Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 370-71

Dated 2 July

[Despatch Abstract.]

Food-grains.

Ordering that a statement showing the normal outturn, consumption and surplus of — in the ryotwari areas of each district of the Madras Presy. be forwarded to the Secy. Indian Famine Comm., with an explanatory letter.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. }1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 767, 8th September 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

Food-stocks.

Ordering that the report submitted by the Board regarding the existing — in the Madras Presidency be forwarded to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 27th July 1897, No. 532:—

Read—G O., Mis. No. 2477, Revenue, dated 14th May 1897.

Abstract.—Communicating letter from the Government of India forwarding correspondence as to the existing food stocks in the Punjab and in the affected districts of the Bombay Presidency with the request that reports embodying similar information for the Madras Presidency may be prepared and submitted at an early date for transmission to the Government of India.

Read—also G.O., No. 1146, Revenue, dated 15th June 1897.

Abstract.—Requesting the Board of Revenue to expedite the submission of the report regarding the existing food stocks in the Madras Presidency.

Read—also G.O., No. 1277, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897.

Abstract.—Communicating for very early attention reminder from the Government of India requesting early information as to the existing food stocks in the Madras Presidency.

Resolution—dated 27th July 1897, No. 532.

With the order read above, Government forwards certain papers, received from the Government of India, embodying a calculation of food stocks in the Punjab, and in the Bombay Presidency, and desires that a report embodying similar information may be furnished, for the Presidency of Madras.

2. The Board was at first disposed to represent the extreme difficulty of framing for this Presidency any trustworthy estimate of the sort required, owing to the incompleteness and general rottenness of some of the data on which the estimate must be based.

An estimate framed on such data, if any reliance be placed upon it, may be positively mischievous, as tending (according as the figures may happen to work out) either to unfounded panic or to a misplaced sense of security. As, however, data very similar to those used in the Punjab and Bombay are available here, the Board has compiled from them the desired statistics, and will content itself with pointing out, in the proper place, where the errors come in which lead to an absurd result. The Board has not held itself at liberty to fudge, or manufacture for the occasion, estimates of the harvest outturns more sanguine and reasonable than the pessimistic guesses of the village accountants, but will state further on, the extent to which their estimates should, in the Board's opinion, be increased.

3. From the papers received with the Government Order, it may be observed that in the Punjab and Bombay the following calculations were made to arrive at an estimate of the food stocks:—

(1) The outturn of food grains from the total cultivated area,
(2) the quantity of food grains imported and exported,
(3) the consumption of food grains by the total population of the province.

4. In calculating item (1) in the Punjab, the outturn of the spring (rabi), and autumn (kharif), harvests in the three years 1894, 1895 and 1896, and the prospective

outturn of the (rabi) spring crop of 1897, which was still on the ground at the time of the preparation of the estimates, were taken into account. In Bombay, however, the outturn of only the two years 1894–95 and 1895–96 has been calculated, omitting the outturn of the present year of famine.

5. In the Punjab memorandum, it is stated that average yields were calculated in 1892, in the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in obedience to the Government of India Circular No. 3—45, dated 20th February 1892. The total outturn in maunds was calculated according to these estimated yields and the reported character of the harvests. The statements referred to in the memorandum give information districtwar regarding area cultivated and irrigated, and character of outturn. A second estimate of outturn is also made, with the help of more accurate rates of yield obtained, it is stated, from careful crop experiments made during the three years succeeding 1892.

In Bombay, the method by which the total outturn has been calculated is given in detail in statement B appended to that Government's notification. The area under each food-crop is given, and below it, the outturn of it in the anna notation, as estimated and reported by local officers in each year. The standard yield is then taken, and the outturn is calculated from these three factors. In regard to these standards of yield it is stated that they were originally compiled by a committee of experienced survey officers, and recently revised, so far as the affected districts are concerned, by the Deputy Director of Agriculture.

6. Coming now to the data available for the desired calculations in Madras, the Board possesses the estimates of Mr. Wilson, a former Director of Revenue Settlement, who calculated an average acre outturn for the food crops in each district (*vide* his letter printed in B.P., No. 2563, dated 5th September 1885). The statements A and B referred to in his letter are not now forthcoming, but the yields determined are found in the general review of the outturn of crops prepared by the Board in the next three years (*vide* B.Ps., Nos. 7913, dated 23rd October 1886, 448, dated 15th November 1887, and 628, dated 5th November 1888). Subsequently, in 1892, a circular was received from the Government of India calling for information, at the instance of the Secretary of State, regarding the average yield per acre of the principal crops for representative districts, and in reply thereto, a statement was submitted from this Presidency (*vide* B.P., No. 473, dated 29th June 1892) in which standard rates of yield have been given for the following districts only, and for such only of the food crops in them as were adopted as staples at settlement:—

(1) Ganjám.
(2) Kistna (uplands).
(3) Kurnool.
(4) Cuddapah.
(5) Nellore.
(6) Chingleput.
(7) South Arcot.
(8) Tanjore.
(9) Madura.
(10) North Arcot.
(11) Salem.
(12) Coimbatore.
(13) Trichinopoly.

7. The districts omitted were:—

(1) Vizagapatam.
(2) Gódávari.
(3) Kistna (delta).
(4) Anantapur.
(5) Bellary.
(6) Tinnevelly.
(7) Nilgiris.
(8) Malabar.
(9) South Canara.

For districts Nos. (1), (2), (4) and (5), and also for the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly in which revised settlements were introduced subsequent to 1892, average acre-yields have now been calculated in the Board's office from the outturns as estimated in the Settlement reports of those districts. For Kistna delta, the rates obtained for Gódávari delta have been adopted. For Tinnevelly Mr. Wilson stated in paragraph 10 of his letter in B.P., No. 2563, dated 5th September 1885, that no abstracts of the settlement results were available in the Central office and that the average of other settled districts was therefore taken. For this and the remaining three districts, and for such crops in the other districts also as were not adopted as staples at settlement, the standards given in B.P., No. 628, dated 5th November 1888,

and paragraph 12 of Mr. Wilson's letter in B.P., No. 2563, dated 5th September 1885, have been adopted. All that the Board can say regarding these yield-estimates is that it possesses no better, and that the data upon which they are calculated have not been manufactured for the occasion.

8. Collectors now send to the Board an half-yearly statement showing the estimated outturn of crops in terms of annas—one on 15th December for the earlier crops harvested up to the end of November, and the other on 15th July for all crops harvested in the year—early and late. In recent years, the average outturn in annas calculated from the latter of these returns has been embodied in the Board's jamabandi reports.

9. The area cultivated with each food crop is available in the returns of agricultural statistics submitted annually to the Government of India—*vide* B.Ps., Nos. 38, dated 7th March 1896, and 174, dated 1st March 1897, for 1894–95 and 1895–96; but the statistics refer only to Government and inam lands (including whole inam villages) and exclude Zamindaris, and Agency Tracts in Ganjám and Vizagapatam, for which no information is available.

10. Statement No. 1 submitted herewith shows the estimated quantity of food grains produced in each district in the fasli years (ending June 30th) 1894–95, 1895–96 and 1896–97. For the first two of the said years, the outturns have been calculated on the data explained above.

As noted above, the outturn for the year of famine (1896–97) has been estimated in the Punjab, but not in Bombay. In this Presidency, the Collector's returns of outturn for the year are not yet in, but an attempt has been made to estimate the yield. In the case of non-affected districts, the estimate is based on a consideration of the comparative cultivation up to March last and the state of the season. For affected districts, the average-yield report by Collectors for affected parts, in connection with their proposals for dry remissions, has been taken into account, while for the non-affected parts generally an average yield of 8 annas has been adopted.

11. The next item to be considered in the calculation of food-stocks are the imports and exports of grain. Statement No. II shows the rail-borne and sea-borne grain trade of the Presidency with places outside it for the five official years ending 1896–97, and during the first quarter of the current official year. No information is available regarding the exports and imports of food grains for each district, which can be made use of to check the estimates of outturn of food stocks therein. A large portion of the trade between adjoining districts is carried on by cart roads, and no information is available regarding such trade. Nor is the available information regarding rail-borne and sea-borne trade in such detail as to show what quantity of food stock grown in each district goes out of it, and what quantity grown outside comes into it for consumption. Even as between the Presidency as a whole and outside places, no information for recent years is available in respect of road traffic except as regards a few roads which are mainly those connecting the British territory with the French Settlements on the Coast. It is only from the statistics of rail-borne and sea-borne trade that an imperfect idea can be formed as to how far the stock of food grain produced within the Presidency is more than sufficient for its requirements, or how far it has to be supplemented by imports from without. A glance at statement II shows that in the last 15 months over 500 million lbs. of grain have left the Presidency, though ordinarily (*vide* paragraph 18 below) the Presidency does not produce any surplus of food grain over and above its requirements.

12. The next item in the calculation is the population. As already stated no data are available regarding cropped areas, or outturns, in the Zamindaris and Agency Tracts, which comprise about one-third of the Presidency area. The population of these tracts must therefore be omitted, and the remainder was 27,960,000 in 1891. One per cent. per annum may be allowed for increase since 1891, and the population for each of the three years 1894–95, 1895–96 and 1896–97 is arrived at by adding 3 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent., respectively, to the population of 1891.

13. The next step is to fix a mean daily grain ration for each head of the population. For the Punjab the allowance is fixed at 6 maunds (about 494 lbs.) per head

per annum, which is taken as including a sufficient margin for seed grain, feed of cattle, &c. For Bombay—after making allowance for the smaller consumption of infants, children and women—$6\frac{1}{4}$ maunds (514 lbs.) per annum is taken as the consumption per head of population, and to this is added nearly one-quarter as much again as an allowance for seed-grain, feed of cattle and shrinkage and wastage. The total annual allowance per head of population is thus over $7\frac{2}{3}$ maunds, or 630 lbs.

14. For reasons which will be only too plain when "consumption" is deducted from "outturn," the Board cannot emulate the liberality of the Bombay assumptions, but must restrict itself to the parsimonious allowance of the Punjab.

In dealing with 28 millions of mouths, a mouthful more or less at each meal makes a prodigious difference in the consumption of a year. It appears, however, futile to attempt any new calculation with a view to show that if due allowance be made for the slender appetites of infants, children, women and old people, and for the vast quantities of food consumed in the shape of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, jaggery, milk and toddy, a grain ration of 1 lb. a day per head all round is probably an adequate estimate of the actual consumption.

Even if this be admitted, the Punjab allowance of one-third more to cover seed-grain, feed of cattle and wastage by husking and pounding, leaves the estimate of the daily mean ration lower than could be wished.

Following closely the Punjab allowance, the Board (to facilitate calculations) will take 500 lbs. per annum as representing the grain consumption per head of population. One million pounds of grain will then suffice for 2,000 people. Multiplying the mean daily ration by the population and comparing the result with the grain outturn, we arrive at the result exhibited in statement No. III.

This statement shows that in 1895–96, described in the jamabandi report as "a season generally favourable for agricultural operations," and when there was no expectation of scarcity, there was no grain for over 5 millions of the population! The deficiency in 1894–95, which was also not a bad year, was even larger. Though fully alive to the unreliability of its data, and aware that the karnams' "anna valuations" of the harvest would certainly lead to a ridiculous under estimate of outturns, the Board was hardly prepared for so absurd a result.

15. The truth is that some of the most important factors of the calculation are, as the Board has already said, utterly rotten.

First in delusiveness come the "anna valuations." Each village accountant at the time of harvest is called on to give his opinion as to how many annas in the rupee each crop has yielded, taking sixteen annas to represent an average crop.

Any intelligent, careful man who makes the experiment may satisfy himself how difficult the task is. He will remember spells of bad weather, fields which were attacked by blight, ridges whereon the crops withered, hollows where damage was done by flood and so on, until he has persuaded himself that it would be quite unsafe to reckon the total outturn as up to the average. Thus it comes about that in a fair agricultural season like 1895–96, the average anna valuation of the harvest of the staple food-grains for the whole Presidency was as shown in the margin. The Board believes that it would be safe to raise the karnams' anna valuations by one-third, *i.e.*, where the karnam has estimated the outturn at 12 annas, the Board would estimate it at 16 annas on the ground that the karnam insists on regarding 12 annas, as the proper representation of an average crop. If this be done, the alarming deficiency in the two years specified disappears at once, and the Presidency is left with a handsome surplus of over 1,400 million lbs. A net import of 416 million lbs. by rail and sea, during the two years, raises the surplus to over 1,800 million lbs., as an opening balance for 1896–97. By similar treatment the great deficiency in 1896–97 can, without much juggling, be made to disappear.

Grain.	Yield in annas.
Paddy	11
Cholam	10
Cumbu	9
Ragi	10
Varagu	9
Varigalu	10
Korra	9

16. The estimate of the average yield per acre of the various crops presents another stumbling-block, for it varies most strangely in different districts, and its correctness is, in many cases, plainly open to challenge. The Board indeed doubts the possibility of framing any correct estimate of the average yield per acre for an area so large and various as is embraced in a Madras district. At any rate when it is found that the average yield of cumbu and korra is taken in Cuddapah as 210 lbs. and 310 lbs. per acre, and in Bellary as 400 lbs. and 600 lbs., we have got far towards an explanation why Bellary shows a good surplus of food, when Cuddapah exhibits a large deficiency. The Board doubts whether in truth there is any difference between the two districts in their average productiveness per acre.

To those who have local knowledge, the figures of the different districts, comparing outturn with consumption, will be seen to be replete with gross absurdities, all of which are traceable either to errors in the "anna valuations" of crop, or to errors in the estimate of the "average district yield per acre," or to both.

17. If it be asked why a better "average yield per acre" should not now be calculated, the answer is that past mistakes can only be corrected by years of patient continued experiment, conducted in a uniform manner, by a trained trustworthy establishment, which can devote its whole attention to the work. If experience teaches anything it is that crop experiments are worthless when made in a hurry by low-paid, over-driven native officials, or by superior officers pressed by more urgent revenue and magisterial duties.

18. Unless Government otherwise directs, the Board does not think it profitable to pursue the subject in the direction of exposing further instances and sources of error. It must, however, be remarked as a solid fact that, during the ten years ending March 1896, the imports of grain by rail and by sea into the Madras Presidency have exceeded the exports of grain by an annual average of about 220 millions of pounds, and that it was only in two years of that period, viz., 1888–89 and 1889–90, that the exports of grain exceeded the imports. Since the commencement of the past official year, however, this state of things has been reversed, and the remarkable spectacle is presented of a steady increase in grain exports and decrease in grain imports. The grain exports of 1896–97 exceeded the grain imports by 380 million pounds, and from April to the middle of July in the current year the net grain exports are 27 million pounds by rail and 108 million pounds by sea, total 135 million pounds. This change in the current of the grain trade is doubtless due to famine, and consequent high prices, in other parts. It is, of course, a striking confirmation of the worthlessness of the Board's calculations. If stocks were at a low ebb it appears unlikely that the unusual outward drain would continue, but more than this the Board cannot venture to say.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with enclosures returned.

Copy to all Collectors.

STATEMENT I.

Estimate quantity of food-grains produced in each district in the fasli years 1894–95, 1895–96 and 1896–97.

	Estimated average rate of yield per acre.	1894–95.			1895–96.			1896–97.		
		Area in thousands of acres.	Estimated outturn in annas.	Outturn in millions of lbs.	Area in thousands of acres.	Estimated outturn in annas.	Outturn in millions of lbs.	Area in thousands of acres.	Estimated outturn in annas.	Outturn in millions of lbs.
Cholam.	Lbs.			Lbs.			Lbs.			Lbs.
Ganjam	500	2	7	..	2	6	1	328	11	837
Vizagapatam	500	13	7	3	9	9	3	102	13	129
Gódávari	1,000	98	9	55	80	7	35	622	10	670
Kistna	690	406	9	168	462	8	160	41	10	34
Nellore	380	372	9	80	385	11	101	491	12	634
		538	14	141	586	10	154	21	10	24
Kurnool	420	34	10	7	36	10	7	234	10	209
	330	848	9	228	771	11	253	29	10	26
Bellary	480	270	9	58	302	9	64	63	10	63
	380	366	11	103	378	9	87	20	10	18
Anantapur	410	62	8	13	63	8	16	43	10	50
Cuddapah	500	13	7	3	15	6	3	109	10	117
	500	67	8	25	72	8	27	86	8	88
North Arcot	750	77	9	34	96	10	47	77	10	47
Chingleput	770	682	9	153	731	10	183	376	8	810
South Arcot	400	149	11	64	176	11	64	610	8	264
	520	1	7	..	1	11	..	516	10	435
Tanjore	500	177	8	39	213	8	46	125	11	138
Madura	430	104	7	23	114	7	25	93	13	102
Tinnevelly	500	..	2	..	..	..	..	214	13	252
		..	8	..	..	9	..	1,087	8	1,414
Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	8	104
Malabar	500	..	1	..	..	9	..	5	9	180
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	10	627
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	11	448
Paddy.	Lbs.			Lbs.			Lbs.			Lbs.
Ganjam	1,500	315	11	823	328	11	838			
Vizagapatam	1,550	92	11	98	102	13	129			
Gódávari	1,720	620	11	734	622	10	670			
Kistna	1,300	84	11	81	41	10	34			
	1,720	478	11	566	491	12	634			
Nellore	1,600	21	11	22	21	10	24			
	1,430	236	10	211	234	10	209			
	1,450	31	10	28	29	10	26			
Kurnool	1,680	63	9	48	63	10	63			
	1,450	20	9	16	20	11	18			
Bellary	1,680	39	11	46	43	10	50			
Anantapur	1,720	68	10	73	109	10	117			
Cuddapah	1,630	86	11	97	86	10	88			
	970	74	11	49	77	10	47			
North Arcot	1,650	856	8	294	376	8	310			
Chingleput	1,040	477	8	247	510	8	264			
South Arcot	1,360	492	10	415	516	10	435			
Salem	1,610	109	10	109	125	11	138			
Coimbator	1,360	90	11	84	93	13	102			
Trichinopoly	1,460	206	11	206	214	13	252			
Tanjore	1,600	1,077	12	1,293	1,087	13	1,414			
Madura	1,010	183	7	81	205	8	104			
Tinnevelly	1,350	236	7	140	266	8	180			
Nilgiris	1,350	5	9	4	5	9	4			
Malabar	1,350	667	10	563	743	10	627			
South Canara	1,350	486	11	452	433	11	448			

STATEMENT I—*cont.*

Estimate quantity of food-grains produced in each district in the fasli years 1894–95, 1895–96 and 1896–97—*cont.*

—	Estimated average rate of yield per acre.	1894–95. Area in thousands of acres.	1894–95. Estimated outturn in annas.	1894–95. Outturn in millions of lbs.	1895–96. Area in thousands of acres.	1895–96. Estimated outturn in annas.	1895–96. Outturn in millions of lbs.	Estimated rate of yield per acre.	1894–95. Area in thousands of acres.	1894–95. Estimated outturn in annas.	1894–95. Outturn in millions of lbs.	1895–96. Area in thousands of acres.	1895–96. Estimated outturn in annas.	1895–96. Outturn in millions of lbs.
		Cumbu.							*Ragi.*					
	LBS.			LBS.			LBS.	LBS.			LBS.			LBS.
Ganjám ..	400	6	7	1	6	6	1	510	83	7	19	68	6	13
Vizagapatam	550	33	6	7	34	10	12	560	33	7	8	29	10	10
Gódávari ..	800	16	10	8	13	8	5	1,200	32	10	23	26	10	20
Kistna ..	370	264	10	47	181	10	42	650	29	7	8	26	12	13
Nellore ..	300	64	8	9	68	9	12	650	59	9	22	58	9	21
Kurnool ..	400	78	8	16	77	9	17	650	36	8	12	36	9	13
Bellary ..	400	72	9	16	71	10	18	650	39	10	16	37	12	18
Anantapur ..	400	69	8	14	69	8	14	460	80	9	21	87	10	25
Cuddapah ..	210	328	10	44	301	9	36	650	152	11	68	159	10	65
North Arcot ..	420	115	8	24	123	7	23	480	143	8	34	138	8	33
Chingleput ..	400	13	7	2	14	7	3	490	60	7	13	63	7	14
South Arcot ..	480	314	9	84	312	8	74	700	154	9	61	150	9	59
Salem ..	710	324	9	130	335	9	134	740	279	10	129	279	10	129
Coimbatore ..	370	657	8	122	637	9	132	390	200	10	49	195	11	53
Trichinopoly ..	630	195	10	77	170	11	74	810	117	12	71	104	11	58
Tanjore ..	540	17	7	4	25	11	9	670	42	7	13	41	11	19
Madura ..	400	112	8	23	101	8	20	650	97	7	27	88	8	29
Tinnevelly ..	400	169	6	25	170	8	34	650	54	8	18	53	7	15
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	3	8	1	3	10	1
Malabar ..	400	..	8	..	..	9	..	650	6	8	2	5	10	2
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	3	11	1	3	11	1

STATEMENT I—*cont.*

Estimate quantity of food-grains produced in each district in the fasli years 1894–95, 1895–96 and 1896–97—*cont.*

—	Estimated average rate of yield per acre.	1894–95. Area in thousands of acres.	1894–95. Estimated outturn in annas.	1894–95. Outturn in millions of lbs.	1895–96. Area in thousands of acres.	1895–96. Estimated outturn in annas.	1895–96. Outturn in millions of lbs.	Estimated average rate of yield per acre.	1894–95. Area in thousands of acres.	1894–95. Estimated outturn in annas.	1894–95. Outturn in millions of lbs.	1895–96. Area in thousands of acres.	1895–96. Estimated outturn in annas.	1895–96. Outturn in millions of lbs.
		Varagu							*Varigalu.*					
	LBS.			LBS.			LBS.	LBS.			LBS.			LBS.
Ganjám ..	600	1	7	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	600	4	8	1	5	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gódávari ..	600	7	9	2	11	8	3	600	4	9	2	1	8	..
Kistna ..	600	8	9	3	17	12	7	720	295	9	120	291	10	132
Nellore ..	500	81	7	18	64	10	20	630	103	8	32	91	10	36
Kurnool ..	300	141	9	24	131	10	25	600	18	9	6	16	10	6
Bellary ..	600	4	10	2	5	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	600	30	10	11	28	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	600	58	10	22	33	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	520	107	7	24	104	7	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	700	59	8	21	47	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	730	302	8	111	269	9	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	600	82	9	28	75	9	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	600	5	8	2	5	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	1,090	134	11	138	172	11	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	930	82	9	43	80	11	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	600	111	7	29	106	7	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly ..	600	39	6	9	33	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris ..	600	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT I—*cont.*

Estimated quantity of food-grains produced in each district in the fasli years 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97—*cont.*

—	Estimated average rate of yield per acre.	1894-95. Area in thousands of acres.	1894-95. Estimated outturn in annas.	1894-95. Outturn in millions of lbs.	1895-96. Area in thousands of acres.	1895-96. Estimated outturn in annas.	1895-96. Outturn in millions of lbs.	Estimated average rate of yield per acre.	1894-95. Area in thousands of acres.	1894-95. Estimated outturn in annas.	1894-95. Outturn in millions of lbs.	1895-96. Area in thousands of acres.	1895-96. Estimated outturn in annas.	1895-96. Outturn in millions of lbs.	Total outturn of all grains in millions of lb. 1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Korra.							*Other cereals and pulses.*									
	LBS.			LBS.			LBS.	LBS.			LBS.			LBS.	LBS.	LBS.	LBS.
Ganjam ..	600	..	7	..	..	6	..	600	56	7	15	58	6	13	358	365	112
Vizagapatam	600	2	8	1	3	9	1	600	44	8	13	45	9	15	131	171	74
Gódávari ..	600	5	9	2	4	8	1	600	106	9	36	130	8	39	893	807	717
Kistna ..	600	60	9	20	42	12	19	600	198	9	67	191	12	86	1,011	1,117	1,031
Nellore ..	600	12	7	3	11	9	4	600	87	7	23	94	9	32	426	461	460
Kurnool ..	290	330	9	53	278	9	45	600	143	9	48	165	9	56	371	394	278
Bellary ..	600	437	11	80	463	10	174	600	227	10	85	239	11	99	573	614	261
Anantapur ..	600	323	9	109	290	7	76	600	345	10	130	359	8	118	416	427	186
Cuddapah ..	310	109	11	4	110	10	22	600	197	10	74	241	9	81	481	439	250
North Arcot	600	1	7	..	2	7	..	600	75	7	20	96	7	25	409	431	392
Chingleput	600	1	7	..	1	8	..	600	12	7	3	14	8	4	289	300	290
South Arcot	600	18	8	5	19	8	6	600	55	8	17	60	8	18	718	730	650
Salem ..	600	21	9	7	26	9	9	600	399	9	134	391	9	132	571	614	583
Coimbatore	600	23	9	8	21	10	8	600	398	8	119	387	9	130	537	610	580
Trichinopoly	600	2	12	1	2	11	1	600	85	12	38	78	11	32	585	610	610
Tanjore ..	600	..	7	..	..	11	..	600	36	7	10	40	11	17	1,363	1,511	1,465
Madura ..	600	5	7	1	5	7	1	600	228	7	60	246	7	65	260	293	287
Tinnevelly	600	1	7	..	2	5	..	600	292	7	76	337	5	64	291	325	325
Nilgiris ..	600	..	8	..	..	8	..	600	20	8	6	20	8	6	11	11	11
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	38	8	12	41	9	14	577	643	643
South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	34	11	14	33	11	14	467	463	463
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,738	11,336	9,663

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing Rail-borne and Sea-borne exports and imports of food-grains from and into the Madras Presidency.

—	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	3rd April to 17th July 1897.	Remarks.
Rail-borne .. Imports ..	3,659	3,695	1,876	1,611	1,468	210	Thousands of maunds.
Exports ..	710	639	767	1,117	1,956	535	
Net .. Imports +	+2,949	+3,056	+1,109	+494	—488	—325	
Exports —							
In millions of lbs. ..	+243	+251	+91	+41	—40	—27	
Sea-borne .. Imports ..	4,056	5,063	3,765	4,007	1,562	* 414	Thousands of cwts.
Exports ..	1,590	2,003	2,750	2,489	4,598	1,377	
Net ..	+2,466	+3,060	+1,015	+1,518	—3,036	—963	
In millions of lbs. ..	+276	+343	+114	+170	—340	—108	
Total, Rail-borne and Sea-borne in millions of lbs. ..	+519	+594	+205	+211	—380	—135	

* April, May and June.

STATEMENT III.

Consolidated statement showing outturn, population, consumption, and trade in food-grains.

Districts.	1894–95 (Fasli 1304).					1895–96 (Fasli 1305).					1896–97 (Fasli 1306).				
	Outturn in million lbs.	Population in thousands (3 per cent. more than Census of 1891).	Consumption million lbs. at 500 lbs. per head per annum.	Outturn as compared with consumption (cols. 2 and 4).		Outturn in million lbs.	Population in thousands.	Consumption in million lbs. at 500 lbs. per head per annum.	Outturn as compared with consumption (cols. 7 and 9).		Outturn in million lbs.	Population in thousands.	Consumption in million lbs. at 500 lbs. per head per annum.	Outturn as compared with consumption (cols. 12 and 14).	
				Excess.	Deficiency.				Excess.	Deficiency.				Excess.	Deficiency.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ganjám *	358	695	348	10	..	365	702	351	14	..	112	709	354	..	242
Vizagapatam *	131	462	231	..	100	171	467	234	..	63	74	472	236	..	162
Gódávari	893	1,414	707	186	..	807	1,428	714	93	..	717	1,442	721	..	4
Kistna *	1,011	1,528	764	247	..	1,117	1,542	771	346	..	1,031	1,557	779	252	..
Nellore	426	977	488	..	62	461	987	493	..	32	460	996	498	..	38
Kurnool	371	842	421	..	50	394	850	425	..	31	278	859	429	..	151
Bellary	573	907	454	119	..	614	916	458	156	..	261	925	463	..	202
Anantapur	416	750	375	41	..	427	757	378	49	..	186	764	382	..	196
Cuddapah	481	1,310	655	..	174	439	1,323	662	..	223	250	1,336	668	..	418
North Arcot	409	1,493	747	..	338	431	1,507	754	..	323	392	1,522	761	..	369
Chingleput	289	1,010	505	..	216	300	1,020	510	..	210	290	1,030	515	..	225
South Arcot	719	2,190	1,095	..	377	730	2,211	1,106	..	376	650	2,232	1,116	..	466
Madras	..	466	233	..	233	..	470	235	..	235	..	475	237	..	237
Salem †	571	1,422	711	..	140	614	1,436	718	..	104	583	1,450	725	..	142
Coimbatore	537	2,011	1,005	..	468	610	2,031	1,015	..	405	580	2,050	1,025	..	445
Trichinopoly *	585	1,192	596	..	11	610	1,203	602	8	..	610	1,215	608	2	..
Tanjore	1,363	2,195	1,097	266	..	1,511	2,216	1,108	403	..	1,465	2,238	1,119	346	..
Madura	260	1,587	793	..	533	293	1,602	801	..	508	287	1,618	809	..	522
Tinnevelly	291	1,510	755	..	464	325	1,524	762	..	437	325	1,539	769	..	444
Nilgiris	11	103	51	..	40	11	104	52	..	41	11	105	52	..	41
Malabar	577	2,720	1,360	..	783	643	2,746	1,373	..	730	643	2,772	1,386	..	743
South Canara	467	1,088	544	..	77	463	1,098	549	..	86	463	1,109	554	..	91
Total ..	10,738	27,872	13,935	869	4,066	11,336	28,140	14,071	1,069	3,804	9,668	28,415	14,206	600	5,138
Net ..	..	..	..	..	(a) 3,197	..	..	..	..	(b) 2,735	..	..	..	..	(c) 4,538

(a) Net deficiency after deducting the net import of 205 million lbs. .. 2,992 million lbs.
(b) Do. do. 211 ,, .. 2,524 ,,
(c) Do. adding the net export of 380 ,, .. 4,918 ,,

* The figures entered against these districts exclude certain whole inam villages for which statistics of cultivation are not available.
† The figures entered against this district exclude all whole inam villages therein.

Order—No. 767, Revenue, dated 8th September 1897.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

Miscellaneous.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Exd. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.

1897.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

From

The Government of Fort St. George.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

Letter, No. 768, 8th September 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

FORWARDING to the Government of India, with remarks, a copy of the Proceedings of this Government embodying a report from the Board of Revenue on the existing food-stocks in this Presidency.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. G. STOKES, I.C.S.,
Ag. Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Revenue and Agricultural Department,

Dated Ootacamund, 8th September 1897.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Holderness's letter of the 5th May last, No. 1193/151-2, I am directed to forward the marginally-noted Proceedings of this Government embodying a report from the Board of Revenue on the existing food-stocks in this Presidency. The items which have been taken into consideration in arriving at an estimate are as in the Punjab and in Bombay—

Miscellaneous.

No. 767, dated 8th September 1897.

(*a*) the outturn of food-grains from the total cultivated areas;
(*b*) the quantity of food-grains exported and imported; and
(*c*) the consumption of food-grains by the total population of the province.

But, as pointed out by the Board of Revenue, the data available are, in many instances, altogether unreliable owing to their incompleteness and general inaccuracy, and no trustworthy inference can be drawn from them.

2. The first of the above items, viz., total outturn of food-grains, has been calculated with reference to the area under each crop, the average yield per acre and the outturn of 1895–96, 1896–97 and 1897–98 reported in anna notation; and the sources from which the necessary details have been derived are indicated in paragraphs 6 to 9 of the Board's Resolution. The results obtained cannot, however, be of much value, for the anna valuations based upon the opinion which each village accountant is made to give at the time of the harvest are unreliable and lead generally to an under-estimate of outturn, while the estimate of the average yield per acre of the various crops varies most strangely in different districts and its correctness is, in many cases, open to question.

3. Again, the information available in regard to the second item, viz., the quantity of food-grains exported and imported, is defective in that there are no details for each district nor complete statistics of road traffic, and the information available regarding rail-borne and sea-borne trade is not in such detail as to show what quantity of food-stocks grown in each district goes out of it, and what quantity grown outside comes into it for consumption. As regards the third item, the Board has assumed an average consumption of 500 lb. per head of the population, but it is doubtful whether the allowance is even approximately correct.

4. Statement III appended to the Board's Proceedings which has been worked out on the basis of the above data exhibits a deficit of grain in all the three years dealt with, but His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Board of Revenue in the opinion that the considerable exports of grain from the Presidency in 1896–97 and 1897–98 clearly indicate that stocks are not at a low ebb.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

50 Copies.

0
18 4,000—18-7-97.

D

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 4294

Pakistan Desk

Telegraphic Address.

From

The Secretary,
Indian Famine Commission.
Simla.

Order

No.

Dated 15 June

Received 17 "

Registered 17 "

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Requesting Govt. to say whether an estimate of average crop, outturn and consumption for each province can be furnished and in what date.

21/17.6.97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Code Class. 105

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Monthly Number.

To (Officer) Ootacamund | From (Office) Simla. 17th

Words 37/3 | Day 16. | Hour 16. | Minute 17 | Official Instructions. Govt. record at Madras

To (Person) Revenue. Madras. | From (Person) Madras Famine Commission

Famine Commission are desirous to obtain for each province an estimate of average crop outturn and consumption in the form given in paragraph 156 of Resolution Famine Commission report page say whether such estimate can be furnished and what date.

34 Word Form. 1 6

F.C.2.

Rcvd from ... LN. Sent to OOTACAMUND LN.

At ... Hrs. Mts by ... At ... Hrs. Mts by ...

Telegraph Master.

C & F No. 627 T.--18-12 36--24'0000.

Code Class. 28

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS. Monthly Number. 2025

To (Office) [illegible] | From (Office) Simla

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Inv...
39	28	10	23	

To (Person) [illegible] | From (Person) [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 28 JUN 98 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

[illegible] account of the [illegible] Imperial Commissioner [illegible] on telegram [illegible] 26th [illegible] Agent's attitude [illegible] Henderson [illegible] 26th regarding Tochi Concession [illegible] and [illegible] Kurram [illegible]

Recd. from [illegible] LN. | Sent to [illegible] LN.

Hrs. [illegible] Min. [illegible] | Hrs. [illegible] Min. [illegible]

Telegraph Master.

32 Word Form.

F.C.I.

O G P—No. 201 T 17 9 97—2000000

CONTINUED AROUND 28 6 98

2 Abstracts

Box returned with this. 28.6.98

Hm. The file was sent to the Hon. Secretary 28/6/98

C 28/6/98. R 24/6/98.

D 1,000—8-4-97.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

C No. 4297

Telegram From the Secretary Indian Famine Commission

Dated Simla. 16th June 1898.

FOR ORDERS.

To H. Secretary.

The Secretary to the Indian Famine Commission telegraphs that "the Commission are anxious "to obtain for each province "an estimate of average crop out-turn "and consumptions in the form given "in para 156 of the former Famine "Commission's report" and enquires "whether such an estimate can be "furnished" for Madras, and if so on "what date".

The statement given in para 156 of the former Famine Commission's report gives the following particulars:

(1) Population
(2) Food-crop area
(3) Out-turn of food
(4) Area under non-food crops.
(5) Ordinary Consumption:—
  (a) Food
  (b) Seed
  (c) Cattle food
  (d) wastage
  (e) Total
(6) Surplus.

Flag A

C 27/6/98
Revd 27/6/98. Rc. 27/6/98.
R 1/7/98

the Statement shows that in ordinary years Madras has a surplus of 914,000 tons of food grains; this is certainly not true, for in normal years Madras has to import food grains for its consumption

~~2 [illegible]~~

3 For the preparation of such a Statement we have information ready to hand as to Population, average area under food-crop, and average area under non-food crops. For determining the out-turn of food we must know the average yield (of each food crop) per acre, and for determining consumption we must know the allowance to be made per head of the population under foods, seeds, Cattle-food and wastage. References is solicited to the B.P in G.O 764 8-9-97, which contains the data available on the above grounds

4. It will be seen from a perusal of this B.P that if an estimate is (framed for) Madras, it should exclude the Zamindaris and the Agency tracts comprising about one-third of the area of the Presy for which Statistics of cropped area are available. The population to be dealt with is thus about 28 millions

The average yields per acre of the various districts crops in each district is given in Statement No 1 appended to the B.P; this can be applied to the cropped area in each district and the average out-turn for the whole Presy thus obtained.

Selection is, however, invited to the Board's remarks in paras 15, 16, 17 of its Proc's. The average rates of yields adopted in the Statement are unreliable; and by the application of these rates to the cropped areas will result in a delusive surplus as in the Famine Commission's Statement at para 156. It will be seen from the remarks in para 15 of the B.P that in Statement No 1 the Board has adopted for 1895-96, a year "generally favorable for agricultural operations", rates of yield which are considerably less than the averages shown in the Statement.

Next as to the consumption per head of the population:—

In the Punjab it is assumed that the consumption per head

Para 18 of the B.P in G.O 764 8-9-97

Flag B

Hardly so. The BP. shows the vagueness & uncertainty of the assumed facts. In the recent famine Madras was exporting.

RD

The Statement is not a deduction from vague and uncertain data, but is the net result of the published import and export trade returns — which the Board calls a "solid fact" Exports in a famine if any may be due to greater famine elsewhere

RS

Para 12 of the B.P.

Flag C

Flag D

Flag B

Yes. WWH

But the Board do say that the rates are in many cases plainly open to challenge

RS

5

6.

population in a normal year is 6 maunds or 480 lbs inclusive of the allowance for seedgrain, ~~cattlefeed~~ etc. In Bombay on the other hand the allowance taken is 6 1/4 maunds or 500 lbs for food alone; and to this is added an allowance of about 23 p.c for seedgrain, cattle-feeds, waste etc.

For Madras the Board of Rev ~~took~~ following the Punjab Scale took 500 lbs per head; ~~but~~ it took this figure not because it considered it sufficient but because it feared that ~~if it took~~ a larger consumption per head the total consumption will be largely in excess of the out-turn.

In the Statement at para 15 6 of the Famine Commission Report the consumption in Madras is taken at 445 lbs per head per annum for food; and one-fifth more for seed, cattle etc

Flag C.

Para 13 of the B.P. marked portion at page 22 of the Punjab papers; Page 16 & Statement at page 3 of the Bombay papers } incl. to 767 8-9-97.

Flags F & G respectively.

Para 14 of the B.P.

Flag B

* 6·3 p.c for seed
7·0 p.c for cattle
6·7 p.c for wastage
20 p.c.

7 The estimate required by the Famine Commission can be prepared in the Govt office with the materials available, as well ~~as~~ can be in the Board's offices; ~~&c~~. If it is decided

Yes: but state the fact & give such statistics regarding them as we have &c

(ii) Adopt the B.P. figure. The consumption must be much less here than in the Punjab where there is a cold & very cold climate for 5 months of the year & a more manly physique than in Madras. On the other hand so far as rice is a food grain ~~it is a larger bulk~~ of it is needed than of wheat &c

(iii) Take the Famine Commr's percentage.

S/S.

The Statement should be prepared in the Govt office on the lines indicated by Secy. above but the Bd's remarks as to the untrustworthy character of the data & the conclusions must be clearly & emphatically communicated to the Govt of India.

A Stg 9-6-98

to prepare one here. orders are solicited on the following points:—

(i) Zamindaris and Agency tracts have to be excluded.

(ii) Can the average rates of yield given in Statement No 1 of the B.P. be adopted? If not the low rate of consumption adopted by the Board will give an unreal surplus.

(iii) The annual rates of consumption to be adopted under food, seed, cattle-feed & wastage

RS
18-6-98

Secy

I submit that it will be best to entrust the Bd with the preparation of as ~~reliable~~ least unreliable a statement as can be framed. The Board's office has greater facilities & more experience in these matters than this office.

18/6

As the stat. is wanted urgently, we should be able to there S/S 18/6

Flag R.

Flag D

Flag H

Note for the under Secretary

A statement showing the ordinary crop out-turn, consumption and surplus of food grains in this Presy— is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary on the note below is submitted

2. The statement excludes the Zamindaris and the agency tracts for which no returns of cropped area or of rates of yields are available. The materials for the preparation of the statement have most of them been taken from the statements appended to the B.P in G.O 767 8-9-97

3 Population. The population in column 2 of the statement is that given at column 13 of the statement at page 12 of the above G.O this is obtained by adding 5 p.c to the estimated population of the year 1896-97 as determined by Mr Caine in 1891. The Board does not give details of the tracts included in its statements, and it is not possible with the information available in the office to determine the areas of the tracts for which statistics are not available and which are therefore excluded from the statement. The population

the matter
I can talk in
Mon. Tg

of the tracts excluded are compared with the total population in the Statement appended to this note. This is the only information that can be given as to the Zamindari and agency tracts excluded.

4. Food crop area (Column 3) The figures entered in the Statement are the averages of the figures for 94-95 and 95-96 given in Statement No 1 at pp 7 to 10 of Bd's Cy No 767 8-9-97.

seeing that the population is almost wholly dependent on the land, the food crop area in the excluded tracts might perhaps be estimated as bearing the same proportion to the population of these tracts, as the food crop area in the included tracts bears to the population in the latter tracts. This is however to a more guess but the whole thing is a guess.

5 Aut. Quan of Food (Column 4) has been obtained by applying to the above average the average rates of yield per acre given in the above Statement No 1.

6. Area under non-food crops (Column 5) obtained by deducting the average food-crop area from the total cropped area given in the returns of agricultural statistics.

7. Consumption (Columns 6 to 10)

Food. Quantity computed at an average of 455 lbs per head of the population per year. This was the figure adopted by the former Famine Commission

Seed Taken at 6·3 p.c of food

Fodder Taken at 7 p.c of food

Taken at 6·7 p.c of food

Use. Given —

C.C's 1269 29-3-96 & 1841 5-4-97

Para 18 of the B.P in C-6 767 8-9-97

The latter especially are inaccurate

Flag X

8 Surplus (Column 11) The Statement shows a surplus of 1·1 million tons which is wholly unreal; as the Presy has on an average to import 100,000 tons of food grains in ordinary years. This Statement and the one embodied in para 156 of the Famine Commission's report are equally unreliable.

RS 22-6-98

Sec'y

It is not at all clear that the estimated surplus is at all "unreal" for our sea- & rail-borne statistics are not infallible.

It will be seen that while the present calculations show a surplus, the calculations in the Statement to the appendix to B.P. R.S. 10532 & 27 July 97 show a deficit. The reason is that the Bd. in making those

[illegible] ...ds excluded are conserved

calculations applied the Famine Commission to the figures arrived at Mr. Each District as "the average rate of yield per acre." This procedure was based on the assumption that "the average ratio of yield per acre" were those of 16 annas crops, which of course is ridiculous. It is true the Bd point out the unreliability of the figures but still it was, I submit, worse than useless to compile such a statement.

See Wilsons letter
in B.P. 2563 & 5 Sept '85 P in volume put up.
& B.P. 473 & 29th June 1872 Q in vol put up.
show that the rates of yield there calculated are "average" rates for good & bad land & good & bad years. These are the rates which the Bd

...ndwhich have now been taken for the purpose of the statement called for by the Famine Commission. Submitted that there is therefore room for no further reduction. The statement as prepared by the Dept may be furnished to the Famine Commission. It is the best info available at the short notice given.

HLL
27.6.98

H.L.L.

The H.S. wrote the above after a conversation between

I think we may send the statement explaining the basis on which the figs have been calculated, & explaining briefly that it relates only to the agricultural tracts of the Pcy

S.H. 27/6

...the deeds enclosed are conferred

...

H.M. The statement has been prepared & was sent with the file but the H.M. has inadvertently mislaid it. Please see notes on preceding pp. The Stat. below

Reda has telegraphed for it 8.2.4/1/98

The Statement can be sent but a covering letter should go with it indicating the unreliable nature of the figures - vide my previous note.

Sd 30/6/98.

Vide 0532 - 4

h & 8. Re an for gas

Note

A draft C.O. onc. No. 4297 and letter and telegram to the Secretary I. & C. are submitted for approval.

With reference to the draft letter attention is invited to H.M's direction that the covering letter should indicate the unreliable nature of the figures, and orders are solicited ~~to~~ whether instruments are to be embodied ~~in the Agreement~~ are three elements in the calculation (1) cropped area, (2) average rate per acre (3) Consumption per head. Of these we have fairly correct figures for (1) and the consumption per head is also approximately correct the only doubtful item is the average rate

RS 1-7-98 Secy The average rates & prices adopted in the Statement are based on standard rates calculated for settlement purposes. These are as near approximations as it is possible to get. The consumption per head is probably much more ~~as~~ than the truth

?!

Nos. Boards enclosed are compared

Boards' criticisms to which the Hon. Rep. Chiefs relate to the delusiveness of the annas outturns which do not enter into no calculations at all.. 125 8/12

Please see the Dsp/s.

HLL
2-7-98

Issue
Copy at once so that the letter & Stat. may be despatched this evg by Calcutta Jail & Land Dept. Telegram to Sec. J. D. intimating despatch

S.H. 2/7/98

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated 189 .

FOR ORDERS.

Statement

No. I Statement showing the ordinary Out-turn, Consumption of food, and the surplus available in Madras.

	Population in 000's of ryotwari tracts	Food-crop area in 000's acres	Out-turn of food crops Tons	Area under Non-food crops in 000's acres	Ordinary Consumption: Food Tons	Seed Tons	Cattle-food Tons	Waste Tons	Total Tons	Surplus Tons
Ganjam	709	462	249,500	58	124,000	9072	10080	9648	1,72800	76
Vizagapatam	472	214	99,800	73	96,000	6048	6720	6432	115200	-162
Godavari	1442	926	594,500	303	293,000	18459	20510	19631	351600	2
Kistna	1557	1710	~~704,500~~ 722,000	612	316,000	19908	22120	21172	379200	342 ~~324~~ 800
Nellore	996	1,041	340,800	202	202,000	12726	14140	13534	242400	97600
Kurnool	859	1,398	288,500	480	175,000	11025	12250	11725	210000	79000
Bellary	925	1,649	422,100	509	188,000	11844	13160	12596	225600	196400
Anantapur	764	1,217	330,800	393	155,000	9765	10850	10385	186000	144000
Cuddapah	1336	1,380	366,800	405	271,000	17073	18970	18157	325200	40800
N. Arcot	1522	876	398,000	179	309,000	19467	21630	20703	370800	-9200
Chingleput	1030	650	268,400	109	209,000	13167	14630	14003	250800	17200
S. Arcot	2232	1,402	555,000	327	453,000	28539	31	30351	543600	11400
Madras	478	—	—	—	96,000	6048		+32	115200	-1152
Salem	1450	1,309	440,200	176	295,000	18585	20			
Coimbatore	2050	2,063	435,800	519	416,000	26208	29120	278 72	499200	-64
Trichinopoly	1215	927	393,000	132	247,000	15561	17290	16347	296400	97
Tanjore	2238	1,266	834,400	122	455,000	28665	31850	30485	546000	2880
Madura	1618	964	264,600	155	329,000	20727	23030	22043	394800	-129
Tinnevelly	1539	936	315,600	488	313000	19719	21910	20971	375600	-576
Nilgiris	105	29	9,800	46	21,000	1323	1470	1407	25200	-1620
Malabar	2772	751	438,600	417	563,000	35469	39410	37721	675600	2386
S. Canara	1109	526	302,800	45	225,000	14175	15750	15075	270000	32000
Total	28,415	~~24,696~~	8,043,000	5,746	5,771,000	363573 ~~363636~~	403,970	38674 457	6,92 5200	1,017,800 ~~1,499500~~ ~~1000~~

Note. The statement refers only to ~~Ryotwari~~ areas for which returns of cropped areas are available and includes Zamindari and agency tracts for which no returns are available and which comprise about a third of the area of the Presy. The population of these tracts ~~is~~ estimated at 8,997,000 ~~for~~ 1896-97 against 37,410,000 for the whole Presy ~~37,410,000~~.

The figures in the last column with the minus marks prefixed indicate deficit

FOR ORDERS.

No. II Population of 1896-97

Districts	Total population	Population of tracts excluded from statement
Ganjam	1,991,643	1,283,000
Vizagapatam	2,943,1	2,471,000
Godavari	2,182,7	741,000
Kistna	1,948,361	391,000
Nellore	1,536,923	541,000
Cuddapah	1,335,676	"
Kurnool	858,701	"
Bellary	945,132	"
Anantapur	741,976	"
Madras	475,144	"
Chingleput	1,193,774	164,000
N. Arcot	2,289,511	768,000
Salem	2,060,716	611,000
Coimbatore	2,105,081	55,000
Nilgiris	104,787	"
S. Arcot	2,270,993	39,000
Tanjore	2,339,519	100,000
Trichinopoly	1,441,353	226,000
Madura	2,738,824	1121,000
Tinnevelly	2,011,901	473,000
Malabar	2,785,193	13,000
S. Canara	1,108,885	"
Total.	~~37,411,962~~ 37,409,954	8,997,000

Mr. Mac Grath

Wesp
2/7/48

Telegram to Secy I.F.C. Sp

"your telegrams 16 and 28 ultimo. Statement ~~Crop~~ average Crop outturn and consumption despatched today"

RS
1-7-48

Wks
2.7.48

SB
2/7/48

Telegram is to be despatched only after the despatch of the letter.
Which must be today
SB

Weekly Pulse 2 Mch.
2/7/98

SSC in print dated 1817
No 37
2-7-98

To the Secretary Indian Famine Commission

Sir

In reply With reference to your telegram of the 16th ultimo ~~on the same subject~~, I am directed to forward the enclosed Statement No 1 showing the normal outturn and consumption, surplus of food grains in each district of the Presy ~~and Native States available for export~~. It will be seen from the foot-note to the Statement that it refers only to the ryotwari tracts. The population of the Zamindari and agency tracts, for which no Statistics of cropped area are available and which are therefore excluded from this Statement, are shown in Statement No 2.

~~Name the towards~~

2. In arriving at the figures contained in Statement No 1, four factors have to be taken into consideration viz, (1) the Crop area (2) average rate of yield per a

IRS
1-7-98

Mr. Mac Donnell

3) the population, (4th) the rate of consumption per head of population. Of these, the first has been taken from the returns of agricultural statistics; the second has been compiled from the standard rate of yield for each crop determined for settlement purposes; the third has been arrived at by adding 6% to the population ascertained at the census of 1891; and for the fourth, the formal calculations of the Famine Commission have been adopted. The figures stated under the first & third heads may therefore be taken as fairly correct but those under the 2nd & 4th head must be regarded as rough approximations only.

Ulle 2-7-98

25/V

Read Telegram from Mr Denny I.F.C dy 16th June 1898 C.No 429.

— — — dy 28th June 1898

Order (Press) No 3700 J/ 2nd July 1898

A statement showing the normal out-turn & consumption of food grains in the agricultural areas of each district of this Presy will be forwarded to the Secretary Indian Famine Commission with an explanatory letter.

Ulle 2.7.98

RS 1-7-98

The Rd (Retd) 2/7/98

Weather 12/7/98

50/V

Government {1898} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1898. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 370, 2nd July 1898.

JULY.

Food-grains.

Ordering that a statement showing the normal outturn, consumption and surplus of — in the ryotwari areas of each district of the Madras Presidency be forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Famine Commission, with an explanatory letter.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following telegram from the Secretary, Indian Famine Commission, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 16th June 1898 :—

Famine Commission are anxious to obtain for each province an estimate of average crop outturn and consumption in the form given in paragraph 156 of former Famine Commission's report. Please say whether such estimate can be furnished and what date.

Read—also the following telegram from the Secretary, Indian Famine Commission, dated Simla, 28th June 1898.

My telegram June 16th. May I expect estimate of average crop outturn and consumption, and if so, when ?

Order—No. 370, Revenue, dated 2nd July 1898.

Miscellaneous.

A statement showing the normal outturn, consumption and surplus of food-grains in the ryotwari areas of each district of this Presidency, will be forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Famine Commission, with an explanatory letter.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Exd. Shaik Karim.

50 Copies.

1898.

INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

From

The Government of Fort St. George.

Recd.	1898.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

Letter, No. 371, 2nd July 1898.

JULY.

Forwarding, with remarks, a statement showing the normal outturn, consumption and surplus of food-grains in the ryotwari areas of each district of the Madras Presidency.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. FORBES, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To

The SECRETARY,
INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

Dated Ootacamund, 2nd July 1898.

Sir,

In reply to your telegram of the 16th ultimo, I am directed to forward the enclosed statement No. 1 showing the normal outturn, consumption and surplus of food-grains in each district of the Presidency. It will be seen from the foot-note to the statement that it refers only to the ryotwari tracts. The population of the zamindari and Agency tracts, for which no statistics of cropped area are available and which are therefore excluded from this statement, are shown in statement No. 2.

Miscellaneous.

2. In arriving at the figures contained in statement No. 1, four factors have to be taken into consideration, viz. (1) the cropped area; (2) the average rate of yield per acre; (3) the population; and (4) the rate of consumption per head of population. Of these, the *first* has been taken from the returns of agricultural statistics; the *second* has been computed from the standard rates of yield for each crop determined for settlement purposes; the *third* has been arrived at by adding 5 per cent. to the population ascertained at the census of 1891; and for the *fourth*, the calculations of the former Famine Commission have been adopted. The figures stated under the first and third heads may therefore be taken as fairly correct, but those under the second and fourth heads must be regarded as rough approximations only.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

25 Copies.

APPENDIX.

No. I—Statement showing the ordinary outturn and consumption of food, and the surplus available in Madras.

	Population in thousands of ryotwari tracts.	Food-crop area in thousands.	Outturn of food.	Area under non-food crop in thousands.	Ordinary consumption.				Surplus.
					Food.	Seed.	Cattle-food.	Waste.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acs.	Tons.	Acs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ganjam	709	462	249,000	68	144,000	9,072	10,080	9,648	172,800	76,200
Vizagapatam	472	214	99,000	73	96,000	6,048	6,720	6,432	116,200	— 16,200
Godávari	1,442	926	691,000	303	293,000	18,459	20,610	19,631	351,600	239,400
Kistna	1,667	1,710	722,000	611	316,000	19,908	22,120	21,172	379,200	342,800
Nellore	906	1,041	340,000	202	202,000	12,728	14,140	13,534	242,400	97,600
Kurnool	889	1,398	288,000	480	175,000	11,025	12,250	11,725	210,000	79,000
Bellary	925	1,649	422,000	509	188,000	11,844	13,160	12,596	225,600	196,400
Anantapur	764	1,217	330,000	393	155,000	9,765	10,850	10,385	186,000	144,000
Cuddapah	1,336	1,380	366,000	406	271,000	17,073	18,970	18,157	326,200	40,800
North Arcot	1,622	876	380,000	179	309,000	19,467	21,630	20,703	370,800	9,200
Chingleput	1,030	650	268,000	109	209,000	13,167	14,630	14,003	250,800	17,200
South Arcot	2,232	1,402	555,000	827	453,000	28,539	31,710	30,351	543,600	11,400
Madras	475	..	440,000	176	96,000	6,048	6,720	6,432	115,200	— 115,200
Salem	1,460	1,309	435,000	619	296,000	18,586	20,660	19,755	354,000	— 86,000
Coimbatore	2,060	2,063	394,000	132	416,000	26,208	29,120	27,872	499,200	— 64,200
Trichinopoly	1,215	927	834,000	122	247,000	15,561	17,290	16,549	296,400	97,600
Tanjore	2,238	1,266	265,000	155	456,000	28,665	31,850	30,485	546,000	— 281,000
Madura	1,618	964	316,000	485	329,000	20,727	23,030	22,043	394,800	129,800
Tinnevelly	1,639	936	9,000	46	313,000	19,719	21,910	20,971	375,600	59,600
Nilgiris	105	29	437,000	417	21,000	1,323	1,470	1,407	25,200	— 16,200
Malabar	2,772	751	302,000	45	553,000	35,469	39,410	37,721	675,600	— 238,600
South Canara	1,109	526			225,000	14,175	15,750	15,075	270,000	32,000
Total ..	28,415	21,696	8,043,000	5,746	5,771,000	363,573	403,970	386,457	6,924,800	1,117,800

Note.—The statement refers only to ryotwari areas, for which returns of cropped areas are available and which comprise about a third of the area of the Presidency. The population of these tracts is estimated at 8,997,000 for 1896–97 against 37,410,000 for the whole Presidency.
The figures in the last column with the *minus* marks prefixed indicate deficits.

No. II—Population of 1896-97.

Districts.	Total population.	Population of tracts excluded from statement.
Ganjám	1,991,643	1,283,000
Vizagapatam	2,943,141	2,471,000
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Kistna	1,948,361	391,000
Nellore	1,536,923	541,000
Cuddapah	1,335,676	...
Kurnool	858,701	...
Bellary	945,132	...
Anantapur	741,976	...
Madras	475,144	...
Chingleput	1,193,774	164,000
North Arcot	2,289,511	768,000
Salem	2,060,716	611,000
Coimbatore	2,105,081	55,000
Nilgiris	104,787	...
South Arcot	2,270,993	39,000
Tanjore	2,339,519	100,000
Trichinopoly	1,441,353	226,000
Madura	2,738,824	1,121,000
Tinnevelly	2,011,900	473,000
Malabar	2,785,193	13,000
South Canara	1,108,885	...
Total ...	37,409,954	8,997,000

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Letter of Government

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for distance reference.

N.B.—
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