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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1616.	Press
B.P. No.	Mis.
Dated 10-11-1875	196 .

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Loans

1616
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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 10th November 1875.

No. 135. Read the following letter from A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (Statistics), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 11th August 1875, No. 11/426 :—

I AM directed to forward copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 55 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 24th June last, together with copy of a report, therewith received, on the subject of collecting accurate information in respect to the agricultural statistics of India, and to request that the Government of India may be informed what steps His Excellency the Governor in Council would propose to take with a view to secure the objects that the Secretary of State desires to see attained.

2. The matter is obviously one of great national importance, and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council feels confident that it will receive the most careful and early consideration from the Government of Madras.

3. I am to add that the Minute recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the 28th November 1874, regarding the creation of a special department in those Provinces for the collection and arrangement of agricultural and commercial statistics, and referred to in paragraph 16 of the report mentioned in paragraph 1 of this letter, will be found published in the supplement to the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*, dated 20th February 1875.

No. 136. ORDER THEREON, 10th November 1875, No. 1616.

Miscellaneous.

ORDERED that these papers be communicated to the Board of Revenue, in view to their expressing an opinion as to the creation of a separate department in their office charged with the punctual preparation and submission of all statistical returns, whether relating to agriculture or commerce. It is probable that the additional establishment recently sanctioned will suffice.

G.O., 9th October 1875, No. 1479.

2. A file of the statements of agricultural statistics and acreage of crops that have been prepared during the last five year in the Board's Office will, in the meantime, be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

3. These statements contain nearly all that is required, but endeavour should be made to make them as complete as possible after the models now furnished. The district should be retained as the unit of return, and in the entries under wages care must be taken to distinguish what wages are meant.

4. His Excellency in Council would be glad if these statements could be accelerated, and desires to know whether there would be any objection to a return to the practice in force prior to Board's Proceedings, 26th November 1874, No. 3417.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. A. CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

12 Copies.

Govt. of {1875} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated November, 10th.

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 10th November 1875, No. 1616.

NOVEMBER.

Nos. 135-136.

Agricultural Statistics.—Communicating to the Board of Revenue, for an expression of their opinion, letter from the Government of India, requesting the submission of —, and resolving, in the meanwhile, to forward to that Government a file of the statement of agricultural statistics and acreage of crops prepared by the Board of Revenue during the last five years.

No. 11 / 426

1616 / 1

FROM

A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

Statistics.

SIMLA, *the* 11*th August* 1875.

SIR,

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I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Exd.—F. J. B.

1875

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

No. 11 / 426

Dated SIMLA, *the* 11*th August* 1875.

Rec^d 24^th ...

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& again
Secretary
Office to ...
Oct ... 1875

S.O. No 1616 - 10 November 187

SUBJECT.

COLLECTION of the agricultural statistics of Ind...

1616 / 3

Fourth Report of the Special Committee on Statistics.

To the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, &c., &c., &c., Secretary of State for India in Council.

India Office,
29th April 1875.

My Lord,

The Special Committee on Statistics have recently had under consideration the practicability of procuring reliable returns of the agricultural productions of India. The absence of accurate returns on this subject appears to them remarkable, seeing how large a portion of the Government income depends on the Land Revenue. It is, however, in most instances due, not so much to the want of suitable machinery for the collection of materials, as to deficient organization in dealing with them. It is, therefore, to the means of producing improvements in the latter respect that the Committee have specially turned their attention.

2. Agricultural Statistics are required in India for the guidance of Settlement Officers, in the preparation of schemes for public works, and in the consideration of many sanitary, fiscal, and political questions. In this country they are needed as elements in forming final decisions on important general questions, and also in the preparation of accurate information for Parliament and for the public generally. We believe that the same forms which will meet the administrative requirements in India will also furnish all that is needed for the satisfactory preparation of information in this country.

3. On various occasions attempts have been made to supply the deficiency which has been felt in this respect. Ever since the time of Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, agricultural statistics have been collected and recorded in many parts of India; and the Committee appointed in 1862, to revise the Statistical Forms appended to the Administration Reports for the several Presidencies and Provinces, drew up the following forms, to impart the information obtained on subjects relating to agriculture:—

Form I. A 1.—*Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.*

Intended to show, in square miles, the cultivated area; the waste area, culturable and unculturable, in acres; the unappropriated culturable waste remaining from the last year, sold or granted during the year, and remaining at the close of the year; and, in miles, the water communications, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals, the made roads, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, and the railroads.

Form I. E 2.—*Surveyed and assessed Area.*

To show, in acres, the cultivated area, irrigated by Government or by private individuals, and unirrigated; the uncultivated area, divided into grazing, culturable, and unculturable waste; the total area assessed, the gross amount of the assessment, and the rate per acre on cultivation, on culturable land, and on the total area of settlement.

Form III. D 1.—*Crops cultivated.*

To show, in acres, the actual or approximate area under cultivation for rice, wheat, other food grains, oil seeds, sugar, cotton, opium, indigo, fibres, tobacco, tea, coffee, vegetables, &c., &c., in each district.

Form III. D 2.—*Stock.*

To show the number, in each district, of cows and bullocks, horses, ponies, donkeys, sheep and goats, pigs, carts, ploughs, and boats.

Form III. D 3.—*Rates of Rent and Produce.*

To show, for each district, the average rent per acre for land suited for rice, wheat, inferior grains, indigo, cotton, opium, oil seeds, fibres, sugar, and tobacco, and, in pounds, the average produce per acre of land under cultivation for those crops, with the addition of tea, coffee, &c.

Form III. E 1.—*Prices of Produce.*

To show, in each district, the price of produce, per maund of 80 lbs., for rice, wheat, linseed, jute, cotton, sugar, salt, &c. (the general character of the staple of the district being also stated, as cotton, indigenous; cotton, New Orleans; sugar, raw; sugar, refined; salt, rock; salt, Sambhur Lake, and so on), the price of a plough bullock, and of a sheep, of fish by the seer, of iron by the maund, &c., &c.

Form III. E 2.—*Price of Labour.*

To show, in each district, the wages per diem for skilled and unskilled labour, and the daily hire of a cart, a camel, a score of donkeys, or a boat.

4. These forms were circulated to the Local Governments on the 31st of October 1866, with a request from the Government of India that an attempt might be made to collect the information in the prescribed shape, if it appeared feasible to set on foot the necessary system of returns and record.

5. Some of the Governments at once adopted the forms, and appended them to the Administration Reports for 1867–68. In other cases, however, they were considered to be impracticable, at any rate unless a large staff were sanctioned for their compilation; and the Government of India admitted that, in some cases (but apparently not those bearing on agriculture), the Committee's forms needed modification.

6. In the year 1869–70, the Public Works Department urgently pressed for statistics of agriculture, with the view of ascertaining into which districts canal irrigation could be introduced with the greatest advantage. The forms for which it called, however, were not the same as those already prescribed, and are said to have been adopted from those in use in Sind, and consequently ill suited for provinces not under ryotwary tenure. Nevertheless, the matter was pressed on the attention of the local authorities. To the Chief Commissioner of Oude it was pointed out that, with the Mofussil establishments of the tehseeldars and the assistance of the putwarees (or village accountants), there should be no insurmountable difficulty in the preparation of the returns; but, on the abandonment of the Sardah Canal, Sir George Couper considered it unnecessary to have the returns prepared, as they were

required for no administrative purpose. In Bengal also they were postponed, as the whole time and attention of the officers were needed for the forthcoming census,—a protest against delay being, however, entered by the Public Works Department, who said that these statistics formed the chief means of calculating, with any degree of reliability, the profits on the extensive outlay on irrigation works contemplated from Loan Funds.

7. In the North-West Provinces an endeavour was made to comply with the requisition of the Public Works Department, and tables were forwarded relating to the year 1868–69, and professing to show the area of each district, whether barren or culturable, the extent not paying revenue, the land culturable but not cultivated, and the fallows of one year,—the rubbee and khureef crops, with the proportion thereof not irrigated, irrigated by canal, whether by lift or by flow, or irrigated from other sources,—the population, town and rural,—the amount of crops, divided into rice, cotton, jowar and bajra, til (oil seed), and other khureef crops, wheat and barley, pulse, oil seed, and other rubbee crops, and sugar, vegetables, fruit trees, and other two-fusl crops,—the total weight of the produce of each chief crop in the district,—the amount exported, and that kept for consumption,—and the area and population of the districts on the lines of railway in the province. In submitting these statements, however, the Board of Revenue said that, though great trouble had been taken in their compilation, they were full of errors, and that, if returned for correction of those most obvious, they would no more than they already did represent the actual state of things. The Lieutenant Governor considered that, while the detailed items to be added up in every tehseeldaree would amount to hundreds of thousands, the information, after all, would not be trustworthy, as the putwarees' papers, in spite of every endeavour to make them represent the progressive state of cultivation, are too often, in the particulars required, a mere copy of those of the previous year. The Government of India, nevertheless, considered the returns, even in their present state, to be interesting as well as useful; and begged that they might be compiled annually, with as great accuracy as possible. In reporting the proceedings to the Secretary of State, they said that the consideration of the question of the compilation of agricultural statistics generally would not be lost sight of when the new Agricultural Department was constituted. The Duke of Argyll, however, thought that, as it was admitted that the returns were incomplete, and in many respects not trustworthy, their continued preparation could lead to no useful purpose; and, in a Despatch dated the 10th of August 1871, he desired that the requisition for them might be withdrawn, until it should be found possible to prepare them with that accuracy which might render them serviceable for administrative and statistical purposes.

8. In February 1872, the Board of Revenue for the North-West Provinces submitted their second series of agricultural statements, for the year 1869–70, which they accompanied with a letter analysing them, and drawing attention to many absurd deductions from these figures. The Lieutenant Governor showed that, in some of the cases to which they alluded, there was no improbability in the results; but he at the same time said that the Board had "done well to insist emphatically on "their unreliability, and the impossibility of ever making them throughout "really and thoroughly accurate."

9. In view of the strong protest made by some of the Governments, and the expression of opinion on the part of the Secretary of State, the Public Works Department of the Government of India waived its application for the information, except once in five or ten years. They said, however, that the returns had been compiled by all the Local Adminis-

trations except Bengal. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces was, accordingly, informed that the continued submission of the returns would not be pressed for, unless he was satisfied that, by maintaining them in their existing or a modified form, greater accuracy and trustworthiness would gradually be attained. As the Lieutenant Governor recommended, subsequently, that they should be discontinued, they have no doubt been given up entirely.

10. The Bengal Government, in reply to the demand made on them, remarked that the result of the call for statistics by the Public Works Department had been to distract the attention of the revenue officers from the forms prepared by the Statistical Committee; and the Lieutenant Governor begged that the Government of India would proceed systematically on the returns prescribed for general adoption. The plan which he proposed, and proceeded to set on foot, was to have in certain selected areas small special establishments to obtain accurate statistics,—to utilize to the full the putwaree and canoongo establishments (that is, those of the village accountants and revenue officers,) in particular districts,—to obtain exact agricultural statistics from the wards' and khas estates under the direct administration of Government officers, the information thus obtained being made available as a basis from which approximate figures might be generalized for whole districts containing those estates,—and to get the best information to be obtained in the districts not otherwise provided for, care being taken to avoid the acceptance of information which was not more or less to be trusted.

11. The Madras Government raised objections to many of the tables, and said it would be impossible to prepare them without special establishments; but the Government of India hoped that, with the existing local agency, it would be possible to collect in Madras some at least of the information desired, if not annually, at any rate at periodic intervals.

12. For several of the provinces there have regularly been given, in the appendix to the Administration Reports, returns based on the forms drawn up by the Committee of 1862; and in the Punjab especially pains appear to be taken to render them as accurate and useful as possible, and to consider the conclusions to which they point.

13. In laying before your Lordship the foregoing abstract of the correspondence relating to the preparation of statistics of agriculture in India, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that, owing to the remonstrances made against the demands for certain information called for by a particular Department, so much discouragement as we fear must have been caused by the wording adopted in the Despatch of the 10th of August 1871, should have been given to the efforts that were being made to comply, as regards one branch of statistics, with the instructions laid down four or five years before by the Government of India, with the approval of the then Secretary of State, Sir Stafford Northcote, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the condition and progress of the people, and enabling the Government to form accurate opinions on the measures best calculated to promote their welfare.

14. In our opinion, the correspondence which took place on the subject, so far from demonstrating the uselessness of such statistics as were obtained, testifies to their value, even in the imperfect condition in which they were forwarded. In the letter from the Board of Revenue of the North-West Provinces, dated the 23rd of February 1872, forwarding the returns for the year 1869–70, they remarked that the change

of area in the Dehra and Shahjehanpoor districts, and in the total for the North-West Provinces, was "not explicable." The Lieutenant Governor, however, at once pointed out that, as regards Shahjehanpoor (and consequently, to some extent, the total area), it was due to the transfer of certain villages to Oude. Again, with reference to the distribution of the chief crops, the Board considered it "impossible to "believe that only 3 per cent. of the khurreef area in Meerut is occu- "pied by rice against 14 per cent. in Mozuffernuggur, or that Bijnour "has 40 per cent. against 20 per cent. in Moradabad." The Lieutenant Governor, however, saw nothing "violently improbable in these proportions," Meerut not being a rice-growing district, while canal irrigation is largely used in Mozuffernuggur for the purpose, and Bijnour being a district in which rice is cultivated to a proportionally much larger extent than in Moradabad. Points of this kind are more clearly brought out in a statistical form than in a general report; and it cannot but be productive of good that the Boards of Revenue or Local Governments should have the means of carefully examining, in the best form possible, the conditions of cultivation in the several districts under their charge. Such questions as those discussed in the criticisms passed by the Board of Revenue and the Government of the North-West Provinces may become of vast importance, in the case of an apprehended drought or a proposal to introduce a canal or a railway into a particular part of the country.

15. The machinery for the collection of this information existed under the former Native administration in a very complete form; and, although the practice of receiving the land revenue in money instead of in a share of the produce has led to the discontinuance of some of the records, we cannot doubt that in many of the provinces the requisite agency still exists or could be readily revived.

16. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the patwarees, or village accountants, collect the materials and keep the records. What has been needed is the permanent employment of a special officer to supervise the maintenance of correct village papers, and the supply of an annual series of agricultural statistics, as well as to see to the efficient instruction of the village accountants, who form the working machinery by which these objects must be attained. The same officer would finally arrange the statistics in the form required. As regards the North-West Provinces, Mr. Buck, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, pointed out the necessity for such an appointment in a note, to which the special attention of the Government of India was called in a Despatch in the Revenue Department, dated the 27th of August 1874, No. 48. In this Despatch your Lordship requested that the subject might receive attention, and desired to be informed of any steps that might be taken in the North-West Provinces to secure the maintenance of correct agricultural records. A Minute by Sir John Strachey, forwarded with the Financial Letter from India, dated the 22nd of January last, No. 33, shows that Mr. Buck's suggestions, to which you had called special attention, have been adopted.

17. Similar arrangements can, without difficulty, be made for the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

18. In Bengal, however, owing to the disintegration of the village system, and the absence of available machinery, no such general plan can be introduced, and, for the present, the only results to be expected must be those derivable from the tentative system introduced by Sir George Campbell.

19. In the Bombay Presidency much care and attention has been bestowed upon the form in which such statistics should be prepared. The minutest particulars respecting the land are systematically collected. In a Despatch written in the Revenue Department, on the 26th of November 1874, No. 39, your Lordship called for the detailed talooka accounts, and pointed out that some additional particulars and farther arrangement would be desirable.

20. The Bombay system has been introduced into Mysore, so that there will be the same machinery for collecting agricultural statistics in that State.

21. In Madras, notwithstanding an elaborate system of survey and assessment, there is great want of statistical information, though it is believed to exist in much detail in the different villages. Strong objections seem to be felt to anything which will cause any additional work. At the same time the information appears to be recorded, and to be available when required for the preparation of irrigation and other schemes.

22. We venture, then, to urge on your Lordship the importance of the resumption of measures for obtaining agricultural statistics from the various districts throughout India. The mistake, which appears to have been committed on the former occasion, of worrying the officers by calling for two separate sets of returns should be avoided; the village accountants or other officers should be required to prepare, from the information in their possession, returns giving particulars of cultivation on one uniform plan to be prescribed for them, not going into too minute detail, but calculated to enable the superior authorities to form accurate general conclusions respecting the condition of the district; and, where the village machinery is really not available, as in Bengal, the plan in operation in that province might be continued, of having a small staff specially appointed to collect the information in selected areas.

23. It is, however, necessary in the first place, to decide what area shall form the agricultural unit in the treatment of statistical returns. In India this unit is the field, or "number" as it is called in Bombay. But, in the preparation of information in this country, it is desirable to select a larger space, which, while not so small as to render the returns unmanageable, will enable the facts to be shown in sufficient detail. The districts or collectorates are too large for this purpose; they frequently include totally distinct regions, mountains and plains, with different climates, soils, and agricultural products. The unit should, however, be one adopted in the Census returns, so as to admit of ready comparison between the numbers and other particulars relating to the population in a given area, and the food or other products of the ground within that area. In the English returns the county or riding is used; and in India the most suitable area will be found in the "Subdivisions" in Bengal and British Burma, the "Tehseels" in the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, and the "Talookas" in Madras and Bombay.

Average size of these Subdivisions, &c.

	Square Miles.
Bengal	1,500
North-West Provinces	458
Oude	571
Punjab	786
Central Provinces	1,603
British Burma	3,682
Madras	887
Bombay	593

24. In the next place, it is most desirable that, as far as possible, the returns should be framed on a uniform system, and that the terms used

1616 / b

should represent the same thing in all cases. Thus, "culturable" land, while used in some provinces to mean all land capable of cultivation, should not in others (as is apparently done in Bombay) be limited to land bearing assessment, all culturable waste land being omitted. Nor should "prices" be taken to denote in some instances the number of rupees to be paid for a maund or garce, and in others the number of seers and chittacks to be obtained for a rupee.

25. In some of the provinces no great difficulty seems to have been found in filling up the forms drawn out by the Statistical Committee in 1862; but the accuracy of the information appended to the Administration Reports is so frequently questioned in the Reports themselves, that they can be used to a very slight extent.

26. The chief points required appear to be,—

See Appendix A.
- Area under rubbee and khureef crops, unirrigated and irrigated, including bhagáyat or garden crops;
- Area of fields not under cultivation;
- Amount of pasture and of forest land;
- Extent of barren or waste unculturable land;
- Total area assessed;
- Total assessment;

See Appendix B.
- Area under cultivation of the chief products of the district;

See Appendix C.
- Amount of stock, specifying the number of the principal kinds of animals;

See Appendix D.
- Average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labour;
- And average rates of hire for live and dead stock.

27. With the view of assisting the preparation of these returns in a uniform shape, we append a series of tables embodying in what appears to us to be a convenient form the desired information; and also a list prepared in the Department of the Reporter on Products, showing the principal kinds of crop under their English and scientific names, and the Native names used in the several parts of India. We would also suggest that each district officer should append to his agricultural returns a brief note, showing in what class of soils each of these principal products is cultivated, at what season of the year, and of what quality, and whether it is consumed within the district, or exported, and, if so, in what directions, and to what extent; he should also mention if there is any considerable importation of the same articles and for what purposes they are chiefly used. It would be also useful that he should specify the quantity of seed required for sowing an acre; the estimated average yield, per acre, of each principal kind of crop; the average price of each principal kind of produce; the average rent per acre for each principal crop; and the number of ploughs and carts.

See Appendix E.

28. These forms, or modifications of them, might, when finally approved by the Government of India, be forwarded for the guidance of the officer in the North-West Provinces selected by Sir John Strachey; and instructions might be given for similar arrangements in other parts of British India.

29. These returns should be filled up with care, and duly criticised so that any obvious errors may be at once detected; and then it may be hoped that before long the materials will exist for the compilation of a useful agricultural map of India, showing the area over which the main staples are chiefly cultivated, and that India will not be the only

important part of the British Empire for which no information on the subject of agriculture can be laid before Parliament.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

LOUIS MALLET.
ANDREW CASSELS.
HENRY WATERFIELD.
C. CAMPBELL PRINSEP.
H. READER LACK.

APPENDIX A.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing the Area in Acres, Cultivated and Uncultivated, &c., Area assessed, and Amount of Assessment in each Subdivision of Districts in

District.	Subdivision.	Area of each Subdivision.	Area cultivated.					Area uncultivated.			Total Area assessed.	Total Assessment, in Rupees.
			Unirrigated.			Under Irrigation.						
			Jubbee.	Khureef.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.	Khureef.	Bhagayet or Garden Crops.	Total of Columns 7 and 8.	Total of Columns 6, 9, & 10.	Fields not cultivated.	Pasture and Forest Lands.	Barren or Waste Land uncultivable.	Total of Columns 12, 13, and 14.		
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.

Note.—The total of Columns 11 and 15 should equal Column 3.

APPENDIX B.

Agricultural Statistics.

Statement showing the total Area in Acres under cultivation of the chief Products of each Subdivision.

District.	Subdivision.	Crops, in Acres.																						
		Cereals.											Pulse.									Orchard and Garden Produce		
		Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and Rice.	Maize.	Great Millet.	Spiked Millet.	Italian Millet.	Raggee.	Chenah.	Koda.	Others.	Total.	Gram.	Cajan Pea.	Horse Gram.	Green Gram.	Black Gram.	Peas.	Lentils.	Chickling Vetch.	Others.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

District.	Subdivision.	Drugs and Narcotics.										Condiments and Spices.						Starches.			Sugars.			
		Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Chinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamums.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Others.	Total.	Arrowroot.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm.	Others.	Total.
		26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.

District.	Subdivision.	Oils and Seeds (not Forest).						Dyes (not Forest).					Fibres.							
		Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame.	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.	Safflower.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay Hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn Hemp.	True Hemp (fibre not narcotic).	Others.	Total.
		49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.

Note.—The total area is to include all land under cultivation of each chief product, both irrigated and unirrigated, and for both rubbee and khureef crops.

APPENDIX C.

Agricultural Statistics.

Statement showing the Number of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Subdivision.	Live Stock.												Dead Stock.		
		Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Elephants.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Boats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
	Total															
	Total															
	Tota															
	Total															
	Total															

APPENDIX D

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT showing average Rates of Wages for Skilled and Unskilled Labour and Rates of Hire for Live and Dead Stock, per day.

District.	Subdivision.	Average Wages per Diem.		Rate of Hire per Diem for Live Stock.								Rate of Hire per Diem for Dead Stock.		
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught Bullocks.	Donkeys, per Score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.		
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.		
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
1.	2.													

APPENDIX E.

Principal Crops under Cultivation in India.

Class.	English Name.	Scientific Name.	Native Names.	Description and Illustration.
I. CEREALS	1. Wheat	Triticum vulgare	Gioon, *Hind.* Gom, *Beng.* Godumbay arisee, *Tam.*	
	2. Barley	Hordeum hexastichon, &c.	Jow Jao, *H.* Barlee arisee, *Tam.* Java, *Tel.*	
	3. Paddy and Rice	Oryza sativa	Dhan, *H.* Arisee, *Tam.*	Madras Jury Report, 1857, plate 1.
	4. Maize	Zea Mays	Mukka, *H.* Mukka-cholum, *Tam.*	Dict. Sci. Nat., 23, 24.
	5. Great Millet	Sorghum vulgare	Joar, *H.* Jowaree, *Dec.* Cholum, *Tam.*	Madras Jury Rept., pl. 4.
	6. Spiked Millet	Penicillaria spicata	Bajree, *H.* Cumboo, *Tam.*	Ditto, pl. 3.
	7. Italian Millet	Setaria Italica	Kungoo, *H.* Tenney, *Tam.* Chenna, *Dec.*	Ditto pl. 7.
	8. Raggee	Eleusine coracana	Ragee, *H.* Muroon, *B.* Natchnee, *Dec.*	D[illegible], pl. 2.
	9. Chenna	Panicum miliaceum	Sawa, Chenna, *H.* Katacumy, *Tam.* Warree, *Dec.*	Kunth Enumeede Hort. Mal., xii., 61.
	10. Koda	Paspalum scrobiculatum	Kodaka, *H.* Koda, *B.* Kodro, *Mahr.*	Madras Jury Rept., pl. 8.
	11. Others.			
II. PULSE	12. Gram	Cicer arietinum	But, Chenna, *H.* Cadalei, *Tam.*	Bot. Mag., pl. 2274.
	13. Cajan Pea	Cajanus Indicus	Urhur, Toor, *H.* Towaray, *Tam.* Kandaloo, *Tel.*	Bot. Reg., 31, pl. 31.
	14. Horse Gram	Dolichos uniflorus	Koolthee, *H.* Kolloo, *Tam.*	
	15. Green Gram	Phaseolus Roxburghii	Moong, *H.* Mash, *B.*	
	16. Black Gram	Phaseolus Mungo	Oorud, *H.* Kali-moong, *B.* Oolandoo, *Tam.*	Hort. Mal., viii., pl. 50.
	17. Peas	Pisum sativum	Muttur, *H.* Wattana, *Dec.* Pattanie, *Tam.*	
	18. Lentils	Ervum lens	Mussoor, *H.*	
	19. Chickling Vetch	Lathyrus sativus	Kessaree, *B.* Kussoor, *H.*	Bot. Mag., pl. 15.
	20. Others.			
III. ORCHARD AND GARDEN PRODUCE (exclusive of Condiments and Spices).	—	—	—	—
IV. DRUGS & NARCOTICS.	21. Opium	Papaver somniferum	Afium, *H.* Abinie, *Tam.* Afeem, *Dec.*	Engl. Bot., 2145.
	22. Tobacco	Nicotiana tabacum &c.	Tumbaca, *H.* Tumak, *B.* Poghel, *Tam.*	Woodv. Med. Bot., pl. 77.
	23. Hemp	Cannabis sativa	Bhang, *H.* Ganja, *B.* Gunja, *Tam.*	Hort. Mal. x., 60, 61.
	24. Chinchona	Chinchonasuccirabra, &c.		Woodv. Med. Bot. iv., pl. 274.
	25. Ipecacuanha	Cephaelis ipecacuanha		Ditto, pl. 225.
	26. Tea	Thea Sinensis	Chá, *H.* Cha-i, *Guz.*	Wight, Icones, 1, pl. 53.
	27. Coffee	Coffea Arabica	Kawa, *H.* Capie, *Tam.*	Woodv. Med. Bot. v., pl. 26.
	28. Hop	Humulus lupulus		
	29. Others.			
V. CONDIMENTS & SPICES.	30. Chillies	Capsicum sp.	Mirchie, *H.* Mollaghai, *Tam.* Merapukai, *Tel.*	Woodv. Med. Bot. 2, pl. 80.
	31. Cardamoms	Elettaria cardamomum	Elachee, *H.* Aila-cheddie, *Tam.* Yaylakooloo, *Tel.*	
	32. Pepper	Piper nigrum	Mirch, *H.* Gol-murich, *B.* Mellaghoo, *Tam.*	Wight. Icones, pl. 1034.
	33. Ginger	Zinziber officinale	Adrak, *H.* Sookhoo, *Tam.* Sonti, *Tel.* Udruck, *B.*	Hort. Mal. xi., pl. 12.
	34. Others.			
VI. STARCHES	35. Arrowroot	Maranta arundinacea	Tikur, *H.* Koos, *Tam.*	Bot. Mag., pl. 2307.
	36. Others.			
VII. SUGARS	37. Cane	Saccharum officinarum	Shukkir, *H.* Sukkarei, *Tam.*	Hook. Bot. Misc., pl. 26.
	38. Palm	Elate sylvestris	Kajar, *H.* Eetchumpannay, *Tam.*	Hort. Mal. iii., pl. 22.
	39. Others.			
VIII. OILS & SEEDS (not Forest).	40. Rape	Brassica Napus	Surgoo, *H.*, *B.*	Eng. Bot. pl. 2146.
	41. Mustard	Sinapis sp.	Surson, Toria, *H.* Raee, *B.* Kadaghoo, *Tam.*	
	42. Linseed	Linum usitatissimum	Tisi, Ulsee, *H.* Musina, *B.*	Woodv. Med. Bot. iii. 262.
	43. Sesame	Sesamum indicum	Til, *H.* Nu[illegible]ooloo, *Tel.* Gingelly, *B.*	Wight, Illus., pl. 163.
	44. Others.			
IX. DYES (not Forest).	45. Indigo	Indigofera tinctoria	Neel, *H.* Neelum, *Tam.* Neelie, *Tel.*	Wight, Icones., pl. 365.
	46. Munjeet	Rubia cordifolia	Munjista, *H.* Manjittee, *Tam.*	Wight, Icones., pl. 187.
	47. Safflower	Carthamus tinctorius	Koosum, *H.* Koosumbha, *B.* Sendecorum, *Tam.*	Bot. Reg., pl. 170.
	48. Others.			
X. FIBRES	49. Cotton	Gossypium herbaceum	Kapas, *H.*	Roxb. Corom., pl. 269.
	50. Bombay Hemp	Hibiscus cannabinus	Ambaree, *Dec.* Mesta pat, *H.* Gongkura, *Tel.*	Ditto, pl. 160.
	51. Jute	Corchorus olitorius, &c.	Koeshta, *H.* Bhingee pat, *B.*	Bot. Mag., pl. 2840, and Wight. Icones., pl. 311.
	52. Flax	Linum usitatissimum	Tisi, Ulsee, *H. Dec.* Musina, *B.*	Eng. Bot., pl. 1357.
	53. Sunn Hemp	Crotalaria juncea	Sunn, *B. H.* Janapa-nar, *Tam.* Shanumoo, *Tel.*	Roxb. Cor., pl. 193.
	54. True Hemp (when cultivated as fibre, not narcotic).	Cannabis sativa	Bhang, *H.* Ganja, *B.* Gunja, *Tam.*	Hort. Mal. x., 60, 61.
	55. Others.			

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D.

10 Jan 75 No 1616.

Rev 2/3324/75

Agri 1616 3663/75

1616/10

India Office,
London, 24th June 1875.

Statistics and Commerce,

No. 55.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

Para. 1. The great importance of possessing accurate information respecting the Agricultural Statistics of India has frequently been felt in many branches of the Administration. In all countries such knowledge is proved to be of great value, alike to the Government and the people; and its absence in India, a country where so large a portion both of the Government revenue and of the public wealth is directly dependent on the land, is more especially to be regretted.

2. In many provinces machinery exists which appears suitable for the collection of the needful materials, and much information of the nature in question is indeed already obtained and recorded. What, for the most part, seems to be principally required is increased attention to the methods of checking and combining the statements now prepared, so that they may be exhibited in the manner which will admit of their being best turned to useful account.

3. The Special Committee which has recently been sitting in this Office has laid before me a report on the subject of the collection of Agricultural Statistics, twelve copies of which are forwarded herewith. It will serve as a guide for your Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, whenever it is able to deal with this important branch of its work.

4. I would particularly point out that it is not intended to impose on the executive officers a greater amount of detailed clerical work than must necessarily be performed by them. The machinery existing in the villages, in most parts of India, appears to be sufficient, under proper directions, for the purpose of recording the information; but, when collected, the figures should be examined to see if the results exhibited seem trustworthy, and proper endeavours should be made to correct errors. It is at present too often the case that the labour expended in the preparation of the tables appended to the Administration Reports appears to have been thrown away, a sweeping paragraph denouncing them as useless, instead of an attempt being made to render them more trustworthy.

5. As soon as your Excellency has had time to give the matter consideration, I shall be glad to learn what steps you propose to take for obtaining more accurate information regarding the condition and extent

of the Agriculture of India, either by an extension of the plan commenced in the North-West Provinces, or in any other manner which you may deem more suitable for local requirements.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No

Stockholm Commercial
24 th June 1875.

Copy
Letter, to the Govt of Sweden
No 55.

Rec'd
Aug 3324/75

Stockholm
Sept 13 1875.

The Honor to
acknowledge the receipt
of your Despatch
No 7 of the 13th inst.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
J. Hawks.

Received
Dec 18 1874
Agricultural Bureau

Agricultural Statistics

I think that the Board should be asked to submit the statement as early as possible as early in fact as the annual accounts are prepared; this is in February or March - and that it should be in Communicated to the Press at once.

The object of such information is to inform the public where the crops are to be found and in what quantities for Commercial purposes; and they are really of no use if merely submitted, like a summary of reports, months or years after all produce has passed

passed through the
Market.

It would be well
if at the earliest possible
date each Collector in
published the results
of the account of his
District for information
of Merchants & in the
Local Gazettes.

1618 1862

168/19

I am sorry
that my Honble. Colleagues
have rejected my proposal,
to insist on Early
Compilation & publication
of any Agricultural
Statistics by the Board
of Revenue, but of course
I defer with the remark
that the Subject has been
my Study for years not
only here but in Sthn
Countries, and I have
no doubt whatever that
the primary object of the
Collection & publication
with the Board of Trade in
England, the Agricultural
Commission at Washington
&c, as I have stated,
their immediate

Comm

by remarks below pp.
2 our own. ref to the B.
of Trade returns at
home. &c. are entirely
for Agric: & Commercial
purposes.

Commercial value as pointed out by me. They subserve many - perhaps every national interest in addition, but it is a great pity to forgo their most immediate use.

As before said the subject has long been one of great interest with me and when I was in the Board, my colleagues left me take it up. I drew up Prop: of the Bd: of Rev: dated 1st. February 1870 2/76 The forms I adopted are merely an adaptation of the best most approved European forms (hence the similarity noticed by the Undersecretary with those now sent out by Sir Lewis Mallet) and all the time I was in the Board, the management and review of the Depts was left to me.

I think that the thing has been allowed to fall into a perfunctory condition and at last the returns have become a kind of Appendix to a late Journal &c. report (Prop: Bd: of Rev: 26 Nov: 1874) To this I strongly object & trust that my Honble: Colleagues will in view to the importance attached to such matters by others at least, direct the cancellment of this order.

I have Examined the Govt: of India's letter and Enclosures. The fact is that we only need to draw attention to Statistics for the last five years which contain nearly all that is required in a form which is perfectly

I bd. first ask the Bd. if they have any objection 2 now to 2 the former practice of distinct submission & fix an early date

EB

perfect & intelligible to English Statisticians and we might direct the Board of Revenue to complete them with the additional details required.

I would retain the District as the unit of return - a Talugwise return would be too bulky for use.

Rates of wages can be given but will not represent the rate of predial wages which are chiefly paid in grain share of crop (Swatantram) and other perquisites &c. Care should be taken to show what wages are meant by each entry.

Much of the information sought in Para 27 will be unreliable.

As regards a Statistical Department, I would give each Collector an Amanat on Rs: 25, and the Board a man on Rs: 50 with an assistant on Rs: 20. This is all that is needed. The work is done by the Kurnams and is the most perfect in the world I believe without any exception.

I would ask the G.I. & sanction this. Let the draft.

The R.B.P. Govt. have undertaken & do it without adl. Expense.

22.10.75 EK

1616

1616/17

Bd. Rev: 9. June 75.
C.S. letter - 11. Aug. 75.

Agric: Statistics

I do not think the Bd. can make remarks on the Rev: 9 June 75. Cn but send them the C.S: papers for remarks. during pursuance the time that the Govt. think the Agric: Statistics shd. be accelerated.

I would not do more than ask the Bd of Revenue to endeavour to accelerate the agricultural statistics and refer the letter of the Govt of India for the remarks of the Bd. I do not gather from these papers that I do not think we can make any objection to the remarks of H.E. the Hon'ble Robinson - that the object of these returns is to inform the public of the crops and the ground under each, & the quantities for commercial purposes & that they are to precede after all produce has passed into the market.

C. 22 Oct. Nos 25 & 26/75.

I doubt whether any such purpose was contemplated when the present Statistics was prescribed. & I don't think the Stat. it is the function of the Bd. of Trade or Bd. of Ex. & perhaps even with such aim for current transactions. The objection to the Stat. of Trade &c. & keep for Ex. fairly an account - in the stock of the agriculture of the country. comprising one year with another - & if we could recollect this return by 6 months & make it complete & submission to this 6 months of the close of the year & it relates - I think we might

the main object of the Statistical information it is proposed to collect in a systematic form, is for the purpose indicated by the Hon'ble the Governor tho' if course it would be of value, if accurate, to a portion of the Mercantile comy. There are many more immediate objects such as revision of assessments,

the improvement of the country by public works, by the establishment of Agricultural Banks &c. & assistance by Loans, on a - for which thoroughly accurate statistics would be most essential, but with our knowledge of the burden imposed already on the Bd. of Revenue - I think we should follow the example of the N.W. Prov. and obtain the sanction of the G. of I.

The enclosed I sent & drafted by it on & the annual Returns &c. to Bd. on which is June 75 - are dated May 76 - & this is to ensure they all rec'd last March by [illegible] abstracted before Govt. by end of Sept. Except that the Bd. is overburdened with work - & the Annual Return is lost by can get this it. I think there might be a separate Statistical Dept. as the N.W.P. Govt. has done

4. Oct 75

3324

appointing
to ~~Statistician~~ Statistical experimentally
as a Separate Officer
with ~~salaries~~ a small
Estt. for the preparation
of their returns - in
direct Corr. with the
Bd. of Revl.

PK

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19

Ndc.

Since the accompanying draft order was prepared in accordance with H.E. the Governor's note a + letter has been received from the Government of India giving cover to a despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of obtaining "accurate information respecting the Agricultural Statistics of India"

2. The Government of India would "know what steps the Governor in Council

+ d: 11th August 75
No 11
226.

The matter of Agricultural Statistics has been a matter of Study off and on for years. Since the return of Mr Caird to England & subsequent reviews of forms last year in use used in Englⁿ & Scotland adopted & the Commissioners adopted the object kept in view in England & America - viz the Early preparation of Commercial Statistics

would propose to
take with a view
to secure the object
that the Secretary
of State desires to see
attained" & calls
attention to a Minute
by the Lieut: Govr:
of the North West Provinces
regarding the creation
of a special Department
The N. W. P Gazette
containing the Minute
has been obtained
and is now put in.

3. Some forms
recommended by
a Special Committee
are submitted with
the Secy: of State's
despatch. They are
very similar to
those in use by the

Should the Bd of Trade's
Motives in Recommitting
worthy of consideration
also other interests
are to be served
I must not omit
to draw the attention of
the Govt of India
to the Report of the
Board and a
para might be
added to the draft
G.O. commending
these forms to
notice & urging
the necessity of
accuracy in the
information obtained
by Collectors. That
now contained in
the Statements does
not in practice
with a sense of its
accuracy or completeness

1616
2P

Lal

Revenue Dept

No 1616

1616/24

No 1616

Proceedings of the Boards formed under Govt Order dated the 10th Nov: 1875 Read the following Letter from the Secy: to Govt: Dept of Revenue

On the Collection of agricultural Statistics — } H. S. 11: Aug/75 No. 11/426

Ordered that these papers be communicated to the Board of Revenue, in reference to their proposing an opinion as to the creation of a separate Department in their Office charged with the punctual preparation

Note
to accompany
Order G.O. on Agricultural
Statistics.

To be Kept with Proceedings
G.O. 10th November 1875 No 1616

S 1218
28/8/36.1

29/5/75 Rec'd 4 Oct/75

preparation and sub-
mission of all statistical
returns, whether relating
to agriculture or commerce
It is probable that the
additional establishment recently
sanctioned will suffice.

2. A file of the
statements of agricultural
statistics and acreage of
crops that have been
prepared during the last
five years in the Boards
Office will, in the meantime
be forwarded for the information
of the Govt of India

3. These statements
contain nearly all that
is required, but endeavours
should

should be made to make
them as complete as
possible after the models
now furnished. The distinct
should be retained as to
limit of returns, and in the
entries under crops care must
be taken to distinguish what
crops are meant.

4. His Excellency in Council
wishes to learn if these statements
could be accelerated, and desires
to know whether there would be
any objection to a return of
the agricultural prices from
the principal Boards

Proceedings 26. Nov/94 N. 3417

1616
2 2

14 To the Board of Revenue dr 11 Nov

50
3

4 copies

Sent to Mr. the Post 10 June/35 Mr 10 do/35
C J June/35 Mr 8 June/35