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BULLETIN No. 109 OF 1921

THE CROPS OF THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY

THEIR GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS

BY

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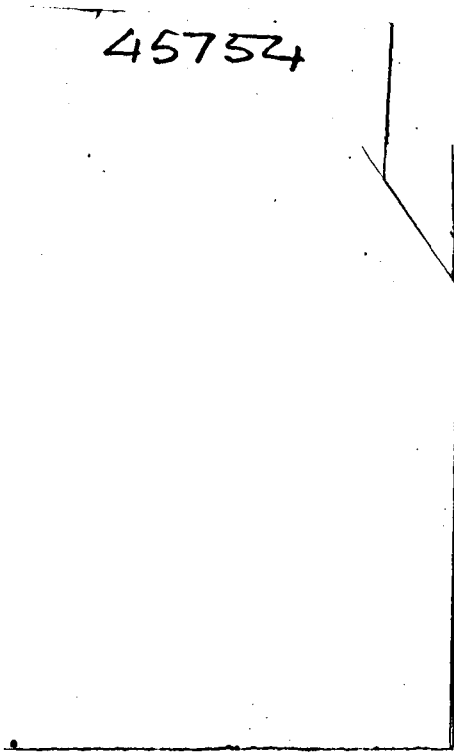
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BOMBAY

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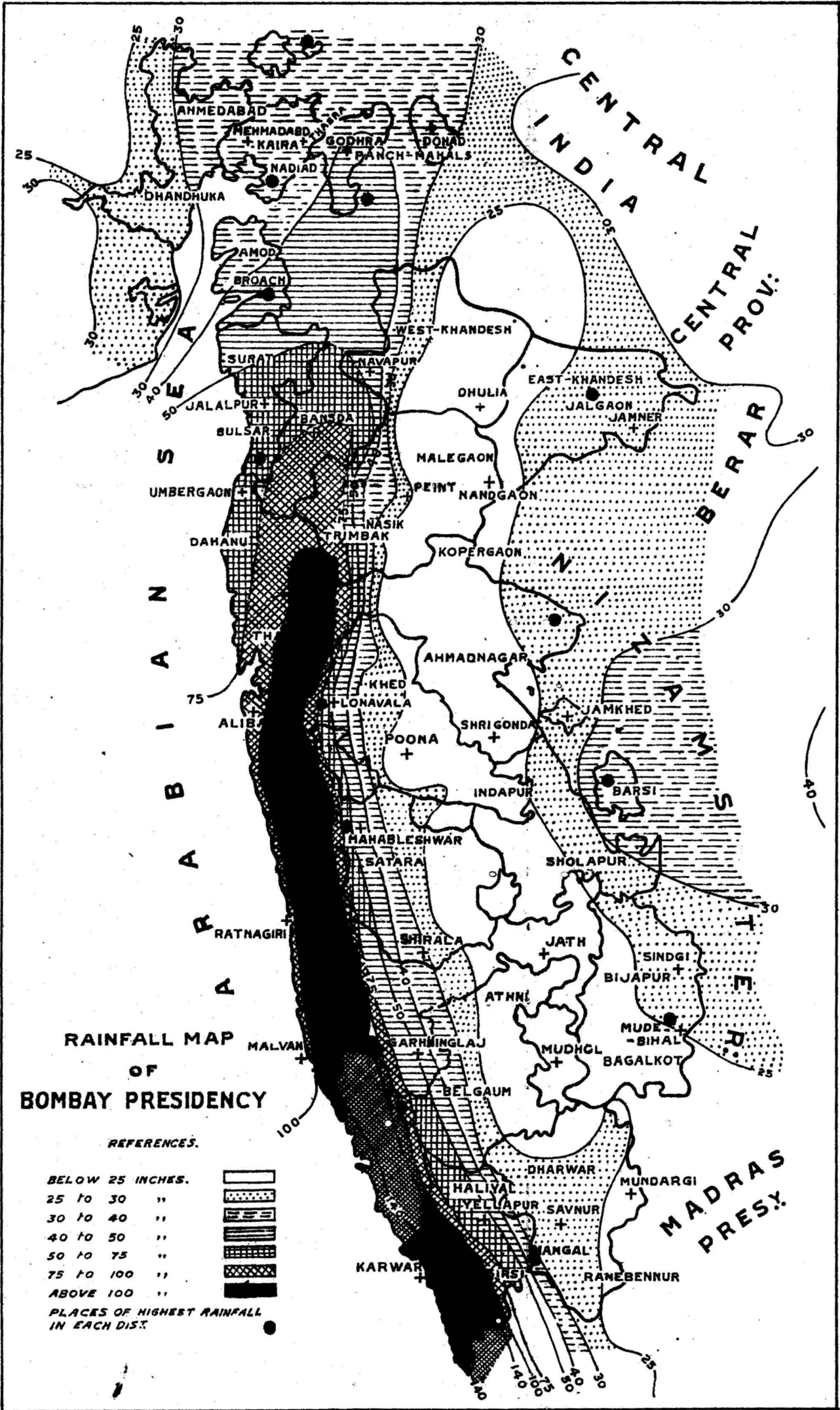
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**RAINFALL MAP
OF
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**

REFERENCES.

BELOW 25 INCHES.	[White box]
25 to 30 "	[Dotted box]
30 to 40 "	[Horizontal lines box]
40 to 50 "	[Vertical lines box]
50 to 75 "	[Cross-hatch box]
75 to 100 "	[Diagonal lines box]
ABOVE 100 "	[Solid black box]

PLACES OF HIGHEST RAINFALL
IN EACH DIST.

FOREWORD.

ANY attempt to provide, for the general public, a means of obtaining exact knowledge with regard to the area and distribution of the crops of Western India is the direct result of the series of famines which afflicted the country during the second half of the nineteenth century. The report of the famine commission which sat after the famine of 1877 made, for the first time, a plea for a thorough knowledge of the existing agricultural conditions as one of the great pre-requisites for being able to meet the situation created by a long drought. And as a result, the famine relief code, when prepared, ordered that a statistical account with maps should be prepared for each district. This is the origin of the Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency of which two editions have appeared hitherto, the first in 1888 and the second in 1906, and which has formed by far the most accessible source of information hitherto as regards the distribution of crops over the districts of Western India.

But something more than this has been needed for those who are interested not only in meeting drought and fighting famine, but also in trying to improve the general agricultural conditions. We require not only the general statistical tables which are published in the Statistical Atlas, or which are brought up to date each year in the Annual Season and Crop Report, but also we need to know the distribution of the crops inside the districts themselves, their relationship to the rainfall, to the soil, or to the supply of irrigation water, and the way in which one crop is replaced by another when the climate or the soil is altered even to a comparatively small degree. This is what Mr. Patil has endeavoured to provide in the present bulletin. By a series of maps and tables, specially prepared for the purpose, he has succeeded in showing, very vividly, the distribution of the crops of the country, their relation to the various factors in evidence and to one another. By carrying his figures and his maps down to the subdivisions (*talukas*) of the districts, he has been able to show these relationships more clearly than has ever been done before.

The figures given and illustrated are for a single year, 1914-15. This represents a normal year perhaps better than any other recent one that might have been chosen, and is one in which the figures had not been affected seriously either by war conditions or by the rise in prices which has been the most striking economic feature of the last five years. It may be possible to issue another bulletin on similar

lines when agricultural arrangements have again become stable under the new conditions, but that is a matter for the future. At present the figures, diagrams, and maps now given do show a very definite relationship between the agricultural practices and the other factors considered, which it is of extreme importance to recognise in studying the development of the agriculture of Western India.

HAROLD H. MANN,

Acting Director of Agriculture,

Bombay Presidency.

POONA, May 24, 1921.

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APPENDIX.

Glossary of Botanical, English and Vernacular names of crops.

Botanical Name.	English.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Kanarese.
<i>I.—Cereals.</i>				
<i>Triticum</i>	Wheat	Gahu	Gehu	Godhi.
<i>Triticum Spelta</i>	Spelta Wheat	Khaplī Jod		
<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Great millet	Jowari	Jowari	Jola.
<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>	Bulrush millet	Bājri	Bājri	.....
<i>Zea mays</i>	Maize	Maka	Makai	Mekkejol Goingol.
<i>Orvza sativa</i>	Rice; Paddy	Bhāt	Danga	Bhatja.
<i>Eleusine coracana</i>		Nagli or Na- chani	Bavto	Ragi.
<i>Panicum millaceum</i>		Vari	Gadlo, Kurl	Save, Baragu
<i>Panicum millare</i>		Sava	Cheno	....
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Barley	Satu	Do.	Jave godh.
<i>Paspalum acrobiulatum</i>		Kodra	Kodra	Harik.
<i>Setaria italica</i>		Bala	Kang	Navani, Bala
<i>Panicum crusgalli</i>		Berti	Banti	Do.
<i>II.—Pulses.</i>				
<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Pigeon-pea	Tur	Tuver	Togari.
<i>Vigna catiāng</i>	Oow-pea	Chavall	Chola	Alsandi.
<i>Dolichos biflorus</i>	Horse-gram	Hulga	Kulthi	Hulke.
<i>Dolichos lab-lab</i>	Indian bean	Wal or Pawta	Wa	Avare.
<i>Cyamopsis psoraloides</i>	Cluster bean	Guwar	Guwar	Chivali Raj.
<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	Green gram	Mug	Mag	Hesaru.
<i>Phaseolus aconitifolius</i>	Kidney bean	Matki	Math	Madaki.
<i>Phaseolus mungo var radiatus</i>	Black gram	Udid	Adad	Uddu.
<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	Chickling vetch	Lakh	Lang	....
<i>Lens esculenta</i>	Lentil	Masur	Masur	Channangi.
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Peas (white)	Vatana	Vatana	Batagadle
<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Gram	Harbara	Chana	Kadle.
<i>Oil Seeds.</i>				
<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Groundnut	Bhaimug	Bhoising	Bhaimug
<i>Guizotia abyssynica</i>	Niger seed	K a r l a o r Khurasani.	Ramtal	Gurellu.

APPENDIX—continued.

Botanical name.	English.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Kanarese.
<i>Oil Seeds—continued.</i>				
<i>Sesamum indicum</i> ..	Sesamum ..	Til ..	Tal ..	Yellu.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> ..	Castor ..	Erand ..	Divel ..	Audla.
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> ..	Linseed ..	Javas ..	Alsi ..	Agashi
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> ..	Safflower ..	Kardai ..	Kasambi ..	Kusubi.
<i>Gossypium</i> ..	Cotton ..	Kapas ..	..	..
<i>Others.</i>				
<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i> ..	Tobacco ..	Tambakhu ..	Tamakhu ..	Hogesoppu Tabaku.
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> ..	Sugarcane ..	Us ..	Sherdi ..	Kabbu.
<i>Vegetables.</i>				
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> ..	Yam ..	Konfa Goradu ..	Goradu ..	Heggenasu.
<i>Curcuma longa</i> ..	Turmeric ..	Halad ..	Haladar ..	Arshana Beru.
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> ..	Ginger ..	Ale ..	Adu ..	Alla
<i>Allium cepa</i> ..	Onion ..	Kanda ..	Dungri Kando.	Ullegaddi.
<i>Allium sativum</i> ..	Garlic ..	Lasoon ..	Lasan ..	Bellohi.
<i>Daucus carota</i> ..	Carrots ..	Gajar ..	Gajar ..	Gajjar
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> ..	Radish ..	Mula ..	Mulangi ..	Muri.
<i>Solanum melongena</i> ..	Brinjal or egg plants.	Vangi ..	Vengan ..	Badnikai.
<i>Capsicum sp.</i> ..	Chillies ..	Mirchi ..	Marcha ..	Menashinakal
<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> ..	Lady's finger ..	Bhendi ..	Bhnda ..	Bhendekai.
<i>Cucurbitaceae sp.</i> ..	Cucurbits ..	....	....	....
<i>Trigonella fœnum græcum.</i> ..	....	Methi ..	Methi ..	Menthic.
<i>Amarantus paniculatus</i> ..	....	Rajgira ..	Rajagro ..	Rajgiri.
<i>Amarantus mangos tanus.</i> ..	....	Pokla ..	....	....
<i>Rumex vesicariu</i> ..	....	Chuka ..	....	....
<i>Chenopodium album</i> ..	....	Chakwat ..	....	....
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> ..	Cabbage ..	Kobi ..	Pangoli ..	Kobi gaddi.
<i>Brassica caulocarpa</i> ..	Cauliflower ..	Fulvar ..	....	....
<i>Brassica botrytis</i> ..	Knol khol Khol rabi.	Kaval nol ..	....	....
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ..	Beet or Beet- root.	....	....	....
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i> ..	Tomatoes ..	Bailwangi ..	Vilaiti vangan ..	Ch a p p a badnikai.
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> ..	Potato ..	Batata ..	Batata ..	Batata.
<i>Impomaea batatas</i> ..	Sweet potato ..	Ratall ..	Sakarla ..	Genasu.

APPENDIX—concluded.

Botanical name.	English.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Kanarese.
<i>Fruit Trees.</i>				
Citrus medica Var acida ..	....	Limbu	.. Limbu	.. Limbe.
Citrus medica Aurantium ..	....	Narangi	.. Narangi	.. Kittale
Ficus Carica ..	Fig	.. Anjir	.. Anjir	.. Anjuri
Mangifera Indica ..	Mango	.. Amba	.. Ambo	.. Ma v i n h a n n u Mavu.
Musa paradisiaca ..	Banana tain, plan-	Kele	.. ....	.. Balchannu.
Psidium Guyava ..	Gnava	.. Peru	.. Jamrukh	.. Peral hannu. Shebe hannu,
Punica Granatum ..	Pomegranate	.. Dalimb	.. Dadum	.. Dalimba
Vitis Vinifera ..	Grape	.. Draksha	.. Draksh.	.. Drakh.

Glossory of technical agricultural terms.

Term.	Explanation.
Kharif	The term is applied to such crops as are grown in rainy season.
Rabi	The term is applied to such crops as are grown in winter.
Jirayat	The term is applied to crops grown without irrigation.
Bagayat	The term is applied to crops grown with irrigation.
Phusa	Chaff left after the trodding out of the grain under the feet of bullocks on threshing flour.
Rab	It is a term expressing the preparation of seed bed for Rice or other millets in the heavy rainfall tract by burning cowdung, tahal and grass arranged in layers one over the other.
Tahal	Branch loppings of trees.

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