

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Librai



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GLOSSARY

ANNA.	16 annas equal one rupee ; one anna roughly equals a penny.
ARHAR.	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> , Spreng. ; the pigeon pea.
BAINSURAL.	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> , Oliver and Hiem.
BAJRA.	<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i> , Rich.
BAZAAR.	Any market or collection of shops.
BHUSA.	Straw in the broken condition after the grain has been trodden out by cattle.
BUJA.	Any rick such as a hay rick.
CHARI.	<i>Andropogon sorghum</i> , Brot. when grown for fodder.
CHOWKIDARI.	The business of guarding ; from chowkidar, a watchman.
DOFASLI.	Adj., from fasl, a crop season ; a dofasli system is one in which two crops are grown on the same land in one year.
EKFASLI.	cf. dofasli ; one crop only is produced in the year under an ekfasli system.
GWALA.	A cowherd.
JHAO.	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> , Linn.
JHEEL.	A swamp.
JOWAR.	<i>Andropogon sorghum</i> , Brot.
KADIR.	The low-lying land of a river bed subject to inundation.
KANKAR.	Nodules of limestone found in the alluvial deposits of the Ganges valley ; in cases they may coalesce to form a practically continuous stratum.
KANS.	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> , Linn.
KAPAS.	Seed cotton.
KARINDA.	An agent.
KHARIF.	As applied to crops refers to a crop grown during the rainy season.
KHUD KASHT.	Cultivation by owner.
KHURPA.	A hand hoe.
KUCHHA.	Crude ; when applied to roads=unmetalled, e.g. a cart track.

LOHAR.	A worker in iron.
LOTAH.	A brass domestic utensil, chiefly used for holding drinking water.
MAIDAN.	A plain, open country.
MAKKAI.	Zea mais, Linn.
MALGUZARI.	The tax on land.
MAUND.	A variable measure, the standard maund=approx. 82 lbs.
MORUSI.	Adj. hereditary. A morusi, or occupancy, tenant is one who retains a permanent lien on his land.
PALEWAT.	An irrigation applied before sowing a crop. After irrigation the land is ploughed and immediately sown.
PALEO.	
PATHA.	A wooden beam drawn over the land to produce a tilth.
PHAORA.	A tool for digging used in the manner of an adze.
PUKKA.	Well formed; applied to a road=metalled, to a well refers to one built of masonry.
PYAZI.	Asphodelus fistulosus, Linn.
RABI.	As applied to crops refers to a crop grown during the cold weather.
RAYAT.	A tenant.
REH.	The salt efflorescence which appears on the surface of alkali lands.
RUI.	Cotton lint.
RUPEE.	A coin= 1s. 4d. under pre-war rates of exchange.
SAL.	Shorea robusta, Gaertn.
SEER.	$\frac{1}{16}$ maund; roughly two pounds. (or 40 seers = 1 maund)
SHISHAM.	Dalbergia sisoo, Roxb.
TAKKAVI.	A loan made by Government for a specific purpose. Takkavi loans are freely given in years of famine for building wells, purchase of seed, etc.
USAR.	Barren; usar soils are barren soils whether the cause be mechanical or chemical. Reh soils are, therefore, a particular type of usar.
ZEMINDAR.	A landholder.

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ERRATA

CHAPTER IV., page 24, line 10, *for* "question" *read* "questions."

CHAPTER V., page 32, line 23, *for* "village" *read* "villages."

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**THE FOUNDATIONS OF
INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

22 SEP 1928

THE FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

(Formerly *The Bases of Agricultural Practice and Economics in the
United Provinces, India*).

BY

H. MARTIN LEAKE, M.A., Sc.D., F.L.S.

*Director of Agriculture, United Provinces; and formerly
Economic Botanist to Government United Provinces.*

With a Foreword by

J. MACKENNA, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

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FOREWORD

My friend, Mr. Martin Leake, has asked me to write a foreword to this volume, and I do so with much pleasure.

The work is based on the lectures delivered by the author when Principal of the Cawnpore Agricultural College, and is a valuable contribution to the study of Indian Agricultural Economics. There is an extraordinary tendency in India to get into water-tight compartments, and in nothing is such a policy more disastrous than in the teaching of agriculture. Agriculture taught as so many physical, chemical or botanical facts is but dry bones. To vitalise and energise the teaching of agriculture one must show how agriculture fits in with the ordinary economic system, and it is only as we can show its bearing on life as it is that we can expect teaching to be effective.

Again, it is of no avail to improve the outturn of the land if a business organisation does not exist to guarantee to the cultivator the full value of any improvements he may adopt. Thus, with "better farming" we must also have "better business" if the combination is to result in "better living." Till the cultivator can get facilities for the favourable disposal of his products, he is merely a producing machine at the mercy of any unscrupulous person who cares to exploit him. Fortunately the means of emancipation are now within his reach, and the co-operative movement—the underlying principles of which are very lucidly described by Mr. Leake—is rapidly gaining ground in India. The power of the village money-lender, whose business methods are ruthlessly exposed, is lessening, and we may hope that ere long the Indian cultivator will have the healthy stimulus to production which an assured and fair price guarantees.

The main feature of Mr. Leake's work is the emphasis of the economic aspect. Agriculture is depicted in its relation to the facts of life and to the community, or social fabric, as a whole. The interdependence between agricultural practice

and economic application is brought into prominence, and it is as a first serious contribution to the study of Indian agriculture in its economic bearings that we welcome this work. It should find a place not only in our Agricultural Colleges, but in the Faculties of Economics in all Indian Universities.

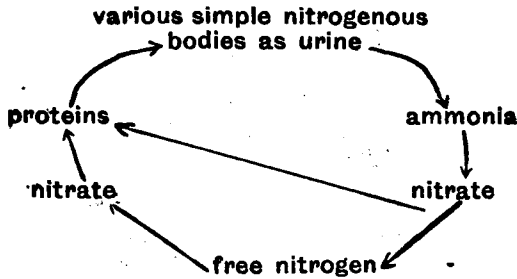
J. MACKENNA.

PUSA,
March 24th, 1920.

PREFACE TO NEW EDITION

THE favourable reception extended to this book by the press and its adoption by several of the Universities and Colleges in India have indicated the desirability of rendering it accessible to a wider range of readers in the form of a cheap edition.

It is not, unfortunately, possible to revise the book in this edition. It is only possible here to draw attention to one error which occurs in the diagram on p. 77. This diagram should read:—



H. M. LEAKE.

ERRATA

CHAPTER IV., page 24, line 10, for "question" read "questions."
CHAPTER V., page 32, line 28, for "village" read "villages."

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