

## ROTATIONAL FARMING SCHEME, KURUNDANKULAMA, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE

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### OBJECTS OF THE SCHEME

**A** DRY farming experiment was started by the Department of Agriculture in 1938 on an unirrigable block of 100 acres at Kurundankulama 4 miles from Anuradhapura on the Trincomalee road. The object of the experiment was to determine (i.) the area of unirrigable land in the Dry zone which an average peasant family could farm *efficiently* using simple bullock drawn implements, (ii.) the income which a farm of that size would probably yield and, (iii.) whether the fertility of the soil could be maintained over long periods under the prevailing conditions of (a) intense rainfall during the comparatively short rainy season, (b) long spells of draught and (c) high temperatures. Incidentally it was attempted to ascertain whether with guidance and assistance the Wannivillager could be trained successfully to substitute for his traditional chena cultivation of unirrigable land a system of rotational farming on established arable land in the Dry Zone.

### SOIL AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AT KURUNDANKULAMA

The Dry Zone of Ceylon is roughly that portion of the Island where the annual rainfall is less than 70" and where the greater part of this rainfall is received from October to December during the North-east monsoon. At Kurundankulama the annual rainfall is about 55" of which about 30" are received in October to December and about 10" are received during mid March to mid April. During November the rainfall is so intense that the soil gets waterlogged unless adequate drainage is provided, but the soil gets very hard with a few days of dry weather. During the period May to August long spells of drought broken by occasional and irregular downpours are experienced. Usually about ten to twelve rainy days consisting of about five rainy spells are experienced during the period May 1st to August 31st. Appendix I gives the rainfall records for the period October 1940 to April 1948. These records indicate how irregular and unreliable the South-west rains are.

The soil which is representative of the major portion of unirrigable land in the North-Central Province is comparatively shallow and tends to get waterlogged during the monsoons, so that the control of run-off water while

at the same time preventing water logging is a big problem. The A horizon of the soil is 6"-8" in depth and consists of a non-lateritic chocolate brown loam, compact and hard but friable. This layer of soil merges into a gravelly soil which ranges from a depth of about 8" to about 6 feet. A compact pronounced gravelly layer about 8"-12" thick exists at an average depth of about 2 feet. In places where soil wash has been severe, as on knolls, this gravelly layer has been exposed and lies on the surface. The layer of gravelly soil is followed by decomposing rock which is found at an average depth of about 6 feet from the surface. The soil is slightly alkaline in reaction with high exchangeable bases and appears to be derived, partly at any rate, from dolomitic limestone.

The topography is undulating. The higher areas tend to be gravelly while valleys and other low lying areas are rather heavy in texture and tend to get waterlogged badly during wet weather. These areas of impeded drainage are fairly extensive, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area.

The land was under medium jungle before it was reclaimed and made arable.

#### PROGRESS OF WORK

Ten families were selected in January, 1938, as prospective settlers. Although an original object of the scheme was that it should be worked by Wannu villagers, attempts made to secure 10 typical Wannu families proved abortive owing to the natural conservatism of the Wannu villager which made him reluctant to leave home. Eventually only one typically Wannu family was recruited. These prospective settlers had been earning a precarious livelihood as agricultural labourers on privately owned lands near Kurundan-kulama. It was soon found that six of the original ten settlers—the Wannu family was not one of these six—were misfits and after 18 months trial these six misfits were replaced in July, 1939, by peasants of a better type. Thereafter from time to time some of the selected men either abandoned their allotments or had to be expelled for bad work. To date 21 families have at various times worked these 10 allotments. Of the originally selected 10 families only 3 remain today, one of which is the Wannu family. Of the present settlers 3 have worked the scheme since its inception in 1938, 2 since July, 1939, 1 since April, 1940, 2 since June, 1941, and 1 since August, 1942. One of the allotments (No. 1) was abandoned in June 1945, by a settler who had worked it in an exemplary manner since October, 1940. Though there was a big demand for this allotment from relatives of the other settlers as well as from agricultural labourers in the vicinity a new settler was not selected for it; instead, the arable section of this holding (which was well drained) was divided among three of the existing settlers whose arable areas were waterlogged, while the home garden was occupied by an overseer employed in the adjacent extension scheme which has just been completed. It is of interest to note here that the settler who abandoned his allotment in June, 1945, had accumulated a substantial cash reserve and that he took to trading at Kandy after abandoning his allotment. After a period of two years he begged for his allotment to be given back to him, but, this could not be done as it had already been divided among the three settlers whose lots had got waterlogged badly.

Development of the allotments was done in stages beginning from January, 1938. An original feature of the scheme was that the settlers should devote part of their time to land reclamation operations such as jungle clearing, removal of stumps, &c. It was intended that progressive clearing and stumping not more than the capacity of the man and his family would be undertaken each year and that the family would be paid a subsistence allowance of about Rs. 15 per month until the whole of the allotment was brought into arable condition. It was soon evident that it was beyond the capacity of a settler struggling for his own existence to reclaim his holding with sufficient expedition. The Department therefore took on itself the task of developing the land by means of hired labour and creating established farms complete with the necessary live and dead stock. In this development work the settlers themselves took a part receiving wages for work done. This arrangement benefited them as they were able to supplement their income at a time when the earnings from the partially developed holdings were insufficient for their needs.

As blocks of land were made arable they were put under crops and the settlers were trained in the handling of implements and the care of livestock.

Development of the holdings was completed by September, 1943. Each completely developed holding consisted of the following:—

Ten acres of fully stumped unirrigable land which, except in the steeper portions, was soil conserved by bunds erected round the perimeter of each acre plot. On the steeper portions contour bunds were erected. (It was felt that contour bunds in the flatter portions might cause waterlogging). Of these 10 acres the roadside acre in each allotment formed the home garden. It contained a wattle and daub house with cadjan roof. The house consisted of two rooms each measuring 12' × 11' and a verandah running right round the rooms. The back verandah was enclosed in part to form the kitchen. A detached pit latrine was also provided. The home garden also contained a cattle shed, a wire-netted poultry run complete with wire-netted poultry house, and a compost pit. It was planted up with 30 citrus trees, 8 mango trees, 12 coconut trees, a few miscellaneous trees (such as jak, breadfruit, pomegranate, sapodilla, &c.) and intercrops of plantains; a small area was set apart for vegetable cultivation. Eight wells were sunk in the home gardens of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10. The well in lot 6 was meant to be shared by the settlers in lots 5 and 6 while the well in lot 8 was to be shared by the settlers in lots 8 and 9. The depths of the wells ranged from 27 feet to 40 feet.

The remaining nine acres in each allotment were designed to carry the following crops:—

Block A—6 acres 1st year Maha : Chilli  
Yala : Pulse.

(i.e., acre plots

Nos. 2-7) 2nd year Maha : Cereal (Kurakkan)  
Yala : Gingelly

3rd year Maha : Cotton  
Yala : Cotton (continued)

Block B—2 acres—1 acre Plantains—for 5 years  
 1 acre Napier Fodder grass for 5 years  
 (Acre plots Nos. 8 and 9)—(The fodder and plantations to be rotated  
 once in 5 years in this block)  
 Block C—1 acre Permanent paddock (with a communal well sunk in  
 (acre plot No. 10) the 10th acre of allotment No. 5)

Each allotment has a road frontage of 210 feet and all 10 allotments are contiguous so that the home gardens, rotation areas, plantain areas, fodder areas and paddock areas form compact blocks. The paddock acres were barbed-wire fenced to form one communal grazing paddock 10 acres in extent with a common well sited in the 10th acre of lot No. 5.

The following livestock were provided to each settler :—

Two draught bulls (5 settlers received bulls of the Tamankaduwa breed while the other five received Hallekar bulls); one mismarked Scindi cow from a Government breeding farm; one cow of local breed; and one pen of poultry consisting of 1 R. I. R. Cockerel and 4 R. I. R. pullets.

Each settler received the following equipment also :—

One Ceres plough; one Planet Junior interculturator; one blade harrow; one seed drill; three yokes; one draught chain; one axe; one alavango; one mamoty; one mamoty fork; one watering can; one hand fork; one rake; one catty; two buckets; and one bee box.

The following were provided for communal use in addition to the well in the grazing paddock :—

Two Victory ploughs; two disc harrows; one Scindi stud bull; two Jamnapari stud goats; 20 she-goats; a goat shed; and one semi permanent store.

The expenditure in developing an allotment (during this period January, 1938–September, 1943) worked out on the average as follows (inclusive of war allowance) :—

		Rs.		Rs.
Clearing .. ..	..	300	Implements .. ..	180
Stumping .. ..	..	1,100	Planting material .. ..	100
Soil conservation .. ..	..	140	Miscellaneous (including	
House .. ..	..	600	overhead charges) .. ..	500
Well .. ..	..	630		
Fencing .. ..	..	300	Total .. ..	4 100
Livestock .. ..	..	250		

Labour wages varied as follows during this period of Land development :—

	1938–1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Rate per labourer .. ..	0 60	0 75	1 0	1 20

The main items of land reclamation required the following units of labour (The land was under medium jungle) :—

- Jungle clearing 30–40 labourers per acre.
- Stumping and levelling 110–120 labourers per acre.
- Soil conservation 10 labourers per acre.

From October, 1943 supervision of the settlers was relaxed to ascertain whether they could continue the cultivations successfully by themselves.

#### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS TO DATE

(1) *Soil Conservation System and Drainage.*—The topography of the land is such that a portion of lot 3, most of lots 4 and 5, and a portion of lot 6 form the bed of a valley with lots 7, 8 and 9 on one side and, lots 2 and 1 on the other side sloping into it. The bunds along the perimeters of each acre plot have not proved satisfactory. Run-off water from the higher-lying allotments has accumulated in the lower allotments (3, 4, 5 and 6) causing swamp conditions in these during the heavy rains. Owing to the presence of ancient water storage reservoirs in the vicinity of the scheme it has not been practicable to drain these lots adequately. Consequently the settlers in these lots have had repeated failures of their arable crops of chilli, kurakkan, cotton and gingelly (all of which cannot stand waterlogging) since Maha, 1943–44. It is significant that whereas lot No. 4, which is the most swampy, produced 10 bushels per acre of Kurakkan, 2 cwt. per acre of cotton and 15½ cwt. per acre of green chilli in 1942–43 it ceased to produce any of these crops since 1944–45 owing to waterlogging; this indicates that the absorptive capacity of the soil in the higher lots had decreased materially after cultivation of the land had begun, thus increasing the flow of run off water into the lower lying lots, which are now fit for the cultivation of paddy only during the Maha seasons.

In future when the utilization of lands such as these is planned a soil conservation system of broad-based, graded bunds with a shallow drain on the upper side of the bund should be adopted on those portions which are higher and therefore easily drainable; the drains should be made to lead the excess water in them through natural gullies (which should be protected suitably against further erosion) into the low lying areas of impeded drainage, where bunds should be narrow-based and on the contour, and the land between the bunds should be levelled. These low-lying blocks should be cropped in Maha with paddy which will benefit a great deal by the drainage water of the higher areas. The grade of the bunds on the higher areas should vary between 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 250 depending on the length of the bund. Where the bunds are not more than 1,000 feet long a uniform grade of 1 in 500 has proved effective. If the bund is longer than 1000 feet it should be divided into section of different grades, the section furthest away from the outlet into the gully having the least gradient, and the section nearest the outlet having the biggest gradient. Gravelly hillocks should be protected by broad-based bunds sited on the contour as there is no danger of waterlogging in such areas. In practice it will be found that bunds should be 8–10 feet wide and about 10"–16" in height, depending on the slope of the land. It will also be found that an average spacing of about 100 feet between bunds will be adequate provided

supplementary measures of soil conservation such as contour cultivation are adopted. The bund itself should be cultivated with crops. During the first year until the bunds get consolidated the cultivation of crops grown on these bunds will have to be done by means of hand hoes, as bullock drawn implements are liable to damage the bunds. Retardation of soil movement between bunds is of prime importance owing to the shallow nature of the soil. This can be achieved by contour cultivation. Six new allotments adjoining the old scheme have been developed incorporating the soil conservation system described in the preceding paragraph. These allotments have been worked by hired labour since Maha, 1945-46 and this soil conservation system has been found to work quite efficiently. Modifications in the soil conservation system on these lines were also effected in the settlement in Maha, 1946-47.

(2) *Training of Settlers, size of unit and Cropping Scheme.*—The six settlers situated favourably from the point of view of freedom from waterlogging have proved to be experts in the handling of bullock-drawn implements and the cultivation of the prescribed arable crops. Those provided with fast-working Hallekar bullocks have found it possible to grow arable crops efficiently on as much as 8 acres of land in a Maha season. (This was tested by allotting the more energetic settlers an additional block of cleared land adjoining their farms). Those provided with the relatively slower working Tamankaduwa bullocks, however, have found 6 acres to be the unit which they can cultivate efficiently with seasonal arable crops. Ploughing for the Maha crops commences with the first heavy shower in August-September. The chilli plots usually get two ploughings to reduce weeds growth to a minimum.

In considering the effect of cropping on soil fertility those allotments which were free from waterlogging only should be taken into account. If yields of crops secured immediately after the jungle was cleared are considered there has been an appreciable decline in fertility, but this is understandable as it is impracticable to maintain fully under cultivation the organic matter content of the soil as when it was under forest. Considering the yields from 1943-44 (in which year the settlers were placed in charge of the completely developed holdings) a decline in fertility is not apparent. There has been a big drop in the yield of cotton during the last 2 years but this can be explained by the unfavourable weather experienced and the relatively unattractive prices for seed cotton which made the settlers neglect this crop in order to devote more energy to Chilli which had a high market value. The yield of chilli in 1944-45 and in 1945-46 was higher than that obtained from the land soon after it was cleared. This appears to be due to the fact that the decline in soil fertility was compensated for by better cultural operations and planting to time as a result of the experience in regard to this crop gained by the settlers. It is fairly obvious that if these lands are to be farmed through long periods to come a scheme of resting the land under a grass fallow carrying livestock must be introduced. For this purpose the unit has been replanned as follows:—

1 acre home garden.

9 acres arable land of which 6 acres will be under *seasonal crops* and 3 acres under *pasture and fodder*.

The plantains in the arable area have proved a failure owing to the adverse effect of the long windy dry spell from May to September and therefore there has been no difficulty in persuading the settlers to allow this area to go under pasture. The cultivated block will carry substantially the same 3 year rotation of crops described earlier in this article, but the pasture and fodder block will be rotated with the cultivated block once in 6 years, and also *Gliricidia* will be established along block as well as holding-boundaries in order to obtain green manure for the cropped blocks. This scheme will mean that in a cycle of 18 years the land will be rested for 6 years under grass. Experience alone will show whether this length of rest is sufficient. Probably it may become necessary to enlarge the unit in order to provide a longer rest period under pasture during a cycle. It may be found, that after 6 years of cultivation under these crops the land must be rested for 6 years. In that case the extent of arable land will have to be 12 acres if local slow-working bulls are used, or 16 acres if fast-working bulls are used. Experience has indicated that from the farmers point of view a 2 acre home garden would be preferable to a 1 acre garden.

The yields per acre of the main crops secured from 1938-39 to 1946-47 by settlers No. 2, 8 and 9 who are favourably situated and who are good workers are given in Appendix II. It will be observed that these yields are appreciably less than those anticipated by Harbord in his article entitled "Rotational Farming Scheme, Kurundankulama, North-Central Province" in the *Tropical Agriculturist* Vol. XCVII. July, 1941.

Composting of farm wastes has not been done on the largest possible scale by the settlers who have yet to realise the value of doing this. Hitherto they have merely been collecting sweepings and weedings from the home garden, and cattle dung in a pit near the cattle shed. The manure thus accumulated is sufficient for only 2 of the 10 acres and this manure is always applied to the chilli which is the best cash crop. Occasionally the citrus has received a dressing of dung in the more progressive holdings. Cotton stalks are burnt in the field itself, while the kurakkan stubble is ploughed under. No fertilizers have been used to date.

(3) *Crops and Income*.—It has been found that chilli, cotton, all cereals except paddy, pulses and gingelly could be grown satisfactorily if the soil is well drained only.

The areas which get waterlogged in Maha can raise paddy only; these areas must be bunded and levelled so as to impound all rain water, and it is preferable to lead all drainage water from higher areas into them in order to benefit the paddy crop. An average yield per acre of 15 bushels paddy over favourable and unfavourable seasons can be expected if these measures are adopted. In Yala these areas should be part under Sunnhemp and a Pulse.

Very gravelly areas are unsuitable for arable crops or pasture. Mango, if deep holing is done prior to planting, and cashew are permanent crops which will grow satisfactorily on these areas. Blocks which are not too gravelly can raise cotton, pulses and sunnhemp.

Though plantains failed as a purely unirrigated crop, satisfactory groves of plantains have been grown in home gardens near wells, and as inter-crops with an occasional watering during the dry weather.

Citrus can be grown well only if the soil is well drained and an occasional watering is given during droughts. In damp blocks or where watering was not done in the dry weather the citrus died back and was replaced by mango. Mango, coconut and other permanent crops have grown satisfactorily.

The main money crops are chilli, gingelly, plantains (from the home gardens) and cotton. So far chilli has furnished about 65 per cent. of the cash income. The following table shows the return from chilli in holdings 8 and 9.

Year.	Holding 8.				Holding 9.			
	Income from Chilli.		Total Income.		Income from Chilli.		Total Income.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1941-42 ..	341	..	624	..	278	..	653	
1942-43 ..	1,092	..	1,346	..	720	..	1,245	
1943-44 ..	862	..	1,147	..	859	..	1,046	
1944-45 ..	792	..	1,040	..	1,108	..	1,637	
1945-46 ..	940	..	1,573	..	1,256	..	1,684	
1946-47 ..	840	..	1,093	..	740	..	1,234	
	<u>4,867</u>		<u>6,823</u>		<u>4,961</u>		<u>7,499</u>	

Sales of livestock and livestock produce have not furnished more than 5 per cent. of the income so far, but stock bred on the holdings are now available for sale. The communal goat-rearing project failed as most of the goats died.

The income from 1943-44 to 1946-47 in respect of each settler and his bank balance at the end of April 1948, are given in Appendix IV. If only 4 allotments, which are free from waterlogging and which have been worked properly (*viz.* lots 2, 7, 8 and 9), are considered the average income per holding per year has worked out at Rs. 1,153 for the period 1943-1947. None of the settlers have purchased additional landed property but those whose holdings are not waterlogged have purchased accessories such as carts, furniture, bicycles, &c., and their standard of living is well above that of the average peasant not only of the Dry zone but even of the Wet zone. Some of them have had to meet heavy expenditure in respect of serious illnesses of relations in their villages. The health of all the settlers themselves and their families has been satisfactory. Hitherto agricultural produce has had a ready market and therefore the necessity for the settlers to organise a Co-operative Marketing Society has not been felt yet. The settlers have however organised a Co-operative Stores Society to purchase their requirements of textiles, rice, sugar, &c.

## ECONOMICS

It appears that the State would be justified in aiding a scheme of dry farming in the extensive unirrigable tracts now under jungle in the Dry zone as a step towards solving the problem of self-sufficiency. The maintenance of fertility of the soil at a reasonable level over long periods appears possible and there is no difficulty in training peasants in this type of farming. In view of the variable nature of the soil it appears best to farm the land co-operatively in units of 6-10 families each. Otherwise those families having waterlogged or gravelly land will be at a disadvantage. A co-operative system on the other hand will enable each type of soil to be put to its proper and full use. *e.g.*, the low-lying lands with impeded drainage could be made to receive the drainage water of higher lying areas and put under a rotation :—

Paddy for Maha.

Green manure ( $\frac{1}{2}$ \*) and pulse ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) for Yala.

Such a rotation besides utilizing the land would help considerably in the problem of self-sufficiency in rice considering that areas of impeded drainage form about 20 per cent. of the available land and the area of potentially irrigable land is limited. The only areas which should be demarcated and allotted separately to the families are the home garden blocks, where the more progressive families can find scope for their enterprise and initiative. It would be best to have a large unit of about 2 acres for the home garden for this purpose. A co-operative scheme of 6 families farming 84 acres of land has just been commenced on a block adjacent to the old settlement. The benefits of all the lessons learnt from the old settlement have been embodied in the planing of this new scheme. If the State establishes 100,000 families on farms like this the Island's annual production would be increased by the following :—

Cotton	..	..	..	400,000 cwt. ginned cotton
Chilli	..	..	..	600,000 cwt.
Paddy	..	..	..	3,000,000 bushels
Pulses	..	..	..	400,000 bushels
Livestock products :—				
				300,000 cwt. meat
				200,000,000 eggs
				50,000,000 gallons of milk
Fruits and vegetables	..	..	..	20,000,000 cwt.

Should the country be faced with the problem of unemployment and of paying a dole a scheme of State-aided dry farming could be a solution.

## REFERENCES

- (1.) Joachim, A. W. R. and Pandittesekere, D. G.—“ Studies on Ceylon Soils ”. Tropical Agriculturist, Vol. LXXXVIII., page 71.
- (2.) Harbord, G.—“ Rotational Farming Scheme, Kurundankulama, North-Central Province ”. Tropical Agriculturist, Vol. XCVII., page 22.
- (3.) Editorial, Tropical Agriculturist, Vol. XCIX., page 1.

**APPENDIX I**  
**Rainfall Records at Kurundankulama from October 1940 to April, 1948**

Months.	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		Average per Month.	
	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.	Rainfall, Inches.	Rainy Days No.
January	—	—	3.99	14	.73	4	7.54	4	5.91	7	0.32	3	1.19	4	7.06	7	2.12	6	3.61	6
February	—	—	1.48	8	.03	2	2.09	2	7.45	10	0.37	3	1.78	2	4.30	4	0.91	1	2.30	4
March	—	—	3.21	7	2.42	4	2.05	3	8.13	9	2.32	5	2.41	7	9.08	10	0.77	4	3.79	6
April	—	—	8.29	11	9.20	15	7.15	4	1.45	7	7.51	11	6.59	11	2.13	4	5.84	10	6.02	9
May	—	—	4.29	10	0.48	2	11.81	11	3.99	4	0.00	0	1.11	4	3.95	3	—	—	3.66	5
June	—	—	0.09	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.02	3	1.45	1	0.60	2	0.64	6	—	—	0.54	2
July	—	—	0.05	2	0.29	2	0.00	0	0.41	1	2.33	5	0.00	0	0.85	2	—	—	0.56	2
August	—	—	1.65	1	3.47	4	0.55	1	0.05	1	2.00	2	2.40	3	1.57	6	—	—	1.67	3
September	—	—	4.47	7	3.11	5	2.78	2	5.23	13	0.00	0	0.26	2	2.08	2	—	—	2.56	4
October	11.21	19	8.49	18	4.44	9	8.73	15	6.14	14	12.03	15	9.09	14	8.83	13	—	—	8.62	15
November	10.08	21	11.20	28	4.48	9	9.49	15	11.08	27	18.76	19	14.84	23	3.73	8	—	—	10.46	19
December	6.11	17	3.93	10	24.68	21	11.07	20	5.67	11	5.90	6	21.29	22	9.85	13	—	—	11.06	15
Total for year ..			51.14	118	53.33	77	63.26	77	56.53	107	52.99	70	61.56	94	54.07	78			56.12	89

## APPENDIX II

## Yields of Seasonal Crops obtained by the three best Settlers at Kurundankulama

Year.	Crop No.	Cotton. lb.	Chillie (green weight)		Kurakkan Bushels.	Gingelly Bushels.
			lb.	lb.		
1938-39	2	502	224	6	—	
	8	586	560	—	—	
	9	464	896	—	—	
1939-40	2	546	504	6	5½	
	8	506	—	5½	15½	
	9	656	1,344	5½	13 2/5	
1940-41	2	360	921	10	8½	
	8	136½	1,038	11 1/5	10 3/5	
	9	362	1,214	12½	15 3/5	
1941-42	2	776	1,921	5	½	
	8	591	758½	5½	1 3/5	
	9	730	1,023	5¾	2 1/5	
1942-43	2	149	2,106	11 3/7	4½	
	8	293	2,077½	11½	2 1/5	
	9	228	1,055	4½	3 2/5	
1943-44	2	155	574	8	—*	
	8	326	2,232	5½	1	
	9	329	1,244	6 3/5	2½	
1944-45	2	126	1,344	4	5	
	8	294	2,240	2	2	
	9	286	1,680	7½	2	
1945-46	2	140	2,072	5	10	
	8	378	2,016	3	5	
	9	224	1,700	5	6	
1946-47	2	—*	—*	3	1 5/8	
	8	42	1,400	1½	4½	
	9	112	1,232	3	4½	

\* Crop failed completely due to waterlogging.

## APPENDIX III

## Gross Income from the Kurundankulama Holdings during Period, September, 1943 to September, 1947 and Savings Bank Balance at end of April, 1948

Settler No.	Maha, 1943-44 and Yala, 1944.	Maha, 1944-45 and Yala, 1945.	Maha, 1945-46 and Yala, 1946.	Maha, 1946-47 and Yala, 1947.	Total per Settler for Period.	Bank Balance at end of April, 1948.
1	864	983	Vacant (arable block left fallow)	—	1,847*	—
2	1,057	900	1,695	708	4,360	1,068 78
3	650	530	1,115	396	2,691	38 0
4	304	455	200†	658‡	1,617	38 20
5	615	518	615	372	2,120	36 42
6	660	997	1,101	457	3,215	5 15
7	1,249	825	920	642	3,636	1 60
8	1,147	1,040	1,573	1,093	4,853	217 96
9	1,046	1,637	1,684	1,234	5,601	203 28
10	716	464	185§	766§	2,131	0 37
Total	8,308	8,349	9,088	6,326	32,071	

\* Income for 2 years only.

† Income from home garden only. All arable crops failed due to waterlogging.

‡ This includes Rs. 437 realised from the sale of chilli grown in 2 acres of vacant Lot No. 1.

§ Only partial cultivation of holding was done as allottee lost the use of one of his bulls through an injury.