720	695	401	162	190	77	North Arcot.
17,499	7,082	18,370	7,435	9,164	3,830	6,860	2,775	Salem.
64,636	26,158	60,270	24,389	1,403	568	3,610	1,461	Coimbatore.
3,807	1,540	3,350	1,356	200	81	350	142	Tiruchirappalli.
3,621	1,465	3,620	1,466	29	12	80	32	Thanjavur.
37,150	15,034	23,350	9,449	7,159	2,879	5,180	2,096	Madurai.
679	275	990	401	71,947	29,116	82,770	33,496	Ramanathapuram.
2,919	1,181	4,660	1,885	116,406	47,108	103,390	41,841	Tirunelveli.
68,193	27,598	66,540	26,927	..	..	90	36	The Nilgiris.
1,401	566	1,200	522	1	..	10	4	Kanyakumari.
203,903	82,517	187,770	75,987	207,556	83,995	202,860	82,095	State.

TABLE IV-B

TABLE IV-B—cont.

Area under non-food crops in each district of the Madras State in 1960-61—cont.

Green Manure Crops—cont.									
District.	Dhaincha.				Lab-Lab.				District.
	Current.		Normal.		Current.		Normal.		
	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	
	(186)	(187)	(188)	(189)	(190)	(191)	(192)	(193)	
Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput.
South Arcot	14,229	5,758	9,060	3,696	1,030	417	10	4	South Arcot.
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	North Arcot.
Salem	3,267	1,322	1,070	433	..	..	..	..	Salem.
Coimbatore	4,693	1,899	1,250	506	..	..	..	..	Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli ..	60	24	110	57	..	..	..	..	Tiruchirappalli.
Thanjavur	..	..	330	134	..	..	..	..	Thanjavur.
Madurai	..	..	80	32	..	..	..	..	Madurai.
Ramanathapuram ..	2,560	1,036	7,290	2,950	..	..	..	..	Ramanathapuram.
Tirunelveli	163	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tirunelveli.
The Nilgiris	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris.
Kanyakumari	420	170	10	4	..	..	..	..	Kanyakumari.
State	25,392	10,275	19,240	7,786	1,030	417	10	4	State.

Green Manure Crops.								District.
Sunn hemp.				Indigo.				
Current.		Normal.		Current.		Normal.		
ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	
(170)	(171)	(172)	(173)	(174)	(175)	(176)	(177)	
701	281	230	93	1,557	630	560	227	Chingleput.
6,968	2,320	4,200	1,700	4,961	2,009	4,320	1,748	South Arcot.
21	8	70	28	2,042	826	1,840	745	North Arcot.
4,620	1,370	1,780	720	13	5	10	4	Salem.
11,759	4,759	4,680	1,894	108	44	20	8	Coimbatore.
78	32	380	154	6	2	10	4	Tiruchirappalli.
9,258	3,747	1,490	603	..	..	210	85	Thanjavur.
7,470	3,023	60	24	7,276	2,945	50	20	Madurai.
310	125	1,250	506	4	2	170	69	Ramanathapuram.
132	53	80	33	374	151	250	101	Tirunelveli.
70	28	60	24	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris.
2,680	1,034	160	65	..	..	..	..	Kanyakumari.
44,067	17,333	14,440	5,844	10,344	6,614	7,440	3,011	State.

Green Manure Crops—cont.									
District.	Sesbania.				Others.				District.
	Current.		Normal.		Current.		Normal.		
	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	
	(194)	(195)	(196)	(197)	(198)	(199)	(200)	(201)	
Chingleput	102	41	..	..	2,529	1,023	20	8	Chingleput.
South Arcot	17,980	7,276	12,480	5,050	467	190	1,580	639	South Arcot.
North Arcot	886	358	..	..	82	33	30	12	North Arcot.
Salem	701	284	440	178	336	136	650	263	Salem.
Coimbatore	569	230	400	162	678	274	2,480	1,004	Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli ..	214	87	10	4	4,645	1,880	950	385	Tiruchirappalli.
Thanjavur	22,946	9,286	6,270	2,537	..	..	460	186	Thanjavur.
Madurai	2	1	..	..	..	..	230	93	Madurai.
Ramanathapuram ..	620	251	630	255	..	..	590	239	Ramanathapuram.
Tirunelveli	14	6	10	4	787	318	140	57	Tirunelveli.
The Nilgiris	..	..	320	130	1,000	405	30	12	The Nilgiris.
Kanyakumari	200	81	10	4	..	..	..	..	Kanyakumari.
State	44,234	17,901	20,570	8,324	10,524	4,259	7,180	2,898	State.

Green Manure Crops—cont.

District.	Total.				Lemon grass.				District.
	Current.		Normal.		Current.		Normal.		
	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	ACS.	HECTARES.	
	(202)	(203)	(204)	(205)	(206)	(207)	(208)	(209)	
Chingleput	5,009	2,027	810	328	..	..	N.A.S.	N.A.S.	Chingleput.
South Arcot	101,256	40,977	57,580	23,301	..	..	..	..	South Arcot.
North Arcot	3,081	1,225	1,970	797	..	..	..	..	North Arcot.
Salem	9,997	4,046	4,440	1,837	1	..	..	..	Salem.
Coimbatore	30,044	12,158	16,080	6,508	..	..	..	..	Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli ..	5,968	2,416	2,390	969	..	..	..	..	Tiruchirappalli.
Thanjavur	123,195	49,856	61,390	24,848	..	..	..	..	Thanjavur.
Madurai	24,110	9,758	590	238	..	..	..	..	Madurai.
Ramanathapuram ..	4,619	1,869	14,220	5,755	..	..	..	..	Ramanathapuram.
Tirunelveli	1,732	700	940	381	79	32	..	..	Tirunelveli.
The Nilgiris	1,070	433	590	239	275	112	..	..	The Nilgiris.
Kanyakumari	3,980	1,610	220	89	1	..	..	..	Kanyakumari.
State	314,011	127,075	161,320	65,285	556	144	..	..	State.

N.A.S. — Not available separately.

TABLE V-A--cont.

District.

District.District.

T. = Terraced. U.T. = Unterraced.

District.

T. = Terraced. U.T. = Unterraced.

TABLE V-A—cont.

District

District

NOTE.—The figures of yield per acre/hectare of cotton are in terms of lint.

DistrictsDistrict

TABLE VII-A

TABLE VII-A.

Statement showing the index numbers of wages paid to agricultural and skilled labour in Madras State from July 1960 to June 1961.
(Base period : 15th April 1950 = 100.)

Year and month.	Field labour.			Herdsmen.			Other agricultural labourers.			Skilled labour		
	Men.	Women.	Non-adults.	Men.	Women.	Non-adults.	Men.	Women.	Non-adults.	Carpenters.	Blacksmiths.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
July	103.3	110.2	97.4	114.2	152.8	137.5	100.8	122.9	113.6	111.0	116.1	
August	103.9	112.3	100.3	113.6	150.9	136.4	101.7	122.9	113.6	111.0	116.6	
September	104.0	113.5	99.0	121.0	150.9	138.6	102.1	122.9	115.3	111.9	116.1	
October	105.2	115.6	93.1	137.0	150.9	138.7	100.8	121.4	115.3	111.9	115.9	
November	104.5	113.7	93.6	139.5	154.7	142.1	100.8	121.4	115.3	111.9	115.9	
December	103.2	113.3	93.1	139.5	152.9	153.4	100.4	120.7	115.3	111.9	115.9	
January	105.4	114.2	97.0	137.1	149.1	153.4	100.8	121.4	116.9	111.9	116.1	
February	105.6	113.7	98.0	133.3	149.1	154.5	100.8	121.4	116.9	111.9	116.1	
March	105.9	115.3	99.7	133.3	149.1	151.2	101.7	121.4	116.9	112.3	117.8	
April	107.3	116.3	100.7	132.7	149.1	158.0	102.9	121.4	118.6	112.3	119.5	
May	105.6	117.0	103.0	124.1	149.1	155.7	103.7	122.2	116.1	114.2	120.5	
June	107.4	119.7	103.7	124.7	149.1	152.3	101.7	120.7	119.5	114.2	119.3	

TABLE VI-C and VI-D

TABLE VI-C.

Cost of living index numbers for Madras City and mofussil urban centres.

Period.	Madras City.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Madurai.	Coimbatore.	Nagarcot.
	(Base : Year ended June 1936 = 100.)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
July	434	428	421	422	478	483
August	433	430	419	419	462	476
September	434	437	424	421	464	477
October	441	438	426	421	469	483
November	449	441	431	424	472	487
December	443	446	430	425	470	481
January	441	435	420	412	465	482
February	448	432	415	411	463	473
March	446	421	410	411	464	470
April	446	422	407	414	466	470
May	452	441	423	425	489	483
June	462	458	427	445	508	488
Average	444	436	421	421	473	480
July	467	468	433	454	521	496
August	470	476	441	462	525	494
September	472	477	445	465	518	498
October	477	479	446	465	507	495
November	484	494	464	482	509	504
December	488	484	447	476	491	503
January	470	479	444	473	487	497
February	474	471	440	470	482	497
March	479	473	444	460	492	491
April	482	478	445	460	488	491
May	479	484	451	467	492	482
June	478	484	463	469	498	482
Average	477	479	447	467	501	494

TABLE VI-D.

Rural price index numbers for 1960-61.

(Base : Year ended June 1936 = 100.)

Months.	South Arcot.				Tiruchirappalli— Thulayanatham.		Madurai.				Coimbatore— Kinathukadavu.		Chingleput.			
	Puliyur.		Agaram.				Erodu.		Gokilapuram.				Guduvancheri.		Kunnathur.	
	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1959-60.	1960-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
y ..	502	493	489	490	474	493	584	534	457	456	466	487	473	494	472	482
gust ..	505	498	489	490	477	503	589	551	453	457	472	495	477	507	472	500
eptember ..	505	499	497	490	479	505	591	559	457	458	477	527	478	534	472	509
ober ..	505	510	500	501	484	505	585	567	457	460	478	529	482	549	481	520
ember ..	506	516	500	501	489	505	582	569	457	462	482	529	495	557	491	536
ember ..	507	517	500	507	495	505	583	569	457	464	487	529	495	549	487	541
uary ..	504	524	500	507	497	505	568	570	456	464	487	529	495	548	492	541
bruary ..	498	539	495	507	498	503	544	560	456	466	487	529	497	541	486	538
rch ..	494	527	490	507	494	496	535	557	456	466	487	529	497	534	483	536
ril ..	490	525	490	507	493	495	537	557	456	464	487	529	495	522	483	545
y ..	493	525	490	508	493	496	538	557	456	459	487	528	495	539	484	545
is ..	493	525	490	508	493	496	545	554	456	462	487	527	495	544	483	549

TABLE VII-B

(1)	Other agricultural labourers.										Skilled labourers.		
	Men.					Women.					Cobblers.		
	Non-adults.		Adults.		Total.		Non-adults.		Adults.		Total.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.	
Chingleput ..	1 17	0 97	0 64	0 81	0 63	0 56	1 23	1 10	0 62	2 88	2 75	1 63	
South Arcot ..	1 12	0 83	1 25	0 93	0 81	0 62	1 04	0 81	0 75	2 25	2 25	1 25	
Salem ..	1 25	0 96	0 60	0 81	0 63	0 50	1 25	0 75	0 75	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Trichirappalli ..	1 25	0 87	0 50	0 81	0 63	0 50	1 25	0 75	0 75	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Thanjavur ..	1 25	0 87	0 50	0 81	0 63	0 50	1 25	0 75	0 75	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Madurai ..	1 08	0 73	0 80	1 08	0 80	0 78	1 00	0 75	0 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Ramanathapuram ..	1 08	0 80	0 70	1 01	0 62	0 90	1 00	0 75	0 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Trichirappalli ..	1 38	0 80	0 75	1 25	0 62	0 50	1 00	0 75	0 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Madurai ..	1 04	0 81	0 63	0 87	0 75	0 56	0 87	0 75	0 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Trichirappalli ..	1 46	1 12	0 82	1 50	1 00	0 81	1 50	1 00	0 81	2 73	2 73	1 50	
The Nilgiris ..	1 50	1 12	0 75	1 50	1 00	0 81	1 50	1 00	0 81	2 73	2 73	1 50	
Kanyakumari ..	1 50	1 12	0 75	1 50	1 00	0 81	1 50	1 00	0 81	2 73	2 73	1 50	
Total ..	16 79	11 10	7 33	9 50	4 66	8 12	13 28	9 60	4 94	29 77	30 45	14 28	
State average ..	1 40	0 98	0 73	1 19	0 78	0 68	1 20	0 87	0 71	2 48	2 54	1 43	
State average ..	1 40	0 98	0 73	1 19	0 78	0 68	1 20	0 87	0 71	2 48	2 54	1 43	
Chingleput ..	1 17	0 97	0 64	0 81	0 63	0 56	1 23	1 10	0 62	2 88	2 75	1 63	
South Arcot ..	1 12	0 83	1 25	0 93	0 81	0 62	1 04	0 81	0 75	2 25	2 25	1 25	
Salem ..	1 25	0 96	0 60	0 81	0 63	0 50	1 25	0 75	0 75	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Trichirappalli ..	1 25	0 87	0 50	0 81	0 63	0 50	1 25	0 75	0 75	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Thanjavur ..	1 25	0 87	0 50	0 81	0 63	0 50	1 25	0 75	0 75	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Madurai ..	1 08	0 73	0 80	1 08	0 80	0 78	1 00	0 75	0 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Ramanathapuram ..	1 08	0 80	0 70	1 01	0 62	0 90	1 00	0 75	0 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Trichirappalli ..	1 38	0 80	0 75	1 25	0 62	0 50	0 87	0 75	0 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Madurai ..	1 04	0 81	0 63	0 87	0 75	0 56	0 87	0 75	0 50	2 50	2 50	1 50	
Trichirappalli ..	1 46	1 12	0 82	1 50	1 00	0 81	1 50	1 00	0 81	2 73	2 73	1 50	
The Nilgiris ..	1 50	1 12	0 75	1 50	1 00	0 81	1 50	1 00	0 81	2 73	2 73	1 50	
Kanyakumari ..	1 50	1 12	0 75	1 50	1 00	0 81	1 50	1 00	0 81	2 73	2 73	1 50	

TABLE IX

TABLE IX.

Comparative statement showing the imports into and exports from the Madras State by sea of important agricultural products and their manufacturers in 1959-60 and 1960-61.

A. FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Articles. (1)	Unit of quantity. (2)	1959-60.		1960-61.	
		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4) Rs.	Quantity. (5)	Value. (6) Rs.
.. .. .	Tonne.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. .. .	"	46,304	3,14,93,055	36,148	2,00,72,813 (a)
.. .. .	"	Nil.	Nil.	4	2,817
.. .. .	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. .. .	Quintal.	34,805	14,14,916	14,080	7,73,533
.. .. .	Tonne.	13,160	4,85,85,087	25,024	8,79,77,013 (b)
ist and yarn	Kilogram.	160,970	18,47,520	55,233	7,16,420
ce goods	Metre.	375,131	8,52,236	117,709	2,49,360
aw	Kilogram.	880	2,753	Nil.	Nil.
anufactured	"	118	2,753	438	15,295
nels	Tonne.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
anufactured	Kilogram.	882,858	24,16,295	4,621,158	1,28,99,036 (c)
.. .. .	"	..	7,01,905	..	10,54,520

(a) Mainly from Burma (19,509 tonnes).

(b) Mainly from U.S.A. (16,456 tonnes) and Kenya (3,836 tonnes).

(c) Mainly from Singapore (2,745,126 Kilogram) and Malaya (947,739 Kg.).

B. FOREIGN EXPORTS.

.. .. .	Tonne.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. .. .	"	3	750	Nil.	Nil.
.. .. .	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
ding gur molasses)	"	20,111	1,14,56,212	10,508	52,97,892
.. .. .	Quintal.	639	3,23,469	256	1,37,590
.. .. .	Tonne.	65	99,799	Nil.	Nil.
.. .. .	Quintal.	16,257	36,08,418	51,707	1,08,78,674 (d)
.. .. .	"	111	54,988	193	85,023
.. .. .	"	1,111	1,94,113	908	1,72,522
.. .. .	"	1,714	31,08,483	675	10,63,474
.. .. .	"	595,768	1,73,05,520	433,874	99,46,925 (e)
.. .. .	Tonne.	298	12,45,656	609	30,31,706
.. .. .	"	1,192	5,11,416	22	23,043
.. .. .	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. .. .	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. .. .	Quintal.	114,518	1,58,27,043	1,871	9,50,346
.. .. .	"	157	28,400	24	5,621
.. .. .	"	220	31,657	7,733	10,83,310
ike	tonne.	11,347	44,39,360	703	2,77,502
.. .. .	"	3	1,491	3	1,491
.. .. .	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
i yarn	Kilogram.	3,401,605	1,44,86,118	3,037,396	1,21,70,031 (f)
ls	Metre.	32,183,644	6,33,06,503	31,197,687	5,56,10,324 (g)
.. .. .	Quintal.	24,761	1,08,02,306	22,391	97,08,837
.. .. .	Kilogram.	177,146	7,54,440	22,797	1,01,342
.. .. .	"	18,037,791	5,36,47,362	14,350,922	3,94,63,507 (h)
stured	"	894,690	80,48,750	997,186	75,19,405
.. .. .	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
ured	"	..	2,25,699	..	1,88,489

(d) Ceylon (51,696 quintals).

(e) Ceylon (193,170 quintals) and Federation of Malaya (142,242 quintals).

(f) U.K. (1,051,376 Kg.) and Ceylon (400,642 Kg.).

(g) Ceylon (7,999,491 metres) Federation of Malaya (6,506,978 metres) and Singapore (4,821,158 metres).

(h) U.K. (4,037,099 Kg.) U.S.S.R. (4,110,516 Kg.) and Irish Republic (835,411 Kg.).

TABLE IX

TABLE IX—concl.

Comparative statement showing the imports into and exports from the Madras State by sea of important agricultural products and their manufacturers in 1959-60 and 1960-61—concl.

Articles. (1)	Unit of quantity. (2)	1959-60.		1960-61.	
		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Quantity. (5)	Value. (6)
			RS.		RS.
C. COASTWISE IMPORTS.					
Betelnuts	Quintal.	145	24,000	311	51,320
Cashew kernels	Tonne.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cotton, raw	"	14,005	3,94,47,170	7,641	2,12,06,357
Cotton twist and yarn	Kilogram.	Nil.	Nil.	16,309	61,840
Cotton piece goods	Metre.	27,121	63,360	31,391	76,993
Gingelly seeds	Tonne.	Quintal. 2	240	604	6,05,050
Molasses and Jaggery	"	Quintal. 1	80	1	1,465
Paddy	"	Nil.	Nil.	102	38,079
Pulses	"	1,493	10,99,076	984	7,36,177
Rice	"	1	519	792	4,63,084
Rubber, raw	Kilogram.	77,682,354	25,06,365	3,883,305	1,44,840
Rubber manufactured	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar	Tonne.	4,847	52,07,752	Nil.	Nil.
Tobacco, raw	Kilogram.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Tobacco manufactured	"	1,506,607	75,82,102	813,808	41,34,789
Tea	"	149,359	8,15,161	1,104,218	98,52,768

(i) Mainly from Bombay.

D. COASTWISE EXPORTS.

1 Betelnuts	Quintal.	224	90,183	1,425	80,993
2 Cardamoms	"	41	90,450	285	2,79,910
3 Cashew kernels	Tonne.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
4 Chillies	Quintal.	388	1,08,394	231	55,393
5 Cotton, raw	Tonne.	1,106	30,83,542	1,277	37,33,896
6 Cotton twist and yarn	Kilogram.	16,916,837	8,80,10,149	18,912,487	10,27,76,306 (j)
7 Cotton piece goods	Metre.	12,908,957	1,68,28,442	16,201,521	2,17,14,756 (k)
8 Coffee	Quintal.	201	91,809	224	1,62,633
9 Cotton seed	Tonne.	4	392	7	827
10 Coir manufactured	"	quintal	6,888	Nil.	Nil.
11 Gingelly seed	"	Nil.	Nil.	609	6,05,050
12 Ginger	Quintal.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
13 Groundnut seeds	Tonne.	794	5,44,761	267	1,91,194
14 Molasses and jaggery	"	138	83,432	100	47,917
15 Onions	Quintal.	2,718	70,708	1,318	45,455
16 Oil, groundnut	Litre.	13,071,903	1,95,69,672	25,955,874	4,00,55,433 (m)
17 Oil, gingelly	"	20,993	32,098	15,801	29,344
18 Oil castor	"	14,561	24,920	2,048	4,565
19 Oil-cakes	Tonne.	10	3,721	1	575
20 Paddy	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
21 Pepper	Quintal.	3	1,405	25	11,610
22 Pulses	Tonne.	16	10,910	9	5,850
23 Rice	"	4,610	3,75,520	286	47,935
24 Rubber, raw	Kilogram.	Nil.	Nil.	580,238	2,64,716
25 Rubber manufactured	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
26 Sugar	Tonne.	52	61,471	Nil.	Nil.
27 Tea	Kilogram.	91,468	3,22,363	2,079	15,313
28 Tobacco, raw	"	Nil.	Nil.	921,007	24,94,504
29 Tobacco manufactured	"	236,416	14,64,423	102,645	9,70,640
30 Turmeric	"	40,109	33,01,779	61,469	45,38,614

(j), (k) & (m) Malaya to West Bengal.

TABLE X—cont.

(2) January.

(3) February.

(4) March.

(5) April.

(6) May.

(7) June.

(8) July.

(9) August.

(10) September.

(11) October.

(12) November.

(13) December.

CROP—VARAGU.

[illegible]

CROP—SAMAL.

[illegible]

CROP—MAIZE.

6.8	0.2				34.4	32.3	7.5	13.5	1.0	0.2	4.1
3.3	8.3					11.7	38.3	31.7	6.7		
						50.0	50.0				

TABLE X—cont.

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.

CROP—MAIZE—concl'd.

[illegible]

CROP—GROUNDNUT.

Igs -							8-8	15-6	22-6	11-2	7-1	
Inglout	10-8	3-3	1-7	..	8-9	..	17-0	35-0	37-0	5-0	2-0	1-0
rth Arcot	..	..	..	..	5-2	8-4	13-0	27-0	31-9	11-6	1-8	..
rth Arcot	0-2	0-4	0-1	..	4-4	3-9	46-0	42-6	3-1	..	..	..
em	..	..	..	..	3-9	8-0	15-0	16-0	23-0	6-0	1-0	..
mbatore	1-0	..	6-0	5-0	19-0	6-0	4-1	21-8	42-4	22-4	..	..
uchappalli	..	..	..	3-3	6-0	..	..	9-6	32-3	39-3	2-6	0-8
anjavar	1-3	3-3	0-7	10-0	..	..	..	90-0	..	..	..	..
durai	..	..	..	10-0	..	..	..	14-0	38-0	39-0	7-0	..
nandhapuram	..	..	..	2-0	..	..	..	4-0	..	..	4-0	67-0
unaveli	..	2-0	7-0	2-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
e Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
yakumari	..	..	15-0	35-0	15-0	10-0	..	15-0	10-0	..	..	..

—esta

Ingleput ..	..	22·2	14·3	6·3	0	..	..	..	..	5·9
uth Arcot ..	..	37·0	5·0	2·0	1·0	..	..	6·2	16·7	9·9
orth Arcot ..	..	3·8	0·8	0·1	..	..	..	5·6	2·7	1·2
lem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·0	20·0	2·0
imbatore ..	..	9·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	3·0	5·6	4·6
ruchirappalli ..	..	22·0	2·8	..	..	4·7	1·2	9·4	..	0·5
anjavur ..	..	36·9	0·5	..	..	..	..	10·0	..	..
alurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..
amanathapuram ..	..	38·0	9·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	3·0	2·0
tunelveli ..	..	4·0	41·0	45·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
o Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5	36·3
ayakumari ..	..	25·0	25·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·2

CROP—COTTON.

[illegible]

rests—

[illegible]

• Second picking.

TABLE X—cont.

- (2) January.
- (3) February.
- (4) March.
- (5) April.
- (6) May.
- (7) June.
- (8) July.
- (9) August.
- (10) September.
- (11) October.
- (12) November.

[illegible][illegible]

CROP—GINGELLY.

* Irrigated.

TABLE X—concl'd.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

CROP—GINGELLY—*cont.*

CROP—CASTOR.

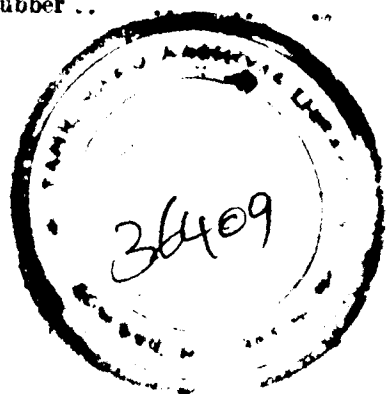
* Irrigated.

TABLE XI

TABLE XI.

Glossary of Botanical, English and Tamil names of crops.

Botanical.	English.	Tamil.
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Paddy	Nellu.
<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Cholam	Cholam.
<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>	Bulrush or spiked millet	Cumbu.
<i>Eleusine coracana</i>	Ragi	Kelvaragu or Ra
<i>Setaria italica</i>	Italian millet	Tonai.
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	Kodo millet	Varagu.
<i>Panicum miliare</i>	Samai	Shamai.
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	Common millet	Panivaragu or K
<i>Panicum crusgallivae</i> <i>Frumentaceum</i>	Sanwa millet	kanni.
<i>Zeamays</i>	Maize	Kudiraivali.
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	Wheat	Makka cholam.
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Barley	Thulukka chola
<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	Greengram	Godumai.
<i>Gajanus indicus</i>	Redgram	Pachapayaru.
<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>	Blackgram	Tuvarai.
<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Bengalgram	Ulundu.
<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>	Horsegram	Kadalai.
<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	Field bean	Kollu or Kanam.
<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>	Dewgram	Mochai.
<i>Vigna catiag</i>	Cowgram ; cowpea	Naripayaru, I
<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Chillies	payaru, Tul
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Coriander	payaru.
<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Pepper	Karamani,
<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Turmeric	payaru.
<i>Allium sativum</i>	Garlic	Milagai.
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger	Kothumalli.
<i>Carum copticum</i>	Omum ; Bishop's weed	Milagu.
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Sugarcane	Manjal.
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mangoes	Vellaipundu.
<i>Musa sapientum</i>	Plantains	Inji.
<i>Allium cepa</i>	Onions	Omum.
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato	Karumbu.
<i>Arachis hypogea</i>	Groundnut	Mambazham.
<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Gingelly	Vazhaipazham.
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor	Vengayam.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut	Urulaikkizhang
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Linseed	Verkadalai or
<i>Brassica</i> spp.	Rape and mustard	kadalai.
<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	Niger seed	Ellu.
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Safflower	Amanakku or
<i>Gossypium</i> spp.	Cotton	taimuthu.
<i>Crotolaria juncea</i>	Sunnhemp	Thengai.
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Bombay hemp or Bimlipatam jute	Alivirai.
<i>Corchorus</i> spp.	Jute	Peyellu, Ucheche
<i>Indigofera sumatrana</i>	Indigo	Kusumbavirai.
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Tobacco	Paruthi.
<i>Areca catechu</i>	Arecanut	Sanappu or Sha
<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Coffee	Pulicchai or
<i>Camellia thea</i>	Tea	manji.
<i>Piper betel</i>	Betelvine	Avuri or nilli.
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Indian hemp	Pugaiyilai.
<i>Cassia angustifolia</i>	Senna	Pakku.
<i>Heva brasiliensis</i>	Rubber	Vethilai.
		Ganja.
		Surat Nilavin
		Nilavakai.



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