9 3,000—17-13-96.

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G:O., No. 854

DATED 27th February 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recon'g Board's Progs. recommitting the copy of the memo prefixed to the returns of agricultural statistics with the required alterations made therein.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1306

AP 27-2-99.

From The Secretary to the Board of Revenue Revs: Settts: L.R. & Agri: Madras

No. 1035 Misc.

Order Mis No 854 dy 27th Feb 1899.

Recorded.

Dated 17th February 1899.

Received 21st Feb: "

Registered 22nd " "

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Resubmitting to Govt. R.D. the copy of the memo: prefixed to the returns of agricultural statistics, received with the official memo: No 44, dated 15th February 1899 with the required alterations and additions made therein.

Note

With reference to our No. 44 dy 15-2-99. the Board of Revenue, submit the Copy of the Memorandum to be prefixed to the Returns of agri: Statistics with the necessary alterations and additions made therein.

A revised Copy has already been sent to the Director General, direct by the Board (Vide B.P. No 711 dy 1-2-99)

aa 23/2/99

Secy The alterations recommended on pages XI & XXVI & board cale for any remarks

24/2/99

B.

Vide 22-2-99

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
CN:964/88							

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1306

AP 27-2-99

From The Secretary to the Board of Revenue Rev: Sett:, L.R. & Agri: Madras

Order Mis No 854 d/27th Feb 1899.

Recorded.

No. 1035 Miso.

Dated 17th February 1899.

Received 21st Feb: "

Registered 22nd " "

Enclosures / A

Spare copies

Nok

With reference to our No. 44 d/15-2-99. the Board of Revenue, submits the Copy of the Memorandum to be prefixed to the Returns of agri: Statistics with the necessary alterations and additions made therein.

A revised Copy has already been sent to the Director General, direct by the Board (Vide B.P. No. 711 d/1-2-99)

aa 23/2/88

Secy The alterations recommended on pages XI & XXVI & should call for any remarks

24/2/99

SUBJECT.

Resubmitting to Govt. R.D. the copy of the memo: prefixed to the returns of agricultural statistics, received with the official memo: No. 44, dated 15th Feby 1899 with the required alterations and additions made therein.

B.

Vide aa 27-2-99

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

(Sett. 13—2,000—25-4-98.)

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE. MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 17th February 1899.

No. 1035 Mis:

Read the official memorandum from Government, Revenue Department, No. 44, dated 15th February 1899.

Resolution.

The Board beg to resubmit to Government the copy of the memorandum received with official memorandum No. 44, dated 15th February 1899, with the required alterations and additions made therein.

(True extract)

R. V. Swaminadhan

Secretary

To The Secretary to Govt., Rev: Dept.

with copy of the memo: returned.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

BRITISH INDIA

FOR THE YEARS

1892-93 TO 1896-97.

Explanatory Memorandum.

In 1866 tables, in certain forms proposed by a specially appointed Statistical Committee, were prescribed by the Government of India for general adoption as appendices to the annual reports on general administration.

In 1884, at the instance of the Secretary of State for India, some of these forms, relating to agriculture, land, and tenures, were reconsidered and modified, after examination and discussion by a conference of officers of the Agricultural Departments. The modified returns comprised eight tables, which were compiled for the first time for the year 1884-85 and published under the title of 'Returns of Agricultural Statistics of British India'. These tables were prepared and published annually until 1887-88, when a re-arrangement was made of the headings of four statements dealing with area, irrigation, crops, and agricultural stock, though no modification was made in substance.

In 1891 the tables were again revised and, to some extent, recast. The revised series of 1891 has, with a few unimportant alterations, been maintained to the present time, with the exception that table B (wholesale prices) has been discontinued, other arrangements having been made to secure a record of prices.

The following schedule compares the three series of 1866, 1884, and 1891:—

1866.	1884.	1891.
IA. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.	A.—Area cultivated and uncultivated. Irrigation.	A.—Total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, current fallows, and stock.
IIID. 1.—Crops cultivated.	B.—Crops cultivated .	
IIID. 2.—Agricultural stock.	IIID. 2.—Agricultural stock .	
IIIE. 1.—Prices of produce.	IIIE. 1.—Prices of produce .	B.—Prices of produce.
IE. 2.—Surveyed and assessed area.	C.—Surveyed and assessed area.	C.—Incidence of the land revenue on area and population.
IE. 3.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.	IE. 3.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.	D.—Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.
IE. 4.—Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.	Discontinued .	Discontinued.
IE. 5.—Register of transfers.	IE. 5.—Register of transfers.	E.—Register of transfers of landed property.
IIID. 3.—Rates of rent and produce.	Discontinued .	Discontinued.

The notes on each table in the following pages explain the changes which have been made since 1866 in the tables now published. The general instructions for the compilation of the existing series are given in the General Notes,

and any peculiarities in the method adopted in each province in filling up the returns are mentioned in the Provincial Notes. Any explanations that seem required in respect of figures of particular districts are given at foot of the tables.

The only Native States which furnish agricultural statistics as yet are Mysore, whence they have been received since 1886-87, and Jaipur, whence they have been received since 1892-93. The figures for Jaipur are, however, imperfect and incomplete, and therefore they are, for the present separately printed in an appendix.

For the permanently-settled province of Bengal no figures were available until recently. Such statistics as have been supplied for that province have been printed in the volume since 1892-93, but they are not based upon accurate surveys or village papers, and must therefore for the most part be regarded as estimates.

TABLE A.

This table is a modified combination of the four tables A, B, Irrigation Form, and III D—2, prescribed by the Government of India in 1884. It is divided into four sections, and was first published in its present form in 1887-88.

TABLE A—1 (*pages 4—34*).

This section of table A gives the total area of each district, the areas for which statistics are and are not available being distinguished.

The corresponding tables of the earlier series are I A—1 of 1866 and A. of 1884. The headings differ as set out below :—

	1866 I A—1.	1884 A.	1891 A—1.
Total area in square miles		Area according to Survey Department in acres.	Area according to Professional Survey in acres.
		Deduct—	Deduct—
		(*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.	(*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States.
		(*b*) Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	(*b*) Area for which no returns exist.
		Net area dealt with in this return.	Net area by Professional Survey.
			Corresponding area in village papers.

GENERAL NOTES.

Column 2 (*pages 4 and 5*).—The Professional Survey is that carried out by the Survey of India Department in Northern India, and by the corresponding Departments in the Southern Presidencies. The provincial areas in this column exclude Native States in direct political relations with the Government of India in the Foreign Department, but in most instances include Feudatory or Tributary States politically controlled by Local Governments.

In *column 3* is entered the area of any Feudatory or Tributary States included in column 1.

Column 4.—In this column is deducted the entire area (exclusive of Native States) for which the statistics required for the second and third sections of the table are not forthcoming in whole or in part. This area comprises chiefly estates held in permanent settlement or on privileged tenure, which have not been cadastrally surveyed and which possess at present no agency for the annual collection of agricultural statistics. As surveys extend and the organisation of village statistical establishments developes, the area in this column is reduced, and that dealt with in sections 2 and 3 correspondingly increased.

Columns 5 and 6.—Column 5 is a check on the accuracy of column 6. In the latter "village papers" means "the papers prepared by the village accountants". They do not in several provinces relate to the whole area included in column 5; for instance, the village returns often do not include the forest areas. In such cases, column 6 must be taken to be the total area for which statistics are available, corrected by the village papers in respect of the areas

for which such papers exist. The areas of provinces and districts which are calculated from village papers are necessarily somewhat different from those given by the Survey Department, (*a*) because, while the survey area of a district or province is calculated in block, the area by village papers represents the added total of field and village areas, and (*b*) because the system followed as regards the inclusion or exclusion of areas covered by water, buildings, roads, and railroads, is not uniform in the two sets of returns.

In provinces (as in Bengal) where no village papers exist, the figures in column 5 have been repeated in column 6. In that case they represent the area of which the details are stated in columns 2 to 6 of Table A—2.

The year to which the provincial statements relate ends on different dates in different provinces:

ending 31st March	in Bengal, Assam, Berar, Coorg, and Manpur.
„ 31st May	in the Central Provinces.
„ 30th June	in Madras, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, Upper and Lower Burma, Ajmere, and Mysore.
„ 31st July	in Bombay.
„ 30th September	in the Panjab.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Upper and Lower Burma.

Column 2 (*pages 6—9*).—Where there has been no professional survey of the district, the best information available is accepted, subject to revision from time to time as surveys extend.

Column 3.—There are no feudatory or tributary states in Lower Burma; in Upper Burma there are six such states, namely, Möngmit, Hkāmti Lōng, Hkāmti Singaling, Hsawnghsup, Alegyaung Bawgata, and Padaung Koywa. These are administered by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in which they are situated.

Assam.

Column 4 (*page 10*) exhibits chiefly the area of wild hill tracts and of tracts permanently settled, which possess no agency for the collection of statistics.

The area cadastrally surveyed does not as yet amount to 9¼ million acres.

Bengal.

Columns 2 and 3 (*pages 11—15*).—Until 1893-94, inclusive, the figures include only a portion of the areas of the native states in the Orissa and Chota-Nagpur divisions, and exclude altogether the area of Kuch Behar and Hill Tipperah. From 1894-95, Hill Tipperah, Sikkim, Kuch Behar, the tributary states of Orissa, and the tributary states of Chota-Nagpur have been classed in a separate column (column 3) as feudatory states.

Column 4 includes the unsurveyed area of the Angul and Khond Mahals, and certain unreclaimed portions of the Sundarban land in the 24-Parganas district.

N.-W. Provinces.

Column 2 (*pages 16—19*) includes the area of native states within the provinces, and thus differs from the Administration Report which excludes that area.

Column 4 includes the area of hill districts and some portions of Jhansi, Mirzapur, and Ballia which possess no agency for collecting statistics.

Ajmere-Merwara.

Column 2 (*page 21*) states the area as given in the settlement records. Previous to 1890-91 the areas of privileged tenures known as jagir and istamrári villages were excluded from this column, while in 1890-91 jagir and minor istamrári areas were included, and from 1891-92 the entire area of the province has been stated.

Manpur.

Column 2 (*page 4*).—There is no record of area according to professional survey. The area stated is that of the whole Pargana including jagir and inam villages as given in the settlement records.

Panjab.

Column 4 (*pages 22—24*) represents chiefly the area of unsurveyed tracts and the waste areas (other than forests) not included in village boundaries.

Bombay and Sind.

Column 2 (*pages 25—27*) states the area as returned by the local Revenue Survey and Settlement Department, supplemented in the case of native states by the returns of the Topographical Survey. It includes, since 1893-94, the estimated area of unsurveyed villages in the Poona district and the area of 47 jagir villages at Hira (Belgaum district), which were excluded from previous statements. The Revenue Survey being incomplete in Sind, the exact area of that province is not known. The column states the area of surveyed tracts *plus* the estimated area of unsurveyed tracts.

Column 4.—Statistics are not available for villages which have not come under the operations of the Revenue Survey, and therefore the areas of all unsurveyed villages are excluded by deduction in this column.

Column 5 includes, since 1893-94, the unsurveyed portion of the Upper Sind Frontier district into which settlement has been introduced.

Column 6.—The figures of column 5 are repeated because the areas in village papers are derived from the Revenue Survey records.

Central Provinces.

Column 4 (*pages 28 and 29*) includes the unsurveyed areas of zamindari * estates and waste land grants.

Column 6.—The area for which accurate statistics are available is in these provinces steadily increasing, and until the survey is complete and re-settlement finished, there will always be changes which render comparison difficult.

Berar.

Column 2 (*page 30*) states the area as ascertained by the local Survey and Settlement Department.

Column 4.—The area in this column against the year 1892-93 is the then unsurveyed tract of the Melghat taluka which has since come under the operations of the local Survey and Settlement Department.

Madras.

Column 2 (*pages 31—33*) states the area as ascertained by the local Survey and Settlement Department, supplemented, for tracts which have not come under the operations of that Department, by areas calculated from the returns of the Topographical Survey.

Column 4 includes chiefly areas of zamindaris, or large proprietary estates permanently settled, which have not been cadastrally surveyed and possess no adequate agency for the collection of statistics. The area of these estates comprises roughly one-third of the total area of the British districts of the Presidency. This column also includes (1) the area of the agency tracts in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, excluding a small sub-division (Chokkapad Kondam) in the former district, and the portion under the control of the Forest Department in the latter; (2) the area of some or all of the wholly inám villages in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Salem, and Trichinopoly (excluding the cultivated portion); and (3) the area of the Madras town and district in which cultivation accounts are not maintained.

Column 5 includes, since 1893-94, the area of wholly inám villages in the North Arcot district.

Column 6 excludes, in 1893-94, the unsurveyed lands in the Coimbatore,† Karnul, Kistna, and Madura districts, and the agency tracts of the Godavari district. In later years, the area of unsurveyed lands in all districts has been roughly estimated and included, ~~except in the Godavari district, in which the portion occupied by forests and other unsurveyed lands in certain talukas are included~~. The agency tracts in Godavari are also included.

Mysore.

Column 2 (*page 34*) states the area ascertained by the Revenue Survey Department.

Column 4 exhibits the areas of jodi, kayamgutta, and sarvamanyam villages and jagirs, for which the statistics required for the other tables are not available.

Column 6.—The figures in column 5 are repeated in this column.

TABLE A—2 (*pages 35—91*).

The first part of this section of table A deals with the classification of the area entered in column 6 of section 1 of the table, and gives the proportions (columns 2 and 3) withdrawn from cultivation by inclusion under forests or for some other reason, (4) cultivable land available but not yet taken up, (5) land occupied but not under crop during the year of report, (6) the net area under crop, that is, after deduction of the area cropped more than once in the year. The second part (columns 8 to 13) gives the area irrigated from various sources, to which is added a statement (columns 14 to 18) of the distribution of the irrigated area under specified crops.

The headings which have undergone alteration since 1866 are noted below:—

1866 I A—1.	1884 A.	1891 A—2.
Cultivated	Actually cropped	Net area cropped.
Culturable	Current fallows	Current fallows.
	Available for cultivation	Culturable waste other than fallow.
Unculturable	Not available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.
Unappropriated cultivable waste.	Omitted	Omitted.
Communications	Omitted	Omitted.

* In the Central Provinces the zamindars are chiefs of minor importance (or their successors) who, while holding large and compact estates on privileged tenure, have been restricted to the rank of ordinary subjects.

† ~~Except the portions of such tracts for which details of classification are available.~~

Lands covered by water, roads, and railroads, which were separately entered in the form of 1866, are included in the column "not available for cultivation" in the forms of 1884 and 1891.

GENERAL NOTES.

Column 2 (*pages 36—39*).—"Forests" means in the returns of 1891 "any land classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests," and in those of 1894 all Government forests and forests administered under any Forest Act. Any cultivated areas existing within such forests may be excluded and entered in column 6 (net area cropped during the year), an explanation being given in a note.

The forest areas do not agree with those stated in the reports on the administration of the Forest Department for various reasons, amongst which are these: (1) because the forest administration reports and the statements of agricultural statistics relate in many cases to different periods, (2) because the administration reports relate exclusively to forests worked by the Forest Department, while the tables of agricultural statistics exhibit in addition forest areas administered by district officers, and (3) because, on the other hand, certain forest areas worked and returned by the Forest Department are not included in the areas for which village papers exist, and are therefore excluded from these tables.

Column 3 includes all land absolutely barren, and also all land covered by buildings, water, roads, or otherwise appropriated to uses other than agriculture.

Column 4 includes groves not classed in the cropped area.

Columns 8 to 13 states the area actually irrigated during the year, areas cropped more than once being counted once only.

Columns 14 to 18 state the gross area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Column 2 (*pages 40—47*).—The area entered in this column is that given in the Forest Administration Report, and includes reserved forests. The figures for Upper and Lower Burma taken separately differ somewhat from those in the forest administration reports because of the difference in the manner of partition of the Thayetmyo district between the two divisions of the province.

Upper and Lower Burma.

Column 3.—In settled tracts the unculturable area is taken from settlement registers, but in unsettled tracts it is obtained from the best source available.

Column 4 includes land thrown out of cultivation and abandoned.

Column 5 includes only such land left uncultivated as is actually in possession of cultivators. In Lower Burma such lands are assessed at privileged rates, but in Upper Burma no assessment is levied on land left uncultivated.

Columns 14 to 18 include only crops actually irrigated; for instance, where an unirrigated crop of sesamum is taken off land which is afterwards irrigated and planted with paddy, the area grown with sesamum is not included in this column.

Assam.

Column 2 (*page 48*).—In this province "forests" formerly included protected and reserved forests. Since 1893-94 reserved forests only have been entered. The figures differ slightly from those in the forest administration report because of the difference in the period embraced in the two statements.

Columns 3 and 4.—In the statements for years before 1894-95 separate figures were not given in these columns for certain districts in which the areas to which the figures refer had not been surveyed.

Column 5 includes generally all lands which are thrown out of cultivation or not cultivated, but remain in the occupation of leaseholders. For the hill districts no figures can be given except for tea estates in the Khási and Jaintiá hills and for the plains portion of the Garo Hills district. In the Surma valley, which is mostly permanently settled, figures are available only for the uncultivated portion of tea estates and of settled estates in the area cadastrally surveyed.

Columns 8 to 18.—There is practically no artificial irrigation. The small area irrigated from hill streams has never been distinguished from other cultivation.

Bengal.

Column 2 (*pages 49—53*).—Up to the year 1893-94 the figures in this column were those of Government forests under the administration of the Forest Department and of forests administered by the Deputy Commissioner of the Santhal Parganas under Act VII of 1865. The latter were transferred to the Forest Department in November 1894. The later figures represent Government forests only. Comparing the areas of these with the corresponding areas in the forest administration report, there is a difference owing to the exclusion from the former of unclassed state forest areas in the Chittagong hill tracts.

Columns 3 and 4 include private forests and unclassed state forests.

Columns 8 to 18.—Irrigation statistics are not available except for the area irrigated from Government canals, and hence no figures are given for these provinces.

N.-W. Provinces.

Column 2 (*pages 54—61*) includes areas administered by the district officers of some districts. Hence the figures do not agree with those in the forest administration report.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land left untilled is reckoned as fallow is three years.

Columns 8 to 13.—Figures for "Government canals" include those for "private canals", and those for "other sources" included tank irrigation until 1892-93. From 1893-94 separate figures for tank irrigation have been supplied. There are very few private canals in the North-Western Provinces.

Ajmere-Merwara.

Column 2 (*page 64*).—The forest area relates to khalsa, jagir, and minor istamrári villages, but excludes village lands managed by the Forest Department which do not technically constitute Government forests.

Manpur.

Column 2 (*page 36*).—The forest area relates to Government forests including jagir lands.

Column 6 includes the area cropped in khalsa (Government) as well as in jagir villages.

Panjab.

Column 2 (*pages 66—73*).—Up to 1891-92 all lands specially devoted to forest growth under the control of Government or any local Board or Municipality were included. Since then the figures also include protected village waste in Hazara administered by the district officer and other waste lands in Peshâwar; but forest areas in certain native states not entered in the village papers, and other lands not regarded as forests, are excluded.

Column 4 includes large areas of Government waste not allotted for cultivation.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land is reckoned as fallow is two years; but as a change in classification is not generally made until the year for quadrennial statements comes round, the old classification may be retained from one to three years longer than the prescribed period. In certain districts in the south-west of the province, however, the classification is amended annually.

Column 6.—The figures represent the actual area of standing crops.

Columns 8 to 18 state gross area irrigated, that is, land irrigated in both seasons is counted twice.

Sind.

Column 2 (*page 74*).—The figures do not agree with those in the forest administration report, because the revenue records do not state the most recent alterations of area due to erosion by the Indus which the forest report does, and because, on the other hand, the forest report does not always exhibit the most recent alteration of area effected by the revision survey, which the Revenue Department does.

Bombay.

Column 2 (*pages 76—79*) includes land administered by the Forest Department whether formally declared forest under an Act or not, and differs from the area stated in the forest reports, because in certain localities, where the forest settlement is incomplete, the original areas are still returned by the Forest Department, while revised areas are returned in this table; also because the revenue records do not always state the most recent revisions.

Column 3 includes all land recorded at the Survey and Settlement as unculturable, though at times parts of this land are cultivated.

Column 5.—The maximum period for which land thrown out of cultivation is reckoned as fallow is ten years.

Column 9.—The figures given for private canals, tanks, wells, and other sources are rough estimates. Previous to 1892-93 figures for private canals were included in "Government canals" and those for tanks and wells in "other sources".

Column 16.—By "miscellaneous food crops" are understood the crops entered in table A—3, as sugar, orchards, garden produce, and miscellaneous food crops.

Central Provinces.

Column 2 (*pages 80—83*) differs from the figures in the forest administration reports, because the actual area of the forests is not known owing to incomplete survey, also because excisions made have not yet been taken note of in the forest registers, and because in many cases raiyatwari villages settled, thekadari villages surveyed, clearance lease villages earned in proprietary rights, and villages purchased under the waste-land sale rules, have not as yet been finally disforested and struck off the forest registers.

Column 3 states areas covered with water, hill, or rock, and land occupied by buildings and roads.

Column 4 states (1) the area and waste within holdings (including fallows of more than three years), (2) land under tree forest which is not administered under any Act dealing with forests, (3) land under scrub jungle or grass, and (4) groves not included in holdings.

Column 5.—Land which has been fallow for a period not exceeding three years is reckoned as current fallow.

Berar

Column 2 (*page 84*) includes the forest area administered by the Forest Department, but excludes a large area of cultivated land in the Melghat taluk shewn as forest in the forest report.

Column 3 includes village sites and land taken up for public purposes or devoted to uses other than agriculture ; it also includes unculturable portions of culturable fields.

Column 4 includes land available for cultivation but not given out ; but in the Wun district land given out for cultivation but not cultivated by the occupant was included in the table until 1895, when the error was corrected.

Column 5 includes occupied culturable land left fallow for private reasons, such as grazing, rotation, etc.

Column 2 (*pages 86—89*) includes from 1895-96 the area cultivated within forests, and excludes the area of forests in the native state of Sundur, in Bellary, not included in the village papers. As this is included in the forest administration report, it accounts partly for the disagreement of its figures with those in this table. *Madras.*

Column 4.—Previous to 1892-93 the entire area of wholly inám villages in raiyatwari tracts of the Salem district was stated in this column.

Column 5 includes all occupied waste, that is to say, waste portions of land for which revenue is paid. Before 1893-94 this column included unoccupied lands in wholly inám villages in Nellore, which have since been included in columns 3 and 4.

Column 10.—The term "tanks" refers to a particular kind of dammed reservoirs. Previous to 1891-92 the area entered in this column was the gross, not the net, area irrigated, areas cropped more than once being added to the net area.

Column 2 (*page 38*) includes reserved and protected forests only. The figures differ slightly from those in the forest administration report, because the periods embraced are different. *Coorg.*

Columns 8 to 13 (*pages 38 and 39*).—Figures for land partly irrigated from springs and mountain streams are not available.

Column 2 (*page 90*) states the areas of state and district forests and of plantations. *Mysore.*

Column 3 includes not only lands absolutely unfit for cultivation, but also lands reserved for pasture, and plantations intended for public use and therefore left unassessed. A large portion of the pasture lands is fit for cultivation, and is given out for cultivation from time to time under special orders, such lands when given out for cultivation being transferred from column 3 to 5 or 6 as the case may be.

Column 4 states unoccupied assessed waste.

Column 5.—There is no system of fallows in this province, that is, lands are not systematically left uncultivated for the purpose of giving them rest. Individuals occupy large areas and pay full assessment thereon, leaving portions uncultivated, generally for the use of their cattle. For purposes of account the difference between the areas of the lands occupied by individuals and of those actually cultivated by them is taken as fallow. The lands occupied and assessed are sometimes unfit for cultivation, having been taken up on full assessment merely for use as pasture; but the exact area of such lands cannot be ascertained, though it cannot be large.

Columns 8 to 18 (*pages 90 and 91*).—Formerly these columns included areas in some districts occupied but not cultivated. The error was rectified in the statement for 1893-94.

TABLE A—3 (*pages 92—227*).

The third section of table A states the gross cultivated area under each crop, irrespective of irrigation and double cropping, the area under the latter being included in the statement, but subtracted in column 41. The area is that stated in column 6 of Table A—2.

The headings which have undergone alteration since 1866 are—

1866	1884	1891
III D—1.	B.	A—3.
Other food-grains	Other food-grains, including pulses	Barley. Cholam or jawar. Cambu or bajra. Ragi or marua. Maize. Gram. Other food-grains, including pulses.
Oilseeds	Oilseeds	Linseed. Til or jinjili. Others.
Sugar	Sugarcane	Sugarcane. Others.

Fibres	Jute	Jute.
Vegetables	Others	Others.
Opium	Omitted	Omitted.
	"	Opium.
	Chinchona	Chinchona.

The following items were added in 1891:—

Condiments and spices.
Other dyes.
Indian hemp.
Other drugs and narcotics.
Fodder crops.
Orchards and garden produce.

GENERAL NOTES.

In cases where two or more crops are grown together, an estimate is made of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned. The estimate is made by the village accountant, or is subsequently determined on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities.

Columns 10, 14, 18, 21, 26, 33, 37, and 38 (*pages 92—99*).—The selection of crops for inclusion in these columns is left to the provincial authorities.

Column 41 (*pages 97 and 99*).—In 1896 the Government of India decided that in this column should be entered the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, except in cases when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops: in such cases the area first sown should be omitted.

Previous to this decision there was no uniformity of practice. The figures in the tables represented: for Madras, Ajmere-Merwara, and Pargana Manpur the area sown or placed under crop; for Bombay the area sown, but any area on which the crop failed was treated as unsown; for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total cultivated area exclusive of the double cropped area and the area on which *kharif* sowings failed; for Bengal, the Panjab (up to 1896-97*), and the Central Provinces the area from which crops were taken. Again, in Assam, Berar, and Mysore, the area sown or placed under crop was stated for some districts, while for others the figures represented the area from which crops were actually taken. In Coorg neither the area sown nor the area actually cropped was stated; but all wet land paying assessment as cropped was entered.

Columns 28, 29, and 31 (*pages 96 and 98*).—The areas under coffee, tea, and chinchona differ in many instances from those in the special detailed statements (tables F, G and H), the reason being that the two statements do not cover the same period; the special statement also include estimates of areas for which accurate statistics are not available, and which, therefore, are excluded from this table.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Upper and Lower Burma. The table states the actual area cropped, including the area on which crops have been destroyed, but excluding fallow. Land on which more than one crop has been obtained is entered as a separate crop area.

Assam. In this table is stated for the Khási and Jaintiá hills district, the area under tea cultivation only. In the case of Cachar and Sylhet the area under crops other than tea is available only for the cadastrally surveyed tracts. This information was stated for the first time for Sylhet in the table for 1893-94, and for Cachar in the table for 1896-97. The cropped areas stated for the five upper districts of the Assam valley for years prior to 1895-96 relate only to tracts cadastrally surveyed, and to *khiraj* lands and tea estates not cadastrally surveyed. For 1895-96 and 1896-97 the whole cropped area in these districts has been stated. In the case of the Garo and Nágá hills districts the areas under different crops are available for the plains tracts only, and were entered for the first time in the table for 1893-94.

Column 36 (*page 119*) includes area occupied by village sites.

Columns 37 and 38.—For years before 1894-95 figures were not available for miscellaneous food and non-food crops in the Goalpara, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur districts.

Bengal. As no statistics are at present prepared by village or circle officers, the figures entered in this table are merely estimates, except those for Chittagong. District officers have not always been able to estimate for "orchards and garden produce" and "miscellaneous food and non-food crops"; and the figures are, therefore, incomplete.

N.-W. Provs. and Oudh. In these provinces the area sown with unimportant mixed crops, for which no separate heading is provided in the provincial crop statements, is assigned to the principal crop by the village accountant. The areas of important mixed crops, namely, wheat and barley, wheat and gram, barley and gram, jawar and arhar, bajra and arhar, and cotton and arhar, for which

* For 1896-97 see Provincial Notes.

separate headings are provided in the crop returns, were included until 1893-94 with "other food-grains including pulses". Since 1894-95 they have been distributed in accordance with prescribed formulæ and entered under the crops of which they are composed. In the Almora and Garhwal districts no statistics of crops other than tea are available since 1895-96.

The instruction of the Government of India that column 41 should exhibit the areas actually sown, could not be complied with in 1896-97 as instructions to districts were issued after the close of the year.

The areas stated are actual areas sown or placed under crop in Government and jagir villages. *Manpur.*

Column 41 (*pages 181—187*).—The figures for 1896-97 represent the area of standing crops and also the area on which crops were sown and failed. The figures exceed the sum of the figures in columns 2 to 38 the details of failure in respect of each separate crop not being available for entry. Nor do the figures in this column agree with those in column 6 of table A—2, since the latter do not include areas on which the crop failed. *Punjab.*

Column 36 (*pages 197 and 199*) includes green fodder for cattle. *Bombay.*

Column 36 (*pages 205 and 207*) includes groves situated within the home farm of the landlord or the holding of a tenant. *Central Provinces.*

Column 40 (*page 211*).—No figures for double-cropped areas were available previous to 1894-95. *Berar.*

Column 10 (*pages 212—216*) includes all miscellaneous food crops which in other provinces are entered in column 37. *Madras.*

Column 31 (*pages 218—222*).—The figures differ considerably from those in the special detailed statement of chinchona cultivation (table H), the reason being that many planters do not furnish information required for the special statement.

Column 35 states the areas sown with grass and crops raised solely for purposes of fodder. Lands left waste for grazing purposes, and on which grass grows spontaneously, are not included in this column.

Column 31 (*page 98*).—There are no separate chinchona plantations in Coorg, the plant being grown with the coffee in coffee estates. The figures are an estimate of the area actually occupied by chinchona. *Coorg.*

Column 41 (*page 227*) states the area on which crops are sown and not the area from which crops are taken. *Mysore.*

TABLE A—4 (*pages 228—251*).

This table deals with agricultural stock. The headings of the form now in use differ from those of 1866 and 1884 in the following respects:—

1866 III D—2.	1884 III D—2.	1891 A—4.
Cows and bullocks .	. Cows and bullocks .	. { Bulls and bullocks. Cows.
.....	Buffaloes . . .	. { Male buffaloes. Cow buffaloes.
.....	.....	Young stock (calves and buffalo calves).
Horses } . . . Ponies }	. Horses and ponies .	. . Horses and ponies.
Donkeys . . .	. Mules and donkeys .	. . Mules and donkeys.
Sheep and goats . .	. Sheep and goats .	. . { Sheep. Goats.
... ...	.. ...	Camels.

GENERAL NOTES.

The figures in this table are probably less accurate than those in the other tables in the volume.

The figures exclude Sind, for which province no statistics of live stock have yet been collected, though endeavours are being made to obtain satisfactory information.

In some provinces they include, and in others they exclude, animals in towns, cities, and cantonments. The Government of India decided in 1896 that live stock in cities and cantonments should be included wherever it is possible to secure their enumeration, and that oxen and buffaloes not old enough for work or to produce young should be treated as "young stock".

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Upper and Lower Burma.

The figures of live stock in Lower and Upper Burma are collected by thugyis or headmen when preparing the capitation tax rolls, or when required for the statement. Cattle are not counted on any particular day. The figures include all animals in towns and also those employed in each district by Government departments, such as transport, military, police, and by municipalities.

Assam.

Stock statistics for the six Assam valley districts were received for the first time in 1890-91, and for all the districts, except Cachar and the Khási and Jaintiá hills, in 1893-94. The figures for the Nágá hills relate only to settled land in the Barpathar and Eastern Rengma mauzas. It has not yet been found possible to obtain any statistics of stock for the Khási and Jaintiá hills, and for the Garo hills no such statistics have been received since 1895-96.

The figures are collected each year by the mandals shortly before the time when the return is submitted by the district officers, and tabulated for each mandal's circle, after which the figures are totalled for each mauza and tahsil, and then for the district. The stock in towns, cities, and cantonments are included in the returns of all districts for 1896-97 and of all except two or three districts for previous years.

Bengal.

Statistics of live stock are not collected at present except in tracts where surveys are being made or a record of rights prepared.

N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.

The figures of live stock are obtained by an annual census made by the patwari at the time he makes his round for the record of the spring crops. A rough record of the detail for each tenant is made by the patwari and tested from time to time by the kanungo. The resultant totals are preserved in the patwari papers.

Ajmere-Merwara.

The table does not include stock in towns and cantonments. Animals under three years of age are classed as young stock.

There is no general system for the enumeration. In some villages a census is taken, but there is no fixed date for it; in others the figures are collected from the registers of mortality maintained from information supplied by lambardars and patels and checked by the police.

Manpur.

An annual census of live stock is taken on the 15th March.

Panjab.

The table is based on figures furnished by patwaris who make an enumeration of the cattle in a village every fourth year, when a detailed jamabandi is prepared. The enumeration is not made on a particular day, but whenever the patwari finds time for it. The result is that in a fourth of the province an enumeration of cattle is made every year, and the fresh figures for that fourth part are incorporated in the annual return by subtracting from the preceding year's figures the old statistics and adding the new figures.

Cantonments do not form part of any patwari circle, and until 1896-97 stock in cantonments was excluded except in Peshawar and Lahore, where special arrangements had been made with the cantonment authorities. Since 1896-97, however, cattle in cantonments and municipalities have been included. Cattle in the Hissar farm are not included, as that area is not within any patwari circle.

Cattle up to two years of age are classed as young stock.

Ploughs are considered to mean ploughs at work, that is, ploughs provided with a yoke of plough oxen.

Bombay.

The figures of live stock are collected annually by village officers at a house-to-house enquiry in June, in the manner directed in village form 13 of the Revenue Manual. The figures are regularly tested by circle inspectors (kanungos). Stock statistics are not collected in the city of Bombay.

Columns 10 and 11 (*pages 244 and 245*).—In 1891-92 arrangements were made for the registration of mules, donkeys, and camels in all districts. Formerly statistics were collected only from districts where these animals were numerous.

No stock statistics were received from these provinces until after 1891-92, and those furnished in 1892-93 related to thirteen districts only. In 1893-94 no statistics were collected for Mandla, and those for Bálághát relate to seventy-three patwari circles only. The figures are collected annually (no particular date fixed) by the patwaris for the areas in their charge, in the form of appendices to the *milan khasra*. The total of the return is recorded in the tahsil by the kanungo in a village register. Until 1896-97 stock in cities and large towns was not in all cases included, and there were no figures for cantonments. In May 1897 special arrangements were made for the inclusion in the tables for 1896-97 and subsequent years of stock in cities, large towns, and cantonments. *Central Provs.*

Young oxen, if actually on work, are classed under the head "bulls and bullocks". Heifers which have not reached the calving age are excluded from the class "cows".

A census of the cattle in each district is taken once a year, though not on any particular date, by the village officials, and the figures are checked by munsarims and tahsildars. Table A—4 is based on the results of the census, and include, in the case of the Akola district, cattle in towns and cantonments. Calves under two years are classed as young stock. *Berar.*

Statistics for wholly inám villages in all districts, except Nellore and Salem, were for the first time included in the table for 1893-94, but the figures are not very accurate. Statistics for wholly inám villages in Nellore have been included since 1894-95. Previous to 1884 it was the practice in Madras to take a stock census every five years. A census of cattle in Government villages is now taken annually through the agency of village officers and checked by superior revenue officers: this is done in the last week of October in most districts and in the first week of May in others. The results are entered in a special statement maintained in each village, and are thence tabulated for each taluk and district. In inám villages, however, no suitable agency is available for the work, and Collectors obtain information for these villages as best they can: it is not known to what extent any census is made in them. No information exists regarding live stock in permanently-settled estates. *Madras.*

The figures down to 1894-95 did not include live stock in the town of Madura and in one cantonment of Ganjam. Instructions were subsequently issued to the Collectors of these districts to enumerate the stock and include the figures in the table. ~~The live stock in a portion of Trichinopoly town not forming part of any village is excluded, no village agency being available, but arrangements have been made with the municipality to obtain the information.~~

The table includes stock statistics of all towns and cantonments except those in zamindaris, and those which do not form part of any revenue village and in which the statistics are not collected because there is no agency for the purpose.

Column 6 (*pages 249 and 250*).—Cattle under four years of age are classed as young stock.

No census of live stock is taken on any particular day. The parapattigars at the time of the yearly jamabandi ascertain from the village headmen and raiyats the number of cattle possessed by each raiyat, and enter the particulars in each raiyat's account, a copy of which is sent to the Commissioner's office. European planters are also called on to furnish every year a statement of cattle in their estates. The table is compiled from all the information so derived. *Coorg.*

Animals in municipal towns are included. Animals under three years of age are classed as young stock.

No census of live stock is taken, but the statistics are collected every year by the shanbog and patel of each village by enquiry or inspection just before the taluk jamabandi, and recorded in the village account on which this table is based. Stock in municipalities is included since 1896-97. *Mysore.*

TABLE C—(*pages 252—291*).

This table indicates the relation between area, population, and land revenue; in other words, it exhibits the mean burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and on the community at large. It was first prescribed in 1884, and was revised in 1893. Similar information previous to 1884 is contained in Tables ID, IE—2, and IE—6, appended to the General Administration Reports.

The two main classes of tenure, (1) raiyatwari and (2) zamindari and village communities, specified in 1884, were not exhaustive, and the provincial administrations were allowed to make additions to these two classes

in accordance with local requirements. The table now states all tenures under one or other of three heads, namely (1) raiyatwari, (2) zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled), and (3) zamindari (permanently settled).

The present form differs from that prescribed in 1884 in the following respects :—.

1884.	1893.
1.—(1) Raiyatwari (2) Zamindari and village communities	(1) Raiyatwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled). (3) Zamindari (permanently settled).
3.—Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Deduct (*a*) Area not fully assessed. (*b*) Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.
4.—Balance of area fully assessed	Balance, that is, fully assessed area for which returns are available. (*a*) Total. (*b*) Cultivated.

GENERAL NOTES.

In July 1893 the following rules were prescribed for filling in this table :—

Entry 1 in general table C (*pages 252—259*), *column 2 in provincial table C* (*pages 266—290*).

The varieties of tenure entered should be included, as far as possible, under one or other of the following, namely (1) raiyatwari, (2) zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled), and (3) zamindari (permanently settled).

Entry 2 (*a*) *in general table* (*pages 252—259*), *column 5* (*a*) (*pages 266—290*) *in provincial tables.*

Areas held revenue-free or at privileged rates should be deducted, but the deduction need not be made where such areas are in any case less than an entire village, and where there is any difficulty in estimating the corresponding deduction to be made in the population head 10 (column 11). In the Madras, Bombay, and Berar tables all land on which a full assessment has not been leviable during the year (for instance, assessed unoccupied land) should be classed for the purposes of this column as "area not fully assessed". Areas should not be entered in this column merely because the assessment due from them has been suspended or remitted on account of short crops, or for other special reasons.

Entry 3 in general table (*pages 252—259*), *column 4 in provincial tables* (*pages 266—290*).

This column should be subdivided into (*a*) total fully assessed area for which returns are available, and (*b*) area cultivated out of the area given in head (*a*). The latter head should be equal to the former after deducting current fallows and fully assessed waste.

Entry 4 in general table (*pages 252—259*), *column 5 in provincial table* (*pages 266—290*).

Where the land revenue includes the zamindar's share, the net demand should be entered, and the table should state the payments due by the zamindars to Government, not those due by ryots to the zamindars. The actual realisable demand for the year should be entered, after excluding arrears for past years. Sums remitted on account of unoccupied lands, short crops, etc., should be excluded. Land revenue in this column includes miscellaneous land revenue.

Entry 7 (*pages 260—265*) *in general tables, column 8* (*pages 267—291*) *in provincial tables.*

As in entry 4 (column 5), but miscellaneous land revenue and land revenue on areas not fully assessed to be excluded.

Entry 8 in general tables (*pages 260—265*), *column 9 in provincial tables* (*pages 267—291*).

To be entry 7 (column 8), divided by entry 3 (*a*) (column 4(*a*).)

Entry 9 in general tables (*pages 260—265*), *column 10 in provincial tables* (*pages 267—291*).

To be entry 7 (column 8), divided by entry 3 (*b*) (column 4(*b*).)

Areas under forest are included in entry 1 (column 2), under the prevailing tenure of the province.

The population in entry 5 (column 6) is that of the last general census.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Upper Burma.

Column 3 (*a*) (*page 266*).—The only areas in Upper Burma classed as zamindari are special grants made on the terms given in Appendix I of the Rules under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation.

Column 3 (*b*) includes non-state lands which are at present assessed in the form of thathameda (household tax).

Column 4 (*a*) contains figures of state lands including current fallows.

Column 4 (*b*) contains figures of state lands excluding current fallows.

Column 5 includes thathameda (household tax), water-rate, revenue from state land, and miscellaneous land revenue, but excludes remissions under these heads.

Column 8 (*page 267*) states only the land revenue demand realised on the fully assessed area entered in column 4.

Column 11.—The population of villages and kwins is considered as belonging to fully or not fully assessed area accordingly as the greater portion of the village or kwin lands are or are not fully assessed.

Lower Burma.

Column 1 (*page 268*).—Before 1893-94 all grants made under the waste land rules were classed as zamindari (temporarily settled); since that year grants under the waste land rules of Arakan (1839-41), and Pegu (1865), are classed as zamindari (temporarily settled), while grants under Lord Canning's rules (1863) are classed as zamindari (permanently settled). All other land is classed as raiyatwari.

Column 3 (*a*) excludes settled circles in which temporary reductions of maximum rates of assessments have been sanctioned, but includes the areas (described in the note to column 1) assessed at privileged rates.

Column 3 (*b*) includes all areas other than those assessed either fully or not fully.

Column 4 (*a*) includes current fallows.

Column 4 (*b*) excludes current fallows.

Column 5 states the actual demand on the land assessed, including miscellaneous land revenue, but excludes remissions granted.

Column 8 (*page 269*) states the actual demand on the land assessed, excluding miscellaneous land revenue and remissions granted.

Assam.

Column 1 (*page 270*).—In 1890-91 waste land grants held on progressive assessment, as also Government wastes and forests, were included under the head "zamindari and village communities". In other years before 1892-93 such waste land grants were entered under a separate head. Since then they have been included under the head "zamindari (temporarily settled)." In the tables for 1893-94 and subsequent years forest area has been included under raiyatwari tenure.

Column 5.—Before 1893-94 the whole revenue of the Garo hills district, that is, the portion paid to zamindars as well as the Government share in it, was entered in this column. Since that year only the Government share of the revenue has been entered.

Column 6 includes the population of the feudatory states in the Khási and Jaintiá hills.

Column 10 (*page 271*).—The incidence has not hitherto been calculated on the same principle each year. For instance, in 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1890-91 the calculation was based on the actually cropped area entered in column 5 of table A—2 and the revenue entered in column 8 of table C. In 1888-89 and 1889-90 the incidence in some districts was returned at the same figure as in column 9. Since 1893-94 uniformity has been maintained in this respect, the incidence being calculated on the cultivated portion of the fully assessed area. The cultivated area in the zamindari permanently settled estates in Sylhet and Goalpára not being known, the rates of incidence cannot be given for these estates.

Bengal.

The table is prepared once in five years for this province, the greater part of which is permanently settled. The figures for 1892-93 have therefore been reproduced in the subsequent returns.

Column 1 (*pages 272—276*).—The classification of estates adopted in the statistics was for 1892-93 (1) zamindari and (2) Government estates. In the return for 1896-97 the following classification has been adopted :—

(1) *Zamindari* (*permanently settled*) includes estates managed for proprietors by Government.

(2) *Zamindari* (*temporarily settled*) includes (*a*) all temporarily settled estates, namely, those settled for periods with proprietors, and private estates leased to farmers for periods; and (*b*) all estates owned by Government as proprietor.

Column 2 states up to 1895-96 the area of estates borne on the revenue roll of the district, whether entirely situated within the district boundaries or not, and does not include lands of estates partly situated within the district boundaries but borne on the revenue roll of another district. This accounts for the discrepancy between the district areas stated in this column and those entered in table A—1.

From 1896-97 the area in this column agrees with the area entered in table A—1. It represents the total area by survey less the area of feudatory states.

N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.

Columns 3 (*a*) *and 3* (*b*) (*page 278*) exclude small revenue-free plots, for which details are not forthcoming.

Column 4 (*b*) states the net cropped area of the year corresponding with that in column 41 of table A—3 (area under crops), but limited to the fully assessed area for which returns are available of column 4(*a*).

Column 6.—The total population of the provinces excludes the population of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares in the Benares and Mirzapur districts.

Column 10 (*page 279*).—The cultivated area stated in this column is the cropped portion of the fully assessed area, but previous to 1892-93 it included current fallows.

Column 11 includes population of revenue-free lands when the area of such lands is less than an entire village. The inclusion does not materially affect the incidence entered in column 12.

No figures have been entered in columns 8 to 13 opposite "Lucknow, permanently settled," as no portion of the permanently-settled area has been fully assessed to land revenue.

Columns 13 and 14.—The figures are taken from the latest census report.

Manpur.

Entry 5 (*page 256*) includes since 1893-94 the population of jagir villages which was previously omitted.

Entry 10 (*page 263*) excludes population of jagir villages.

Panjab.

Columns 3 (*a*) *and 3* (*b*) (*page 280*) include villages receiving frontier remissions, tracts which are entirely unassessed (such as the Kulu mountains), and istamrári tenures.

Column 5 includes assigned revenue.

Column 10 (*page 281.*—The cultivated area referred to in this column in the table for 1892-93 and former years included current fallows, except in certain districts in the south-west of the province, mostly under fluctuating assessment. The cultivated area taken for calculating the incidence since 1893-94 is exclusive of current fallows.

Bombay.

Column 1 (*page 282*).—Lands held under special tenures, such as (1) talukdari, mehwasi, udhad-jamabandi, narvadari, and bhagdari in Gujrat, and khoti and izafat in the Konkan, which were entered formerly under separate heads, have been classed as "zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)" since 1892-93.

Column 3 (*a*) includes alienated area and the area held free of revenue or the revenue of which has been reduced by special agreement, and the fully assessed unoccupied area since 1893-94.

Column 3 (*b*) includes land not available for cultivation or unassessed.

Column 4 includes land under temporary cultivation; also pôt ináms paying full assessment. The fully assessed unoccupied area, which was formerly included in this column, has been deducted in column 3(*a*) since 1893-94.

The same figure (fully assessed occupied area) was returned both for columns 4(*a*) and 4(*b*) in 1894-95. But in the returns for 1895-96 the figure entered in column 4(*b*) represents the net cropped area.

Column 5 states net receipts on account of the land, including quit-rent and miscellaneous land revenue. In the case of Sind the total land revenue in column 5 includes consolidated land and water assessment levied on lands irrigated from canals. (See note to column 8.)

Column 8 (*page 283*).—The assessment on the fully assessed unoccupied area, which was formerly included in this column, has been excluded since 1893-94.

In the returns for 1895-96, the remissions on account of short crops, etc., which have hitherto been included in columns 5 and 8, are excluded from each of these columns.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated from the occupied area, which, in the Presidency proper, is treated as the cultivated area for the purposes of this table, and the assessment on that area.

Column 11 includes population of pôt ináms and the like scattered areas which cannot be distinguished from the population of the fully assessed area. The population of the fully assessed portion of zamindari estates has been included since 1893-94.

Column 12.—The incidence is based on the figures given in column 11 and those in column 8, *plus* the amount of full assessment on privileged lands held in fully assessed villages at less than that assessment. Previous to 1893-94 miscellaneous land revenue was included in the calculation.

Sind.

Column 3 (*a*) (*page 282*) includes fallows from 1892-93 and fully assessed unoccupied area from 1893-94. Formerly these were included in column 4.

Column 4 excludes fallows and the fully assessed unoccupied area [see note to column 3 (*a*)]. In Sind fallows are assessed once in five years.

Column 5 includes revenue from alienated area.

Column 8 (*page 283*).—The assessment on the fully assessed unoccupied area, which was previously included in this column, has been excluded from 1893-94, and that on fallows has not been entered from 1891-92.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated from the cultivated area, exeluding fallows, and the assessment on that area.

Central Provinces.

Column 1 (*page 284*).—Previous to 1890-91 the whole area of the province was classed as khalsa or zamindari.

Column 2 states the area by village papers (column 4 of table A—1) *plus* the area for which no statements exist (column 2 (*b*) of the same table). Previous to 1890-91 it stated the area entered in column 1 of table A—1, less feudatory and tributary states.

Column 3 (*a*).—Zamindari estates properly so-called (that is, excluding malguzari) are classed as not fully assessed but in the tables for 1889-90 and 1890-91 they were classed partly as fully assessed, and partly as not fully assessed, and previous to 1889-90 the whole area of such estates was entered as fully assessed.

Column 11 includes population of revenue-free lands when the area of such lands is less than an entire village. The inclusion does not materially affect the incidence entered in column 12.

No figures have been entered in columns 8 to 13 opposite "Lucknow, permanently settled," as no portion of the permanently-settled area has been fully assessed to land revenue.

Columns 13 and 14.—The figures are taken from the latest census report.

Manpur.

Entry 5 (*page 256*) includes since 1893-94 the population of jagir villages which was previously omitted.

Entry 10 (*page 263*) excludes population of jagir villages.

Panjab.

Columns 3 (a) and 3 (b) (*page 280*) include villages receiving frontier remissions, tracts which are entirely unassessed (such as the Kulu mountains), and istamrári tenures.

Column 5 includes assigned revenue.

Column 10 (*page 281.*—The cultivated area referred to in this column in the table for 1892-93 and former years included current fallows, except in certain districts in the south-west of the province, mostly under fluctuating assessment. The cultivated area taken for calculating the incidence since 1893-94 is exclusive of current fallows.

Bombay.

Column 1 (*page 282*).—Lands held under special tenures, such as (1) talukdari, mehwasi, udhad-jamabandi, narvadari, and bhagdari in Gujrat, and khoti and izafat in the Konkan, which were entered formerly under separate heads, have been classed as "zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)" since 1892-93.

Column 3 (a) includes alienated area and the area held free of revenue or the revenue of which has been reduced by special agreement, and the fully assessed unoccupied area since 1893-94.

Column 3 (b) includes land not available for cultivation or unassessed.

Column 4 includes land under temporary cultivation; also pôt ináms paying full assessment. The fully assessed unoccupied area, which was formerly included in this column, has been deducted in column 3(*a*) since 1893-94.

The same figure (fully assessed occupied area) was returned both for columns 4(*a*) and 4(*b*) in 1894-95. But in the returns for 1895-96 the figure entered in column 4(*b*) represents the net cropped area.

Column 5 states net receipts on account of the land, including quit-rent and miscellaneous land revenue. In the case of Sind the total land revenue in column 5 includes consolidated land and water assessment levied on lands irrigated from canals. (See note to column 8.)

Column 8 (*page 283*).—The assessment on the fully assessed unoccupied area, which was formerly included in this column, has been excluded since 1893-94.

In the returns for 1895-96, the remissions on account of short crops, etc., which have hitherto been included in columns 5 and 8, are excluded from each of these columns.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated from the occupied area, which, in the Presidency proper, is treated as the cultivated area for the purposes of this table, and the assessment on that area.

Column 11 includes population of pôt ináms and the like scattered areas which cannot be distinguished from the population of the fully assessed area. The population of the fully assessed portion of zamindari estates has been included since 1893-94.

Column 12.—The incidence is based on the figures given in column 11 and those in column 8, *plus* the amount of full assessment on privileged lands held in fully assessed villages at less than that assessment. Previous to 1893-94 miscellaneous land revenue was included in the calculation.

Sind.

Column 3 (a) (*page 282*) includes fallows from 1892-93 and fully assessed unoccupied area from 1893-94. Formerly these were included in column 4.

Column 4 excludes fallows and the fully assessed unoccupied area [see note to column 3 (*a*)]. In Sind fallows are assessed once in five years.

Column 5 includes revenue from alienated area.

Column 8 (*page 283*).—The assessment on the fully assessed unoccupied area, which was previously included in this column, has been excluded from 1893-94, and that on fallows has not been entered from 1891-92.

Column 10.—The incidence is calculated from the cultivated area, excluding fallows, and the assessment on that area.

Central Provinces.

Column 1 (*page 284*).—Previous to 1890-91 the whole area of the province was classed as khalsa or zamindari.

Column 2 states the area by village papers (column 4 of table A—1) *plus* the area for which no statements exist (column 2 (*b*) of the same table). Previous to 1890-91 it stated the area entered in column 1 of table A—1, less feudatory and tributary states.

Column 3 (a).—Zamindari estates properly so-called (that is, excluding malguzari) are classed as not fully assessed but in the tables for 1889-90 and 1890-91 they were classed partly as fully assessed, and partly as not fully assessed, and previous to 1889-90 the whole area of such estates was entered as fully assessed.

Column 10 (*page 285*).—The cultivated area referred to in this column includes fallows. Since 1894-95 the net cropped fully assessed area has been taken in calculating the incidence.

Column 3 (*a*) (*page 286*).—This column states jagir, izára, and palampat villages, all unassessed land, forest areas, village sites, roads, rivers, etc. Uniformity in filling up this column has been secured since 1895-96. *Berar.*

Column 4 (*a*).—*Pót kharáb* lands are excluded from this column which includes only occupied lands available for cultivation.

Column 4 (*b*) states the cultivated area in khalsa villages only.

Column 5.—The figures are those of the total land revenue of the district inclusive of jagir, palampat, and leased villages. The method of calculation is the same in all districts.

Column 6.—The population is that of the last general census.

Column 8 (*page 287*) includes assessment on occupied lands only, and is that of the area stated in column 4 (*a*).

Column 10.—The incidence since 1896-97 has been calculated on the area entered in column 4 (*b*), the cultivated area in khalsa villages only.

Column 11 excludes population of jagir and izára villages.

Column 1 (*page 286*).—From 1886-87 to 1889-90 the khalsa (revenue-paying) area was classed as "zamindari and village communities" and from 1890-91 to 1892-93 as "raiyatwari." From 1890-91 to 1892-93 jagir and minor istamrári areas, and from 1891-92 large istamrári areas, were classed as zamindari. Since 1893-94 the khalsa area has been classed as "zamindari and village communities (temporarily settled)" and the jagir and istamrári areas as "zamindari (permanently settled)". *Ajmere-Merwara.*

Column 2.—The area entered from 1886-87 to 1889-90 related to khalsa land only, and that entered in 1890-91 included jagir and minor istamrári villages. Since 1892-93 the whole area of the province has been entered.

Columns 3 (*a*) *and 3* (*b*).—Jagir villages have been entered as deductions in these columns since 1890-91.

Column 4 includes in the case of the khalsa villages the assessed cultivated area, including assessed fallows. The minor istamrári area was entered as not fully assessed in 1890-91 and 1891-92, and the large istamrári area was entered as such in 1891-92. The whole of the istamrári area, which is now returned as "zamindari (permanently settled)", has, since 1892-93, been entered as fully assessed.

Column 8 (*page 287*).—The table for 1890-91 included the land revenue of minor istamrári villages, and for 1891-92 and 1892-93 the revenue of both large and minor istamrári villages.

Column 10.—The cultivated area stated in this column is, in the case of "zamindari (temporarily settled)", the cropped portion of the fully assessed area.

Column 11 excludes population of jagir villages, but the population of such villages was included in the statements for 1890-91 and 1891-92. The population of large istamrári villages was excluded from the statements for 1890-91, but included in those for later years.

Column 3 (*a*) (*page 288*).—In the case of raiyatwari tracts this column states the area of unoccupied assessed lands, of minor inám lands in Government villages held rent-free or subject to quit-rent, and of all unassessed poramboke and forest lands, excluding portions of the first mentioned two classes occupied under "miscellaneous"; and in the case of zamindari tracts the areas of hills, porambokes, and minor ináms are entered. The entire area of whole inám villages is deducted in this column. *Madras.*

Column 3 (*b*).—Raiyatwari; includes the area of Agency tracts, except in Godavari, for which district particulars for such tracts are reported by the Collector.

Column 4 (*a*).—Raiyatwari; states the total occupied area.

Column 5.—Raiyatwari; states the net land revenue demand, excluding remissions and deductions, but including quit-rent on minor ináms and miscellaneous revenue pertaining to land, and also water-tax.

In the case of zamindari and whole inám villages, this column states the *peshkash* or quit-rent payable to Government, and the water-rate on lands included in such tracts, as also jodi or quit-rent on minor ináms situated therein.

Column 8 (*page 289*).—Raiyatwari; states the net land revenue demand, excluding remissions and deductions and revenue from minor ináms (quit-rent and water-tax). In the case of zamindari this column states the *peshkash* or quit-rent payable to Government, excluding the jodi or quit-rent and water-rate on minor ináms.

In the tables for 1892-93 and preceding years, the figures in column 8 against raiyatwari are in some districts greater than those in column 5. This is due to the fact that the entry in column 5 included quit-rent on minor ináms, water-rate, and other miscellaneous land revenue; while column 8 stated the assessment on the fully assessed area, both occupied and unoccupied. Where the fully assessed unoccupied area is large, or the miscellaneous revenue included in column 5 is small, the revenue in column 8 is generally in excess of that in column 5.

Column 10.—The cultivated area stated in this column is, in the case of raiyatwari lands, the area cropped out of the area given in column 4 (*a*). The corresponding information

whole

is not available for the zamindari area. Previous to 1893-94 the occupied area was for the purpose of this return taken as equivalent to the cultivated area.

Column 11 states the entire population of raiyatwari and zamindari villages, respectively, except of raiyatwari Agency tracts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Coorg.

Entry 2 (*page 259*) includes bané and cardamom lands.

Mysore

Column 3 (*a*) (*page 290*) states the area entered in column 4 of table A—1 and in column 4 of table A—2.

Column 3 (*b*) states the areas entered in columns 2 and 3 of table A—2.

Column 4 (*a*) states Government occupied lands including minor ináms in Government villages (columns 5 and 6 of table A—2).

Column 4 (*b*) states the area actually cropped (column 6 of table A—2).

Column 5 states the total realisable land revenue, including miscellaneous land revenue.

Column 8 (*page 291*) states the total raiyatwari demand, *plus* the quit-rent due on minor ináms in Government villages.

TABLE D (*pages 292—321*).

This table states the principal varieties of tenure held direct from Government. Owing to the great diversity of tenures the form is not perfectly adapted to the conditions existing in every province, but it was thought desirable to prescribe a form for general adoption in order to admit of the compilation of an abstract for the whole of India to complete the series of consolidated tables embodied in the Agricultural Statistics. The classification finally selected in 1891 was therefore of the most general description possible, but the difficulties experienced in some provinces in moulding their statistics to the prescribed classification have not yet been entirely surmounted, and so far it has not been possible to compile a consolidated return for all India.

For the years previous to 1884-85, in which year a compilation of Agricultural Statistics for British India was first published, information regarding the varieties of tenure held direct from Government is to be found in table IE—3 appended to the General Administration Reports. The form was suggested by the Statistical Committee of 1866, was revised in 1884, and again revised in 1891.

The modifications introduced in the form since 1866 are noted below:—

1866. I-E—3. *Column 1.*	1884. I-E—3. *Column 1.*	1891. D. *Column 1.*
1. Great zamindaris paying more than R50,000 revenue: Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	1. No alteration.	1. Revenue payers paying more than R50,000 revenue: (*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture.
1. Great zamindaris paying more than R50,000 revenue: Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.		1. Revenue payers paying more than R50,000 revenue: (*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law.
		1. Revenue payers paying more than R50,000 revenue: (*c*) Village communities.
2. Large zamindaris paying more than R5,000 revenue: Under law of primogeniture.	2. Large zamindaris paying from R50,000 to R5,000 revenue: Under law of primogeniture.	2. Revenue payers paying from R50,000 to R5,000 revenue: (*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture.
2. Large zamindaris paying more than R5,000 revenue: Under ordinary law.	2. Large zamindaris paying from R50,000 to R5,000 revenue: Under ordinary law.	2. Revenue payers paying from R50,000 to R5,000 revenue: (*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law.
		2. Revenue payers paying from R50,000 to R5,000 revenue: (*c*) Village communities.
3. Small zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities.	3. Zamindaris paying from R5,000 to R100 revenue.	3. Revenue payers paying from R5,000 to R100 revenue: (*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture.
		3. Revenue payers paying from R5,000 to R100 revenue: (*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law.
		3. Revenue payers paying from R5,000 to R100 revenue: (*c*) Village communities.

1866. I E—3. *Column 1.*	1884 I-E—3. *Column 1.*	1891. D. *Column 1.*
4. Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	4. Small zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities paying less than R100 revenue.	4. Revenue payers paying less than R100 revenue. (*a*) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (*b*) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (*c*) Village communities.
5. Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than R100.	5. Peasant proprietors paying separately.	5. Peasant proprietors paying separately. [Changed in 1898 to "5. Small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)]."
6. Holders of revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity. For life.	6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity. For life or lives.	6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity. For life or lives.
Column 8. Revenue rate per acre. *Column 9.* Supposed net profit per acre.	*Column 8.* Revenue rate per acre. *Column 9.* Omitted.	*Column 8.* Omitted. *Column* Omitted.

GENERAL NOTES.

Class V, column 14 (*pages 292—321*) (Formerly "peasant proprietors paying separately," now changed to "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)."—The intention was to distinguish the occupant under a raiyatwari tenure, who pays the revenue upon his holding direct to Government and has no concern with the holdings of others, from the owner under a zamindari tenure, who is jointly responsible with the other owners of the mahal, for the whole revenue of the whole mahal though his own holding forms only a portion of the mahal. It was found that this intention was not sufficiently clearly indicated by the words used in the column, and the Government of India in January 1898 directed their replacement by the words here noted.

Class VI, columns 15 and 16 (Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures) include inámdars and jagirdars. The local Governments are at liberty to subdivide the minor head "in perpetuity" of this class so as to distinguish between grants (*a*) absolutely and (*b*) conditionally held in perpetuity.

[NOTE.—This classification of tenure was not adopted by the Bombay Presidency until 1895-96.]

Side head 1 (*pages 292—321*) (number of estates).—The number of estates entered in this column represents the number of separate estates recorded on the Land Revenue Registers.

Side head 2 (number of villages).—A village is often entered more than once in this column when it contains or consists of parts of two or more estates separately assessed.

Side head 3 (number of holders or shareholders).—One proprietor holding land in two or more villages is entered twice or oftener, according to the number of settlements made with him.

The totalling of the table has been abandoned since 1891-92 as misleading, owing to the double entries in certain side heads, such as side head 2, in which a village is often entered more than once.

In March 1892 the words "other than those of cultivating communities" were omitted from the fourth class of tenure (revenue payers paying less than R100 revenue) in the form prescribed in 1891, in order to admit of such communities being classed under the heading "village communities" in this class.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Upper B.

In the Shwebo district, tenants of state land and owners of bobabaing (non-state) land who paid water-rate, were classed as "individuals under law of primogeniture" in 1891-92; but since 1892-93 they have been classed as "individuals and families under ordinary law".

Holders of state land are classed as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)." Previous to 1895-96 holders of non-state land were classed as "holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures" the ordinary non-state land tenure being included under the sub-head "in perpetuity". In 1895-96 all tenures were classed as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)," under (*a*) state land, (*b*) non-state land.

Lower Burma.

With the following exceptions all tenures in Lower Burma are classed as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)":—

(*a*) Grants under the old waste land rules of Pegu and Arakan, which are classed as holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures".

(*b*) Grants under Lord Canning's rules, which are classed as "purchasers of waste lands"

Assam.

Classes I to IV, columns 2 to 13 (*pages 296 and 297*) refer to permanently-settled estates only. All entries under these classes come under the sub-head "individuals and families under the ordinary law," as there are, as at present ascertained, no individuals holding under the law of primogeniture, and no village communities, properly so called, in the province.

Class VI, columns 15 and 15 (holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures) includes holders of *lakhiraj* and *nisfkhiraj* estates, special tenures, and revenue-free estates.

Class VII, column 17 (landowners who have redeemed the revenue) includes holders of commuted estates and fee-simple grants compelled to redeem.

Side head 2 (number of villages) states collectively the number of villages taken from the last census report, as the number comprised in each class is not at present known.

Side head 3 (number of holders or shareholders) cannot be filled up, as the number of shareholders in an estate is not usually known. It is not the custom in any part of Assam (except, perhaps, in Cachar) for all the shareholders to register their names.

Bengal.

This table is prepared triennially, as the variations in the entries from year to year are very slight. The figures for 1892-93 and 1894-95 have therefore been reproduced.

Class IX, column 19 (*page 299*) (others) includes Government estates under direct management, and also estates of recusant proprietors under the management of Government. The descriptions of tenures included in this class will in future be stated in detail.

Side head 2 (number of villages) states in one sum the number of villages as returned by the Revenue Survey.

Side head 3 (number of holders or shareholders).—This number is, for the purposes of classes I to IV, VI, VII, and VIII, taken as equivalent to "proprietors registered in the Collectorate".

N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.

The word "estate" means a property separately assessed to land revenue.

Until 1894-95 forest land, state properties, Government grants, nazul, petty grantees, areas of civil lines and cantonments, and Government appropriations, were entered against class IX (others); they have since been excluded from the table.

Class V, column 14 (*pages 301—303*) [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)].—There are no raiyatwari lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The figures for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 are apparently incorrect.

Side head 1 (number of estates).—An estate paying a certain amount of revenue, but situated in three parganas of the district and entered in the land revenue registers as three separate estates, each under that amount of revenue, is treated as one estate and not three estates.

Side head 2 (number of villages).—The number of villages is not necessarily the actual number of mauzas in the district held from Government. Thus a village containing part of two or more mahals paying different sums as revenue is entered twice or thrice as necessary.

Side head 6 (average assessment of each estate).—The figures are obtained by dividing the gross revenue by the number of estates. The gross revenue is the gross land revenue for each description of tenure. In the case of revenue-free tenures, or where the revenue is not ascertainable, the estimated revenue obtained for the purpose of assessing the 10 per cent cess is taken. In 1895 the Government of India directed that the *actual*, not the assumed, revenue should be entered in side head 6 against class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures). The figures for 1894-95 were rendered in accordance with this instruction.

The divisions of tenures prescribed by the Government of India in 1884 were not adopted for Oudh until after 1889-90.

Ajmere-Merwara.

The table was first prepared in 1890-91.

Class V, column 14 (*page 305*) [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)] includes all raiyatwari holdings.

Panjab.

The statement is prepared quadrennially. The revision of statistics is not, however, relegated to a single year, but is gradually carried out in one village one year and in another the next during the whole period of four years.

Side head 1 (*pages 308 and 309*) (number of estates).—About 90 per cent of the villages come into the third class of tenure. Class IX (others) includes lands held on leases from Government without right of ownership.

Side head 1 (number of estates), *2* (number of villages), *5* (average area of each estate), and *6* (average assessment of each estate).—In the case of class VI (holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures) these heads cannot be filled up unless only whole estates which are partially or entirely assigned or released are entered as revenue-free holdings, and all smaller holdings are omitted. The figures for this class are necessarily included in the total for classes I to IV so long as class VI is not made to consist exclusively of entire estates, for classes I to IV and IX now include every estate in the province.

Side head 3 (number of holders or shareholders).—The number of holders entered against class VI is the number of revenue assignees.

The prescribed form was not adopted until the year 1891-92. Before that year (the return for 1884-85 excepted) the statement was prepared in a form prescribed by the Panjab Government with reference to local conditions.

Bombay.

The prescribed classification of tenures has been adopted in the statements since 1895-96.

Side head 1 (*pages 310 and 311*) (number of estates).—As regards peasant proprietors (class 1 in the Bombay form) the word "estate" means (as in Madras) the "holding". So with respect to pôt inâms in khalsa villages, each alienated holding is classed as an estate. But in the case of entirely alienated villages the entire village is classed as one estate.

Side head 4 (gross area).—As regards ryotwari area the total is for occupied land only. The area of other estates is given in the gross, and includes unculturable and unoccupied land.

Central Provinces.

Previous to 1891-92 the Bhandara and Balaghat zamindaris were classed as "individuals under the law of primogeniture", and small plot properties, known as málikmakbuza holdings, were included in the malguzari area and classed as "individuals and families under ordinary law" and "village communities". The former are now classed as "individuals and families under ordinary law", as they are not held under special *sanads*, and the latter as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)". Class IX (others) includes lands excluded from Government forests and held on lease.

Berar.

In the Wun district izára and palampat villages are entered under classes III and IV, sub-head 'village communities', while in the Basim district palampatdars are entered under class VII (landholders who have redeemed the revenue) and izárdars under class VIII (purchasers of waste lands).

Class V, column 14 (*page 315*) [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)] states the occupants of survey numbers.

Side head 1 (number of estates).—The number of estates in the Akola district is the number of survey numbers, each number being considered a separate estate; while in the Wun district each khatadar's holding is entered as an estate.

Side head 4 (gross area) states the occupied area.

Madras.

This table is prepared quinquennially, the variations in the entries from year to year not being great.

Zamindaris, mittas, palayams, etc., are included in the first four classes of tenure; all raiyatwari holdings are included in class V [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)]; inâms, shrotriems, etc., are included in class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenure); inâms as well as raiyatwari lands on which the quit-rent has been redeemed are included in class VII (landowners who have redeemed the revenue); renters of estates in the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Chingleput, and Salem districts are included in class IX (others).

Side head 4 (*pages 316 and 317*) (gross area) includes waste and poramboke lands in the case of zamindaris, mittas, and whole inâm villages, and represents the total area included in the *patta* in the case of raiyatwari.

Side head 6 (average assessment of each estate) states, in the case of zamindaris, inâm, and shrotriems, the average *peshkash* or quit-rent and water-tax payable to Government, and in the case of raiyatwari the average assessment on the raiyat's holding, including water-tax and charge ~~of~~ second crop. The assessment represents the gross demand, inclusive of remissions and deductions.

Coorg.

Class VI, columns 15 and 16 (*page 319*) (holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures) include the jamma umbli and jagir holdings.

Class VIII, column 18 (purchasers of waste lands) includes coffee estates paying assessment.

Side head 2 (number of villages) states the number of villages collectively, not detailed under each class of estate.

Side head 4 (gross area) excludes bané, fallow, and carda mom lands.

Mysore.

Some of the raiyatwari lands have hitherto been entered under the first four classes of tenure and some under class V [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)]. Since 1893-94 class V states all raiyatwari holdings and class VI (holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenure) all inâms (minor and whole villages).

Side head 2 (*pages 320 and 321*) (number of villages).—Class V represents the total number of Government primary villages (whether populated or unpopulated), that is, the areas constituted as villages by the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department. Class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures) represents the number of jodi, kayamgutta, sarvamanyam, and jagir villages, and of Government villages in which minor inâms are counted.

The prescribed form was not adopted until the year 1891-92. Before that year (the return for 1884-85 excepted) the statement was prepared in a form prescribed by the Panjab Government with reference to local conditions.

Bombay.

The prescribed classification of tenures has been adopted in the statements since 1895-96.

Side head 1 (*pages 310 and 311*) (number of estates).—As regards peasant proprietors (class 1 in the Bombay form) the word "estate" means (as in Madras) the "holding". So with respect to pôt inâms in khalsa villages, each alienated holding is classed as an estate. But in the case of entirely alienated villages the entire village is classed as one estate.

Side head 4 (gross area).—As regards ryotwari area the total is for occupied land only. The area of other estates is given in the gross, and includes unculturable and unoccupied land.

Central Provinces.

Previous to 1891-92 the Bhandara and Balaghat zamindaris were classed as "individuals under the law of primogeniture", and small plot properties, known as málikmakbuza holdings, were included in the malguzari area and classed as "individuals and families under ordinary law" and "village communities". The former are now classed as "individuals and families under ordinary law", as they are not held under special *sanads*, and the latter as "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)". Class IX (others) includes lands excluded from Government forests and held on lease.

Berar.

In the Wun district izára and palampat villages are entered under classes III and IV, sub-head 'village communities', while in the Basim district palampatdars are entered under class VII (landholders who have redeemed the revenue) and izárdars under class VIII (purchasers of waste lands).

Class V, column 14 (*page 315*) [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)] states the occupants of survey numbers.

Side head 1 (number of estates).—The number of estates in the Akola district is the number of survey numbers, each number being considered a separate estate; while in the Wun district each khatadar's holding is entered as an estate.

Side head 4 (gross area) states the occupied area.

Madras.

This table is prepared quinquennially, the variations in the entries from year to year not being great.

Zamindaris, mittas, palayams, etc., are included in the first four classes of tenure; all raiyatwari holdings are included in class V [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)]; inâms, shrotriems, etc., are included in class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenure); inâms as well as raiyatwari lands on which the quit-rent has been redeemed are included in class VII (landowners who have redeemed the revenue); renters of estates in the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Chingleput, and Salem districts are included in class IX (others).

or assessment

Side head 4 (*pages 316 and 317*) (gross area) includes waste and poramboke lands in the case of zamindaris, mittas, and whole inâm villages, and represents the total area included in the *patta* in the case of raiyatwari.

Side head 6 (average assessment of each estate) states, in the case of zamindaris, inâm, and shrotriems, the average *peshkash* or quit-rent and water-tax payable to Government, and in the case of raiyatwari the average assessment on the raiyat's holding, including water-tax and charge ~~of~~ second crop. The assessment represents the gross demand, inclusive of remissions and deductions.

for

Coorg.

Class VI, columns 15 and 16 (*page 319*) (holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures) include the jamma umbli and jagir holdings.

Class VIII, column 18 (purchasers of waste lands) includes coffee estates paying assessment.

Side head 2 (number of villages) states the number of villages collectively, not detailed under each class of estate.

Side head 4 (gross area) excludes bané, fallow, and cardamom lands.

Mysore.

Some of the raiyatwari lands have hitherto been entered under the first four classes of tenure and some under class V [small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)]. Since 1893-94 class V states all raiyatwari holdings and class VI (holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenure) all inâms (minor and whole villages).

Side head 2 (*pages 320 and 321*) (number of villages).—Class V represents the total number of Government primary villages (whether populated or unpopulated), that is, the areas constituted as villages by the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department. Class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures) represents the number of jodi, kayamgutta, sarvamanyam, and jagir villages, and of Government villages in which minor inâms are counted.

Side head 6 (average assessment of each estate) represents the average assessment calculated, in the case of class V, on the full survey assessment including water rate, and in the case of class VI (holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures), on the combined quit-rent and water rate, if any, due to Government, in both cases without deducting remissions or making other deductions.

TABLE E (*pages 322—355*).

This table is intended to exhibit the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownership of land or tenant-right, and the area so transferred. Voluntary transfers mean transfers made by actual contract or gift, transfers by inheritance not being taken into account.

The form now in use was prescribed in July 1891. It differs from the form prescribed in 1884, and that suggested by the Statistical Committee of 1866, in the following respects :—

1866 I E—5.	1884 I E—5.	1891 E.
Nature of tenure.	*Nature of tenure.*	*Nature of tenure.*
Great zamindaris, complete. Shares in such zamindaris, complete. Large zamindaris. Shares in such zamindaris. Small zamindaris. Shares in such zamindaris. Villages owned by cultivating communities. Shares in villages owned by cultivating communities. Holdings of proprietary cultivators. Intermediate holdings of a transferable character. Holdings of raiyats at fixed rates. Holdings of raiyats with right of occupancy. Revenue-free tenures.	Proprietors. { Revenue-paying. / Revenue-free.	Revenue-paying. Wholly or partially revenue-free.
	Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfers.	No alteration.
Number of transfers recorded.	*Number of transfers.*	
(*a*) By voluntary sale or gift. (*b*) By compulsory sale. (*c*) By inheritance.	(*a*) By private contract or gift. (*b*) By order of court. Omitted.	No alteration.
Average area in acres of each holding transferred.	*Total area transferred.*	
(*a*) By voluntary sale. (*b*) By compulsory sale. (*c*) By inheritance.	(*a*) By private contract or gift. (*b*) By order of court. Omitted.	

GENERAL NOTES.

It is optional with local Governments to enter or omit transfers of lands held by tenants.

Instructions were issued in 1891 to the authorities of the Panjab and Central Provinces to the effect that the entries under "by order of court" should state not merely the transfers occasioned by debt, but all forms of transfer effected through the medium of a court.

In August 1896 the following rules were prescribed :—

(1) Changes of entry due to succession, partitions, or simple mortgages, are not really transfers, and should be excluded from the table, as also should redemptions of mortgage ;

(2) All temporary transfers such as leases should also be excluded, but mortgage with possession should be treated as a transfer and entered in the table ;

(3) All transfers made by order of a court should also be included in the table.

(4) The word "court" in the entry "by order of court" should be held to include a revenue court.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Upper and Lower Burma.

Transfers of property in land are not at present registered in Upper Burma; the information is collected by revenue officers. The statement includes cases in which land has been permanently transferred by succession, partition, gift, sale, or other transaction, for value consideration.

In the Sagaing district, transfers by private contract or gift were not included in the statements for 1891-92 and former years.

The column "by order of a court" includes transfers by order of a revenue court.

Assam.

Columns 12 to 21 (page 331) exclude the areas transferred in the Sylhet and Goalpara districts, the information not being available. Previous to 1896-97, in most districts all kinds of transfers, including transfers by inheritance and non-permanent transfers, such as leases or usufructuary mortgages, were entered. In four districts the column "by order of court" included transfers by order of a revenue court, while in three districts it did not. In the statement for 1896-97 transfers by order of a revenue court have been included; transfers by inheritance, and non-permanent transfers have been excluded.

Bengal.

The table is not prepared, the information not being available.

N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.

Transfers by inheritance or non-permanent transfers, such as leases or usufructuary mortgages for short periods, are excluded, but mortgages with possession have been included as also all transfers made under order of a court.

Statistics of transfers of tenant-right are not given. Transfers by gift have been included since 1896-97.

Ajmere-Merwara.

The figures include all kinds of transfers, including those by inheritance, and temporary transfers, such as leases or usufructuary mortgages. The column "by order of court" includes transfers occasioned by debt incurred by judgment-debtors, and all kinds of transfers effected by order of court. It also includes transfers by order of a revenue court and of a civil court.

Manpur.

Transfers of property in land are not permitted in Manpur.

Panjab.

The table is prepared in a form prescribed by the local Government, the form prescribed by the Government of India being inapplicable to the Panjab. Before 1895-96, the statistics of the different kinds of tenure were presented collectively, separate figures for each kind not having been available, and the figures include all kinds of transfers relating to the tenant-rights of proprietors and occupancy tenants, but exclude transfers by inheritance. The transfers included are, (1) partitions, (2) gifts and exchanges, (3) mortgages with possession, (4) redemption of mortgages, (5) sales and permanent transfers for value, (6) other transfers, which last include cases of a miscellaneous nature, such as enhancement of rent or corrections of errors. The few cases of transfers for arrears of revenue which occur are included under "by order of court". In Rohtak, Montgomery, and Gurdaspur such transfers are at present excluded.

From 1895-96 the table includes only transfers by mortgage and sale.

Bombay.

No statistics have as yet been compiled. The scheme proposed by the Government of India for the preparation and maintenance of a record of rights and interests in land based on possession, is being tentatively introduced in certain selected villages of each district.

Central Provinces.

Transfers of tenant-right have been included since 1892-93. The figures against "proprietors" are filled up from returns compiled on the basis of mutation proceedings. Those against "tenants" are based on statements furnished by patwaris in which all transfers are entered, including transfers by mortgage with possession as well as transfers by sale, but excluding transfers by inheritance. Instructions have also been given to include in columns 2—6 and 12—16 (pages 344—347) all transfers based on an order of court, whether effected in execution of a money decree or resulting from mortgage or from a disputed succession case, and in columns 7—11 and 17—21 (pages 344—347) all transfers effected privately with the exception of transfers by inheritance. The statement does not include leases or mortgages without possession.

The words "by order of court" are held to include transfers by order of a revenue court, for instance, for arrears of revenue, but such transfers are very rare.

Berar.

In Akola, Ellichpur, and Basim the table does not include transfers by inheritance: in Basim such transfers are placed under "by private contract or gift". In Akola transfers of registered occupancy of fields, made under settlement rule IX, are included. In Ellichpur non-permanent transfers, such as leases, are included, while in Akola and Basim they are excluded.

In Ellichpur, Basim, and Wun "by order of court" includes all kinds of transfers effected by a court; in Akola, Buldána, and Amráoti it does not; transfers occasioned by debt incurred by the judgment-debtor are included in all districts except Amráoti.

In Buldána, Amráoti, and Ellichpur "by order of court" includes "by order of a revenue court", for instance, for arrears of revenue, while in Akola and Wun they do not.

Madras.

Transfers by inheritance, or non-permanent transfers, such as leases and mortgages, are not included. Only permanent transfers, as by sale or gift, are included, when the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfers of revenue registry. These are entered under "private contract or gift". Probably transfers due to partitions were up to 1895-96 included under "private contract or gift". Under the heading "by order of court" are included all changes of registry under decrees of civil courts, whether the decrees were passed on disputes regarding title or by reason of debts incurred by judgment-debtors. Cases in which lands are sold for arrears of revenue due to Government are also included if the lands are purchased by private parties, but excluded if the lands are purchased by Government.

Transfers of tenant-right are not entered, the information not being available.

The entry under the head "revenue-paying" includes raiyatwari holdings paying full assessment, and permanently settled estates paying *peshkash*; and the entry under the head "wholly or partially revenue-free" relates to minor ináms and whole inám villages.

Coorg.

The statement includes all legal transfers of property (*a*) by voluntary action of the owners, (*b*) by virtue of decrees of civil and orders of revenue courts, (*c*) transfers by succession, except temporary transfers, such as leases or usufructuary mortgages for short periods.

Transfers ordered by courts in cases of disputed succession, and those occasioned by debt incurred by the judgment-debtors, are included under the heading 'by order of court'. This heading also includes transfers ordered by civil courts from registered holders to decree-holders of lands sold by civil courts in satisfaction of decrees, and of holdings sold by the revenue authorities for arrears of revenue.

Mysore.

The only transfers included are permanent transfers, as by sale or gift, in which the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfers of revenue registry in the village accounts from which the table is compiled.

TABLE F (*pages 356–358*).

This table is intended to exhibit, in greater detail than is provided in the preceding tables, the progress of the cultivation of tea. The statistics are for the calendar year, and are obtained from owners and managers of tea estates, through the district officers, in a form prescribed for the purpose.

GENERAL NOTES.

Until 1888 the statistics were published in the volume entitled "Statistical tables relating to British India". In that year the publication of the figures in that volume was discontinued, though the collection of the figures was not suspended, and they have since 1892 been published in the volume of Agricultural Statistics.

The figures of area differ in many instances from those in table A—3, because the two statements do not cover the same period, the figures in table A—3 being for the official year ending the 30th March, while those in this table are for the calendar year; and also because in this table are included areas for which accurate statistics are not available and which therefore are excluded from table A—3.

The area is divided so as to indicate the acreage (*a*) under mature plants, that is, plants over three years old; (*b*) under immature plants, that is, plants less than three years old and unfit for plucking; and (*c*) land taken up for planting but not yet planted. The latter is excluded from the total when reckoning the area under tea cultivation.

The number of persons employed on the estates has been stated since 1892, but it was found that definite instructions were desirable in regard to the manner in which the figures should be rendered, and it was prescribed in 1894 that they should indicate (*a*) the actual number of persons employed throughout the year, and (*b*) the average daily number temporarily entertained in the year, the average being obtained by multiplying the number

employed temporarily on each estate by the number of days in the period, dividing the totals thus arrived at by 365.

The figures of yield until 1895 distinguished black from green tea. But green tea is not made in any appreciable quantity in India, and it was found that the distinction led to some misapprehension. It was decided therefore that it should not be maintained, and that instead the statement should distinguish (*a*) the quantity of unmanufactured leaf grown in each estate, and (*b*) the quantity of leaf manufactured in each estate, whether the leaf was grown in the estate or was brought from elsewhere for manufacture. These details are stated in the columns headed "Quantity in lbs of uncured leaf" and "Quantity in lbs of manufactured leaf".

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Burma. In this province manufactured leaf weighs more than uncured leaf because the leaf is made into *letpet* (pickled tea) which is eaten by the Burmans.

TABLE G (*pages 359—362*).

This table is intended to exhibit for the cultivation of coffee what the preceding table exhibits for tea. The statistics, as in that case, are for the calendar year, and are obtained in the way in which the figures for table F are obtained.

GENERAL NOTES.

The early history of this table is the same as that relating to the table of tea cultivation, and the differences in area between the figures in this table and those in A—3 are due to the same causes.

The figures relating to the number of persons employed have been subject to the same change, and have since 1894 been rendered in the same manner.

TABLE H (*pages 363—365*).

This table exhibits in some detail the progress of the cultivation of chinchona. The figures for Government plantations are furnished by the officers in charge; those for private plantations are obtained each year from owners and managers of estates through the district officers in a form prescribed for the purpose.

GENERAL NOTES.

The early history of this table is the same as that of tables F and G.

The figures of area differ in some instances from those in table A—3, because areas for which accurate statistics are not available are excluded from it and are included in this table, and because the statement for Mysore is prepared for the year ending the 30th June.

TABLE I (*pages 366—374*).

This table is a reproduction in compressed form of the forecasts of certain important crops annually received from the local authorities. In columns 2 and 7 are stated the acreage and outturn of the year opposite which each figure is placed. In columns 3 and 8 are stated the acreage and outturn, as finally ascertained, of the year preceding the year opposite which the figures in columns 2 and 7 are placed. In columns 4 and 9 are stated the average acreage and yield of a series of years previous to the year opposite which the figures are placed.

The figures for Native States are in most cases defective by the omission of States, or by errors, and must be accepted with reserve.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Burma.

The forecasts for rice, which is the great crop of the province, relate to the fourteen chief rice producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawadi, Pegu, Tharawadi, Prome, Thôngwa, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thatôn.

The information is obtained from township officers and thugyis and is verified, on an inspection of the character of the crop, by district officers in consultation with the superintendents of land records. It is compared by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture with a standard representing the average which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers. The standard is 32 baskets (of 46 lb each) = 1,472 lb to the acre.

Assam.

The only forecast received is one for mustard. The information is obtained from district officers. The season's figures are compared by the Director with a standard (500 lb to the acre) which is the result of 1,417 crop cuttings in about 492 acres in the nine years ending 1889-90 over the whole Brahmaputra valley.

Bengal.

Forecasts are made for rice, wheat, oilseeds, jute, cotton, and indigo

The rice crop includes both the *bhadoi* or *aus* (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September) and the winter rice (sown in September and reaped in January).

Wheat is sown in September to November and harvested in spring. It is grown in all the districts of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, excepting Khulna, Dacca, Backerganj, Tippera, Noakhali, and Puri. Of the total area grown with the crop the districts of the Patna division contain about one-half and those of the Bhagalpur division about one-third.

The oilseeds entered in this table are rape and mustard, linseed, til or jinjili; they are grown in all districts, excepting Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Lohardaga, and Manbhum in the case of linseed, and Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Angul, and Khondmahals in the case of til. They are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter; a late variety of til is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May.

The forecast of the jute crop covers twenty-six districts in which jute is grown, namely, Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, all the districts of the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca divisions, Tippera, Noakhali, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack, and Balasore.

For cotton there are two reports, one on the early and the other on the late crop. The early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested in winter, is grown in Midnapur, Jalpaiguri, the Chittagong hill tracts, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions. The late crop is grown in Bankura, Midnapur, the Patna, Bhágalpur, and Orissa divisions, and in Manbhum and Singbhum. It is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June.

The report on the indigo crop relates to twenty-two districts in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, and Bhágalpur divisions.

The figures for each of the crops specified are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has not as yet been introduced in Bengal.

For rice the yield is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to $82\frac{2}{7}$ lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

For wheat the average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984 lb per acre for the Bihar districts, $10\frac{1}{2}$ maunds or 861 lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 451 lb per acre for the districts of Chota Nagpur. These rates are, however, subject to alteration.

For linseed, rape, and mustard the average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre, that of til and other oilseeds being taken at $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre.

For jute a general rate of 1,200 lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute growing district in the province.

The average outturn of indigo is assumed to be 12 lb an acre in Bengal and 20 lb an acre in Bihar. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district.

N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.

Forecasts are made for wheat, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, cotton, and indigo.

For the ascertainment of a standard rate of yield in the case of wheat and cotton these provinces were divided into belts, each comprising districts resembling one another in soil, climate, and artificial conditions of cultivation. For each belt a standard rate of average full yield was fixed after consultation with zamindars, settlement officers, and managers of estates

The figures for Native States are in most cases defective by the omission of States, or by errors, and must be accepted with reserve.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Burma.

The forecasts for rice, which is the great crop of the province, relate to the fourteen chief rice producing districts of Lower Burma, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Hanthawadi, Pegu, Tharawadi, Prome, Thôngwa, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, Toungoo, and Thatôn.

The information is obtained from township officers and thugyis and is verified, on an inspection of the character of the crop, by district officers in consultation with the superintendents of land records. It is compared by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture with a standard representing the average which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop cuttings by settlement officers. The standard is 32 baskets (of 46 lb each) = 1,472 lb to the acre.

Assam.

The only forecast received is one for mustard. The information is obtained from district officers. The season's figures are compared by the Director with a standard (500 lb to the acre) which is the result of 1,417 crop cuttings in about 492 acres in the nine years ending 1889-90 over the whole Brahmaputra valley.

Bengal.

Forecasts are made for rice, wheat, oilseeds, jute, cotton, and indigo

The rice crop includes both the *bhadoi* or *aus* (sown in May and mostly reaped by the middle of September) and the winter rice (sown in September and reaped in January).

Wheat is sown in September to November and harvested in spring. It is grown in all the districts of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, excepting Khulna, Dacca, Backerganj, Tippera, Noakhali, and Puri. Of the total area grown with the crop the districts of the Patna division contain about one-half and those of the Bhagalpur division about one-third.

The oilseeds entered in this table are rape and mustard, linseed, til or jinjili; they are grown in all districts, excepting Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Lohardaga, and Manbhum in the case of linseed, and Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Angul, and Khondmahals in the case of til. They are sown generally in October and reaped early in winter; a late variety of til is sown in the cold weather and reaped in May.

The forecast of the jute crop covers twenty-six districts in which jute is grown, namely, Burdwan, Midnapur, Hooghly, all the districts of the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca divisions, Tippera, Noakhali, Bhágalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack, and Balasore.

For cotton there are two reports, one on the early and the other on the late crop. The early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested in winter, is grown in Midnapur, Jalpaiguri, the Chittagong hill tracts, Monghyr, Bhágalpur, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions. The late crop is grown in Bankura, Midnapur, the Patna, Bhágalpur, and Orissa divisions, and in Manbhum and Singbhum. It is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in May and June.

The report on the indigo crop relates to twenty-two districts in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, and Bhágalpur divisions.

The figures for each of the crops specified are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The system of making crop cuttings, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has not as yet been introduced in Bengal.

For rice the yield is calculated as follows: the area cultivated with winter rice is multiplied by 15 maunds to the acre, and the area with autumn rice by 10 maunds (the maund in each case being equal to $82\frac{2}{7}$ lb). These rates have been assumed to represent the average yield in cleaned rice.

For wheat the average yield has been fixed provisionally at 12 maunds or 984 lb per acre for the Bihar districts, $10\frac{1}{2}$ maunds or 861 lb per acre for the Bengal districts, and 451 lb per acre for the districts of Chota Nagpur. These rates are, however, subject to alteration.

For linseed, rape, and mustard the average yield is assumed to be 6 maunds per acre, that of til and other oilseeds being taken at $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre.

For jute a general rate of 1,200 lb, or three bales, is assumed to represent the average production per acre for every jute growing district in the province.

The average outturn of indigo is assumed to be 12 lb an acre in Bengal and 20 lb an acre in Bihar. These rates serve as multipliers of the acreage under cultivation in each district.

N.-W. Provs. and Oudh.

Forecasts are made for wheat, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, cotton, and indigo.

For the ascertainment of a standard rate of yield in the case of wheat and cotton these provinces were divided into belts, each comprising districts resembling one another in soil, climate, and artificial conditions of cultivation. For each belt a standard rate of average full yield was fixed after consultation with zamindars, settlement officers, and managers of estates

under the Court of Wards. These reported the rate of yield of wheat after weighing the actual yield of fields which were regarded as growing a crop in fully average condition. For other crops actual weighments were made at the Government farm at Cawnpore. For oilseeds and indigo a rate of yield for the whole province was arrived at in the same way as in the cases of wheat and cotton.

The condition of crops is reported to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture by some three hundred zamindars, each for his own circle, which usually embraces a tahsil or part of a tahsil. From these figures the Director works out the average condition of the crop for each district, and calculates the yield by applying to the area of the crop in each district the standard of full yield fixed for the belt in which the district lies, modifying the yield according to the reported condition of the crop.

For cotton (cleaned) the standard rates of yield vary from 100 to 130lb the acre, in places where the crop is raised unmixed with other crops, and from 50 to 80lb where mixed with other crops.

In estimating the yield of indigo (dye), it is assumed that one-tenth of the total area is annually set aside for seed, and that one-fourth of a factory maund of dye represents the full average outturn in an average year.

It may be added, in connection with the oilseeds crop, that the only districts in which til (sesamum), unmixed with any other crop, is cultivated to any considerable extent are Bánda, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur Gonda, and Bahraich. The standard Hamírpur, of full yield is taken at 200 lb the acre.

Panjab.

Forecasts are prepared for wheat, rapeseed, sesamum, cotton, and indigo.

The forecasts of the wheat crop include all the districts of the province.

In the forecast for rapeseed twenty out of thirty-one districts are reported on: Hissar, Delhi, Karnál, Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Ferozpur, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Sháhpur, Jhelam, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Pesháwar, Dera Ishmael Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

The forecast for sesamum refers to sixteen districts: Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnál, Ferozpur, Kángra, Multan, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Pesháwar, Dera Ishmael Khan, and Muzaffargarh.

The forecasts of the indigo crop relate to seven districts: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh; in two of these (Hissar and Rohtak) the crop is grown only for seed, and in the remaining five partly for seed and partly for dye.

The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of tests made during the progress of settlement operations in which crops were cut and weighed. They were framed for each assessment circle which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates received from the district officers.

Bombay and Sind.

Forecasts are framed for wheat, linseed, rapeseed, sesamum, and cotton.

The forecasts for linseed include the British districts and Native States in Gujarat, Deccan, and Karnatak. The forecasts for rapeseed include the British districts and Native States in Gujarat and Sind. Those of the sesamum crop the British districts and Native States in Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, and Sind.

The figures for cotton relate to the whole area under that crop in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, and include both the early crop of the Deccan sown in July to August and harvested in December, and the late crop of Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind sown in September to October and reaped in February to March.

No standard of yield has been adopted. Local estimates are converted to quantitative figures by a formula based partly on actual ascertainment of yield by crop cuttings and partly on returns of estimated yield and local enquiry. The ascertainment of actual yield is being systematically continued in each district under the direction of the provincial Agricultural Department, and the results are tabulated and compared with a view to form a basis for the revision of the formula. The unit of area in the formula is the taluka, and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with.

Each year's forecast is prepared by the mamlatdars (or mahalkaris where the taluka is subdivided) from notes which they make and from reports from karkuns and circle inspectors. The forecast is submitted after scrutiny and correction by the subdivisional officers to the collectors of districts, and by the latter to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture who, after further scrutiny, makes the quantitative calculations.

Except for Gujarat, the formula is framed on a system by which, in the case of the quantitative yield, allowance is made for the ascertained tendency of the ryot to under-estimate good yields and to over-estimate poor yields.

For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained by the district collectors in the form of estimates on the basis of sixteen, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience.

For the Native States estimates are obtained, and the formula for adjoining British districts is applied.

Central Provinces.

Forecasts are framed for wheat, linseed, sesamum, and cotton.

Standards were framed for each crop from the results of the cutting of crops on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1884-85 to 1887-88. For wheat the standard was framed separately for first and second class lands, and the proportion in which the area of each class was cropped was taken into account; irrigation also was taken into account, but in a less degree as it is of importance only in the case of the rice crop.

All deductions based on the standards are made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture from the year's figures furnished by district officers who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

The figures of area do not take into account the zamindari areas in Raipur, Biláspur, and Sambalpur, for which no statistics are available, the survey being still in progress. In the case of wheat the area sown as a mixed crop with gram is reduced for the purpose of excluding gram by 20 per cent in Hoshangabad, and 15 per cent in other districts. Similarly, in the case of linseed the area sown together with gram is reduced by 20 per cent. The area on which cotton is grown mixed with other crops is reduced by one-seventh: cotton cultivation in the districts of Mandla, Bhandára, and Bálághát is insignificant, and the reports do not therefore include them.

Berar.

Forecasts are framed for wheat, linseed, sesamum, and cotton. No standard yield has been fixed and there is no specific system for estimating the yield of the harvests for the purposes of the forecasts.

Madras.

Forecasts are framed for rice, sesamum, cotton, ~~and~~ indigo, ground nuts, and sugarcane. The figures relate to land ~~held directly from Government~~ which is about two-thirds of the Presidency, and exclude inám and zamindari areas, since there are no statistics for these.

The forecasts for sesamum ~~include both~~ are two for the early and late crops, the early crop being sown in July to September, and the late crop in December to February, respectively.

The sowings of cotton continue from July to October in the central and Deccan districts, and in the southern districts until the end of November. The harvesting of the crop begins in ~~January~~ February and continues until ~~April~~ May or June.

The forecasts for indigo comprise the districts in which it is mainly grown: Kistna, Nellore, Karnul, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and North and South Arcot.

The standard of yield of indigo was taken, on the best information on record, at 25 lb of dye to the acre.

For jinjili (sesamum) the standard was fixed in 1888 on the results of numerous crop cuttings in all talukas.

For cotton the standard, ~~which was~~ has been determined ~~in 1890~~ on a full consideration of all available data, ~~is~~ at 50 lb per acre for ~~both black and red soils~~ the Cocanadas, 40 lb for the northern and Western, 55 lb for Salems & 70 lb for Tinnevellies.

For rice the standard rates are based on the grain values of soils taken for settlement purposes, and worked out ~~by the Director of Land Records~~ for each settled district as the standard for these districts. For districts not yet settled and for Tinnevelly the average of all settled districts is taken. In the case of rice the rates are fixed for each district, but for the other crops they are fixed for the Presidency as a whole.

Each season's estimates were made formerly by village accountants, but now the estimates of the tahsildars only are adopted and tabulated in the Board of Revenue.

Rajputana and Central India.

Forecasts are framed only for wheat and cotton. They are generally incomplete in consequence of the absence of figures from some of the Native States.

Hyderabad.

Forecasts are framed for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds only.

Mysore.

Forecasts are framed for wheat only.

For groundnuts & sugarcane no attempt is made to estimate the yield quantitatively.

The estimates are based in all cases on the reports received from Tahsildars, which are tabulated in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

Vernacular terms used in the Explanatory Memorandum.

Bané (Coorg).—Forest land granted for the service of the holding of rice-fields to which it is allotted, to be held free of revenue for grazing, leaf manure, firewood, and for timber required for the farm.

Bhagdari—See *Narvadari*.

Bobabaing (Upper Burma).—Non-state land.

Inám (Mysore).—Wholly or partially revenue-free tenure; *minor ináms* are inám lands situated in a village, whether Government or inám.

(Madras).—*Whole inám* villages are *entire* villages held on such tenure; *minor ináms* are portions of villages, generally a number of fields held on inám tenure.

Istamrári (Panjab and Ajmere-Merwara).—A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit-rent.

Izáfat (Bombay).—A form of service tenure.

Izára (Berar).—Land leased under the waste-land rules on stipulated terms.

Jagir (Berar).—Alienated villages or lands granted as rewards for service either rent-free or on payment of a quit-rent; such lands are hereditary.

(Ajmere-Merwara).—Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

(Bombay).—Estates held hereditarily or for one or more generations on political considerations, no condition of service being attached to them.

(Coorg).—Lands granted rent-free (1) to individuals on account of services rendered to the State by themselves or their ancestors, and (2) to some religious institutions.

Jamma (Coorg).—A military tenure under which certain Coorgs hold lands on half the ordinary assessment, and in return are liable to be called on to perform certain services, such as escorting treasure and military service if required. These lands cannot be alienated by the holders.

Jodi (Madras).—Portion of the assessment reserved or left unalienated when lands were originally granted on favourable assessment. It is distinguished from quit-rent, which represents an additional charge (generally a certain proportion—one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, or five-eighths—of the full assessment, minus the jodi) imposed when the tenures were enfranchised or converted into free-holds.

(Mysore).—A whole inám village paying quit-rent to Government.

Kayamgutta (Mysore).—A whole village granted by the State on fixed money rent.

Khalsa (Bombay).—Government occupancy or ryotwari tenure.

(Central Provinces).—Areas settled on malguzari or thekadari tenure, in contradistinction to zamindari as defined in the note on page v.

(Berar).—Government land paying full revenue to Government.

(Ajmere-Merwara).—Land paying full revenue to Government.

Khatedar (Berar).—A registered occupant whose name is entered by authority in the Government records as holding unalienated land.

Khiraj (Assam).—Land assessed to full revenue.

Khoti (Bombay).—A form of tenure, found chiefly in the Konkan, the holder of which is, in return for certain semi-proprietary rights, held responsible for payment of assessment on the area held.

Lakhiraj (Assam).—Revenue-free land.

Malguzari (Central Provinces).—A form of tenure, the holder of which is responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed on a village.

Malikmakbuza (Central Provinces).—A person owning one or more plots of land separately assessed to revenue in a village, who is not a malguzar, inferior proprietor, or a member of the proprietary body of that village.

Mehwasi (Bombay).—A proprietary tenure assessable to revenue at a lump sum.

Milankhasra (Central Provinces).—An abstract record in which the village area is classified.

Mittas, Palayams (Madras).—Certain classes of permanently-settled estates differing in their origin from zamindaris. Mittas were artificial estates created under Madras Regulation XXV of 1802, while Palayams are the estates of Poligars or old chieftains. Most of the latter have been granted title-deeds of permanent settlement under the Regulation mentioned, but a few have not been settled, though in practice their revenue is treated as fixed.

Muafi (Manpur).—Any kind of land held revenue-free either for a fixed period or in perpetuity, but the term does not ordinarily apply to jagirs.

Narvadari, Bhagdari (Bombay).—Forms of proprietary tenure involving joint responsibility for the assessment: the revenue in the former case being fixed in the lump, and in the latter distributed by rates over fields.

Nazul (North-Western Provinces).—Property escheated or lapsed to the State.

Nisfkhiraj (Assam).—Land liable to pay half the revenue which is ordinarily payable for the term of settlement.

1899
REVENUE DEPT.
Encl. No. 1
Cons. No. 1306

Enc. No. 1 to Dis. — Pos. No. 148 1899

Revenue (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 887

From the Board of Revenue Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Madras

Order Imi

Recorded

WR 4.2.99

No. 711 Miscellaneous

Dated 1st February 1899

Received 3/2

Registered 4/2

Enclosures

Spare copies

draft

Wt. What alterations or additions has the Bd made?

Mc 7/2/99

Secy.

Please see draft D.O. submitted below for approval. The alterations made by the Bd are not known here.

Secy

Shd the Bd be asked to report for the information of Govt the alterations made? In the ordinary course, it was expected that the Bd would submit a copy of its alterations, but it has not done so Mc 9.2.99

WR 9.2.99

SUBJECT.

Returning to the Director General of statistics the explanatory memo sent with his letter No. 433-A dated 13th July 1898, with the necessary alterations made therein.

Please see D.O. submitted below

Mc 13.2.99

Mc

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	353	Misc	24-1-99
	4132	Misc	22-12-98
	3166	Misc	28-7-98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

(Sett. 22—2,000—11-8-97.)

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE. MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 1st February 1899.

No. 711 Miscellaneous

READ Again Board's Proceedings Re 4810 Miscellaneous dated 8th August 1898, Recording, pending receipt of Collectors returns for 1897-98, G.O. forwarding letter from the Director General of Statistics regarding the revision of the memorexplanatory of the Agricultural Statistics for 1897-98.

a.p.o 3166 Misc 28-7-98.

Read also G.O. Revenue department No 353 Misc., dated 24th January 1899.

Resolution

The following letter will be despatched to the Director General of Statistics:-

"I am directed to return herewith the revised copy of the explanatory memorandum sent with your letter

Rs

No 433- A dated 13th July 1898, with the necessary alterations made therein."

(True Extract)

For Secretary

Copy to Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

Ed 20/7/98

No 3166 mis 21.7.98

O.M. no. 44

Refer B.P. no 711 dtd 1.7
returning to the Director
of Statistics the explanatory
memorandum sent with his
letter no. 433A dtd 13.7.98 with
the necessary alterations
therein.

The Board of Revenue
is requested to be good enough
to embody in the accompanying
copy of the memorandum the
alterations and additions which
have been made in the
copy returned to the Director
General of Statistics & to
resubmit the same for the
information of the Govt.

14/2/99

15.2.99

Fin 82: Genl
15th February 1899.

No 3166 mis
28.7.98

Ref. 16.2.99

The Bd of Rev R.V.d. R.K.A
with copy of the memo

13.2.99

*When given for copying*_____
*When copied*_____ } 189
*When examined*_____
*When signed*_____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , DATED
189 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.