

## CHAPTER IV.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

## Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture  
and Live-stock.  
General statistics of  
agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and IIIB. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this Chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour, have already been noticed in Chapter, III Section D.

The seasons.  
Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB. The table below shows the season of seed time and harvest for the principal staples :—

	Name in English or Latin	Name in Vernacular.	Season for sowing.	Season for reaping
Rabi	Wheat .. .. .	Gandum ..	Katik and Maghar (October, November, December).	Baisakh (April-May).
	Barley .. .. .	Jau .. .. .	Do.	Do.
	Gram .. .. .	Nakhud ..	} Asauj (September-October).	} Chait (March-April).
	Mustard .. .. .	Chana ..		
		Sarson ..	Do.	Phagan (February-March).
Kharif.	Paddy, Rice .. .. .	Dhan .. .. .	Asarh (June-July)	Katik (October-November).
	Great Millet .. .. .	Juar .. .. .	Sanwan (July-August)	Do.
	Spiked do. .. .. .	Bajra .. .. .	Asar (June-July).	Do.
	<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i> .. .. .	Moth .. .. .	Do.	Do.
	Do. <i>mungo</i> .. .. .	Mung .. .. .	Do.	Do.
	Do. <i>radiatus</i> .. .. .	Mash .. .. .	Do.	Do.
	Indian Corn .. .. .	Makkai ..	Do.	Do.
	Sesamum .. .. .	Til .. .. .	Do.	Do.

Irrigation.

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 5 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 0.11 per cent. from wells, 23 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 72 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them.

Number of wells.	DEPTH OF WATER IN FEET.		COST IN RUPEES.		BULLOCKS PER WHEEL OR BUCKET.		Cost of gear.	ACRES IRRIGATED PER WHEEL OR BUCKET.	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without masonry.	Number of pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn.
522	20	30	2,000	200	2	100	18	4	6
322	30	40							

The most usual depth of water below the surface is some 80 feet, but irrigation is not practised at this depth. All wells are worked by the rope and bucket. Of the 844 wells shown above, 428 are unbricked.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1878-79. The implements required to cultivate a small holding are a plough, a pair of bullocks, a *por* (or seed-sower), a *kassi*, a *sahāga*, or board for smoothing and levelling the furrows after grain has been sown; a *kulhāri* or hatchet; a *darānti* for mowing long grass crops, &c.; a *khurpa*, for digging up grass; a *kasola*, for weeding; a *jeli*, or long wooden prong, for lifting and stacking the harvest; a *gandāsa*, or large coarse knife, for cutting *pāla*; some rope and a wooden yoke. The ordinary cost of these implements represents a capital of perhaps Rs. 100. One plough is calculated to cultivate 18 acres of unirrigated and 9 acres of canal or *sotar* land.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 248):—

Manure and rotation of crops.

“Percentage of cultivated area which is manured:—

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of previous column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land	2·85	7·06	90·09	100	14·90
Unirrigated land	..	..	100	100	1·16
Total	0·16	0·33	99·46	100	0·39

“The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land constantly manured, is about 500 maunds. On land occasionally manured, the amount of manure per acre given is 200 maunds, and the interval at which it is given is six months. The usual course of cropping prevailing in this district is as follows:—The land is first ploughed, then harrowed, and after that seed is sown by the aid of the plough and tube. The unmanured lands in this district are the *bārāni*; the greater portion of it yields but one crop, which is the *khariḥ*, and is allowed to remain fallow for six months, and is seldom or never ploughed during that time. There is but a slight difference between the treatment of irrigated and unirrigated lands. The irrigated lands have to be ploughed and harrowed four times and manured as well, before seed is put down, and the greater portion of it yields but one crop (*rabi*). In some places the irrigated land is not allowed to rest, as vegetables, cotton, tobacco, &c., are always being sown.”

No improvements are noticeable in the quality of the crops or the mode of agriculture. The only change that has taken place since the time of British occupation of the country is the introduction of cotton cultivation. This has of late years been on the increase

