

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S LIBRARY,
POONA 4.

FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION

To be returned on or before the last date stamped below

12 4 APR 1967

2 0 APR 1967

2 0 APR 1967

13 MAR 1989

GLOSSARY

Abadi	..	..	A village site, an inhabited area; also, settled, cultivated.
Abwab	..	..	An illegal addition to rent demanded by a superior from an inferior holder of land.
Adatya	..	..	A commission agent or broker.
Ain	..	..	Rent-paying value.
Al	..	..	The Indian mulberry (<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>).
Aman	..	..	A long-stemmed variety of rice.
Anna	..	..	One-sixteenth of a rupee; equivalent to 1½ d. at the exchange rate of one and six pence to the rupee.
Arain	..	..	A tribe of market gardeners, mostly Muslim.
Arhar	..	..	A variety of pulse (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).
Arisi	..	..	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>).
Asra	..	..	A coarse variety of rice grown in Assam.
Aus	..	..	Summer rice, generally sown on high land.
Babul	..	..	A common tree (<i>Acacia arabica</i>).
Bahan	..	..	A large deciduous tree met with on the banks of the Indus in Sind (<i>Populus euphratica</i>).
Bajra (Bajri)	..	..	A small millet (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>).
Bania	..	..	A Hindu trader who is generally also a moneylender.
Bara	..	..	Land containing a high percentage of salt.
Barani	..	..	Unirrigated land depending on rain for its water supply.
Bargadar	..	..	A cultivator who pays his landlord a fixed share of the produce as rent.
Barind	..	..	A tract of high land extending through certain districts in the north of Bengal.
Basmati	..	..	A fine variety of summer rice.
Bazaar	..	..	A market.
Beldar	..	..	A labourer.
Berseem	..	..	Egyptian clover (<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>).
Bhadralog	..	..	Gentleman.
Bhartiwala	..	..	Literally, a corn gatherer; an itinerant buyer of agricultural produce.
Bhur	..	..	Sandy soil.
Bigha	..	..	A measure of land varying widely; the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre.
Birpak	..	..	An improved variety of <i>asra</i> (coarse rice).
Boro	..	..	A variety of rice transplanted in January and harvested in March; grown in marshy land.
Brahmin	..	..	The priestly caste amongst the Hindus.
Bund	..	..	A dam, a field embankment.
Charkhi	..	..	A lever used in raising water.
Chavdi (or chawadi)	..	..	A shelter house for travellers.
Chettyar	..	..	A moneylender.
Chiki	..	..	Hard muddy soil.
Chipari	..	..	Marshy land, left more or less dry by a river changing its course.

Cholam	..	..	The large millet (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>).
Chowkidar	..	..	A village watchman.
Chupatti	..	..	A cake of unleavened bread.
Crore	..	..	Ten millions.
Cumbu	..	..	A millet (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>).
Dahia	..	..	A heavy yielding variety of rice in Bihar and O.
Dai	..	..	A midwife.
Dalal	..	..	An agent or broker.
Dalali	..	..	Brokerage.
Dasar	..	..	A soft or light coloured but productive soil.
Desi	..	..	Native to the country; indigenous.
Dhaincha	..	..	A leguminous fibre plant often grown for manuring (<i>Sesbania aculeata</i>).
Dhenkli	..	..	A lever used in raising water.
Dhub	..	..	Couch grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>).
Diara	..	..	A low-lying moist area near a river.
Doab	..	..	The tract between two rivers.
Domat	..	..	Loam.
Drammar	..	..	Soil with a thin surface layer of sand.
Firka	..	..	A group of villages in Madras, forming the circle charge of a revenue inspector.
Ganja	..	..	The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated hemp plant (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>); used for smoke.
Gaonbura	..	..	A village headman.
Gas	..	..	Light loam.
Gaungbaung	..	..	The Burman silken head covering.
Georgesail	..	..	An improved variety of rice grown in Assam.
Ghi	..	..	Clarified butter.
Gola	..	..	A grain store.
Gowshala	..	..	A refuge home for cattle.
Guar	..	..	Cluster bean (<i>Cyamopsis psoraloides</i>).
Gur	..	..	Unrefined Indian sugar; jaggery.
Haor	..	..	A hollow.
Hari	..	..	A peasant.
Hat	..	..	A market (held on fixed days in the week).
Huri	..	..	A tree plantation or reserve.
Inam	..	..	A grant of land wholly or partially rent free.
Indrasail	..	..	An improved variety of paddy grown mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Jahagirdar	..	..	The holder of an assignment of land revenue.
Jamabandi	..	..	An annual account of lands held in a village and the amount of land revenue due on them.
Jamadar	..	..	An officer subordinate to the Agricultural Assistant in the Central Provinces.
Jari	..	..	A mixture of varieties of cotton belonging principally to the <i>Gossypium neglectum</i> group.
Jat	..	..	A cultivating class inhabiting North India.
Jazail	..	..	An old match-lock gun.

Jhil	..	..	A natural lake or swamp.
Jhum	..	..	Shifting cultivation in jungle clearings.
Juar (jowar)	..	..	The large millet (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>).
Kabar	..	..	A type of stiff black soil.
Kacha	..	..	Land resulting from recent inundation.
Kaipad	..	..	Sowing of early and late varieties of rice together.
Kaiya (kyah)	..	..	A class of merchants and traders (Marwaris) coming from Marwar.
Kala-azar	..	..	A malignant fever caused by infection by a parasite (<i>Leishmania Donovanii</i>).
Kallar	..	..	Saline efflorescence.
Kamdar	..	..	A fieldman.
Kandi	..	..	A moderate sized, deciduous thorny tree (<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>).
Kanji	..	..	Millet gruel.
Kankar	..	..	Nodules of limestone found in the soil.
Kanungo, Quanungo	..	..	A subordinate revenue official.
Kapas	..	..	Cotton with seed still adhering; unginned cotton.
Kar	..	..	Sowing of early and late varieties of rice together.
Karnam	..	..	A village accountant.
Karunganni	..	..	A species of cotton (<i>Gossypium indicum</i>).
Katha	..	..	A small tributary.
Khadi	..	..	Home-made cloth.
Khadir	..	..	The low lying moist area near a river.
Khari	..	..	A hard variety of sugarcane.
Kharif	..	..	The autumn harvest; crops sown at the beginning of the rains and reaped from October to December.
Khasera	..	..	A field book.
Khas-mahal	..	..	An estate owned and managed by Government direct.
Khatauni	..	..	A register of cultivating rights; a ledger.
Khel	..	..	A territorial group of communities.
Khudkasht	..	..	Land cultivated by the proprietor himself, for which he pays rent to the whole body of co-sharers.
Khula vesh	..	..	Periodical distribution of land, sometimes also of houses.
Kist	..	..	An instalment of the land revenue.
Korangusamba	..	..	A variety of rice immune to disease.
Korra	..	..	Italian millet (<i>Setaria italica</i>).
Kulkarni	..	..	A hereditary village accountant.
Kunbi	..	..	A cultivator.
Kwin	..	..	An arbitrarily fixed area of about 600 acres (in Burma).
Lakh	..	..	One hundred thousand.
Lakhābatta	..	..	An ancient custom in the Chhattisgarh division of the Central Provinces whereby the land was re-distributed periodically in order to ensure to each cultivator a fair share of each class of land in the village.
Lambardar	..	..	A village headman who collects and pays the Government dues of the village and has other duties.
Latisail	..	..	An improved variety of rice.
Līchi	..	..	An evergreen fruit-tree (<i>Nephelium litchi</i>).

Longyi	..	..	The dress of the male Burman : a voluminous attire.
Ma-bap	..	..	Literally, mother and father ; a protector.
Mahajan	..	..	A merchant ; a creditor.
Mahal	..	..	A separate unit of land for purposes of revenue.
Mahali	..	..	A disease, a form of phytophthora which affects the fruit of the areca palm.
Mahar	..	..	One of the depressed classes.
Malguzar	..	..	Literally, revenue payer. A term applied to a proprietor or co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure.
Mamlatdar	..	..	A revenue officer in charge of a taluka (a revenue division of a district).
Mandi	..	..	A market.
Mandua, Marua	..	..	A small millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).
Mar	..	..	Dark and friable black soil.
Matiyar	..	..	Clay.
Mattiwali	..	..	Soil enriched by silt.
Maund	..	..	A weight varying in different localities. The standard (railway) maund is 82·88 lbs.
Mauza	..	..	A small group of villages.
Mauzadar	..	..	A revenue collector who generally collects revenue on a commission basis.
Mhote	..	..	A water bag.
Modan	..	..	Hill rice.
Muafi	..	..	Land held free of revenue.
Mukhtiarkar	..	..	A revenue officer in charge of a taluka.
Mullah	..	..	A Muhammadan religious preacher.
Mung	..	..	Green gram (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).
Murali aus	..	..	An improved variety of summer rice, grown in Assam.
Naib tahsildar	..	..	Assistant to the revenue officer in charge of a revenue division of a district.
Namasudra	..	..	One of the depressed classes in Bengal.
Nazrana	..	..	A due paid on succession, transfer of land or on certain ceremonial occasions.
Nidhi	..	..	An indigenous banking institution in Madras.
Nullah	..	..	A watercourse.
Ottadam	..	..	Sowing of early and late varieties of rice together.
Paddy	..	..	Unhusked rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>).
Paki	..	..	Hard muddy soil.
Pan	..	..	The betel vine.
Panch	..	..	A member of a <i>panchayat</i> .
Panchayat	..	..	Literally a committee of five. Used to describe an association of any number of persons instituted for objects of an administrative or judicial nature.
Parwa	..	..	A light yellowish loam.
Paso	..	..	A waist cloth.
Patel	..	..	The headman of a ryotwari village.
Patsala	..	..	An indigenous primary school.
Patta	..	..	A document showing the area of land held under it and the revenue payable.

• Pattadar	..	..	A registered holder of ryotwari land.
Patti	..	..	A subdivision.
Patwari	..	..	A village accountant.
Pial	..	..	A verandah.
Podu	..	..	Shifting cultivation in jungle clearings.
Pongal	..	..	A harvest feast.
Punasa	..	..	An early crop.
Pwe	..	..	A theatrical entertainment.
Rab	..	..	The burning of leaves and branches of trees on ground which is being prepared for a seed bed or for sowing generally.
Rabi	..	..	The spring harvest; crops sown in the autumn and reaped at the end of the cold weather.
Ragi	..	..	A small millet (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).
Raja	..	..	A ruling prince.
Rakar	..	..	Bare, denuded, sloping land growing very inferior crops.
Ramayana	..	..	A dramatic epitome of the adventures of Rama.
Rao or Raewari	..	..	Soil enriched by the detritus of hill torrents.
Retli	..	..	Soil with a large admixture of sand.
Roseum	..	..	A coarse short-staple cotton (<i>Gossypium neglectum roseum</i>).
Ryot	..	..	A cultivator.
Ryotwari	..	..	A system of tenure under which the cultivator pays the revenue direct to Government.
Sal	..	..	A useful timber tree in Northern India (<i>Shorea robusta</i>).
Salami	..	..	A fee payable to a person, generally a zamindar or a landlord, for the recognition of a transaction in property in which he has an interest.
Sanad	..	..	A charter, a certificate of honour.
Sann hemp	..	..	A leguminous fibre (<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>).
Sarpanch	..	..	The chief member of a <i>panchayat</i> .
Seer	..	..	A weight (usually 2.057 lbs).
Senji	..	..	A fodder crop (<i>Melilotus parviflora</i>).
Shum	..	..	A miser.
Sir	..	..	Home farm land; or land held by the landlord directly in his own management.
Taccavi	..	..	An advance made by Government to cultivators for agricultural purposes.
Tahsil (Tehsil)	..	..	A local revenue division of a district.
Tahsildar	..	..	A revenue officer in charge of a tahsil.
Talati	..	..	A village accountant.
Tali	..	..	A tree largely grown in the north of India (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>).
Taluka	..	..	A local revenue division of a district.
Tanna	..	..	A variety of sugarcane.
Tapedar	..	..	A village accountant in Sind.
Taungya	..	..	Shifting cultivation in jungle clearings.
Tenai	..	..	Italian millet (<i>Setaria italica</i>).
Tila	..	..	An elevated piece of land.

Udu	..	..	The practice of sowing early and late maturing varieties of rice together.
Uppam	..	..	A variety of cotton (<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>).
Usar	..	..	Soil made barren by saline efflorescence.
Viss	..	..	A weight=3·6 lbs.
Wariasi	..	..	Open, sandy soil.
Wunsa	..	..	The amount of paddy set aside for domestic consumption.
Zaid	..	..	Extra crop.
Zail	..	..	A group of villages in a tehsil.
Zaildar	..	..	A revenue officer in charge of a group of villages.
Zam	..	..	A small patch of land, dependent for cultivation upon perennial hill streams.
Zamin	..	..	Land.
Zamindar	..	..	A landowner, a peasant-proprietor.
Zamindari	..	..	An estate; the rights of a zamindar.
Zan	..	..	A woman.
Zar	..	..	Money.

CHECKED
2003-04

X9J.2.N2t 7387

Royal Commission
on Agriculture in India

Chairman:

Lord Linlithgow

Evidence

Name of borrower	Lent on	Received on
Gadgil	5 APR 1954	6 APR 1954

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

POONA 4.

1. Books drawn from the library may not be retained for longer than a fortnight.
2. Borrowers will be held strictly responsible for any damage done to books while they are in their possession.

Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

VOLUME XIV.

• Dhananjayaras Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-007387

Appendix to the Report.



LONDON :

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh;

York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

15, Donegall Square West, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller.

1928

PRINTED IN INDIA

Price 7s. 9d. net.

X9(J).2.N2t

F7.14

7387

CONTENTS

ASSAM

	PAGE
1. General Features	1
2. Natural Divisions	3
3. Provincial Income and Expenditure	5
4. Revenue Administration and Land Records	10
5. The Cultivator	14
6. The Agricultural Department	15
7. The Veterinary Department	18
8. Irrigation	19
9. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	20
10. General Education	21
11. Co-operation	22
12. Communications and Marketing	24
13. Local Self-Government	26
14. Public Health and Sanitation	27
MAP	<i>facing page 1</i>
GRAPH	<i>facing page 5</i>

BENGAL

1. General Features and Natural Divisions	30
2. Provincial Income and Expenditure	34
3. Revenue Administration and Land Records	39
4. The Cultivator	43
5. The Agricultural Department	48
6. The Veterinary Department	55
7. Irrigation	56
8. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	57
9. General Education	58
10. Co-operation	64
11. Communications and Marketing	68
12. Local Self-Government	70
13. Public Health and Sanitation	73
MAP	<i>facing page 30</i>
GRAPH	<i>facing page 32</i>

BIHAR AND ORISSA

	PAGE
1. General Features and Natural Divisions	77
2. Provincial Income and Expenditure	79
3. Revenue Administration and Land Records	86
4. The Cultivator	88
5. The Agricultural Department	92
6. Livestock Work and the Veterinary Department	96
7. Irrigation	99
8. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	101
9. General Education	101
10. Co-operation	104
11. Communications and Marketing	106
12. Local Self-Government	107
13. Public Health and Sanitation	110
MAP	<i>facing page 77</i>
GRAPH	<i>facing page 78</i>

BOMBAY

1. General Features	115
2. Provincial Income and Expenditure	115
3. Revenue Administration and Land Records	118
4. The Cultivator	120
5. The Agricultural Department	122
6. The Veterinary Department	128
7. Irrigation	128
8. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	130
9. General Education	131
10. Co-operation	133
11. Communications and Marketing	135
12. Local Self-Government	137
13. Public Health and Sanitation	138
MAP	<i>facing page 113</i>
GRAPH	<i>facing page 115</i>

BURMA

	Page
1. General Features	140
2. Natural Divisions	141
3. Provincial Income and Expenditure	143
4. Revenue Administration and Land Records	149
5. The Cultivator	151
6. The Agricultural Department	157
7. The Veterinary Department	164
8. Irrigation	166
9. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	169
10. General Education	171
11. Co-operation	172
12. Communications and Marketing	174
13. Local Self-Government	181
14. Public Health and Sanitation	182
MAP	<i>facing page</i> 140
GRAPH	<i>facing page</i> 141

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

1. General Features and Natural Divisions	185
2. Provincial Income and Expenditure	188
3. Revenue Administration and Land Records	192
4. The Cultivator	193
5. The Agricultural Department	196
6. The Veterinary Department	207
7. Irrigation	208
8. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	211
9. General Education	212
10. Co-operation	214
11. Communications and Marketing	215
12. Local Self-Government	216
13. Public Health and Sanitation	218
MAP	<i>facing page</i> 185
GRAPH	<i>facing page</i> 186

MADRAS

	PAGE
1. General Features and Natural Divisions	219
2. Provincial Income and Expenditure	224
3. Revenue Administration and Land Records	228
4. The Cultivator	231
5. The Agricultural Department	239
6. The Veterinary Department	253
7. Irrigation	255
8. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	258
9. General Education	259
10. Co-operation	261
11. Communications and Marketing	266
12. Local Self-Government	270
13. Public Health and Sanitation	271
MAP	<i>facing page</i> 219
GRAPH	<i>facing page</i> 222

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

1. General Features and Natural Divisions	275
2. The Land and the People of the five settled districts :—	
(a) Hazara	276
(b) Peshawar	278
(c) Kohat	281
(d) Banna	283
(e) Dera Ismail Khan	284
3. Departmental Activities	286
4. The Tribal Territory and its Problem	288
MAP	<i>facing page</i> 275
GRAPH	<i>facing page</i> 276

THE PUNJAB

	PAGE
1. General Features	291
2. Natural Divisions	293
3. Provincial Income and Expenditure	295
4. Revenue Administration and Land Records	298
5. The Cultivator	301
6. The Agricultural Department	308
7. Irrigation	322
8. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	332
9. General Education	333
10. Co-operation	339
11. Communications and Marketing	348
12. Local Self-Government	354
13. Public Health and Sanitation	355
MAP	<i>facing page</i> 291
GRAPH	<i>facing page</i> 292

SIND

1. General Features	359
2. Provincial Income and Expenditure	362
3. Revenue Administration and Land Records	364
4. The Cultivator	365
5. The Agricultural Department	366
6. The Veterinary Department	369
7. Irrigation	370
8. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	372
9. General Education	372
10. Co-operation	373
11. Communications and Marketing	376
12. Local Self-Government	377
13. Public Health and Sanitation	378
MAP	<i>facing page</i> 359
GRAPH	<i>facing page</i> 360

THE UNITED PROVINCES

	PAGE
1. General Features	379
2. Natural Divisions	382
3. Provincial Income and Expenditure	386
4. Revenue Administration and Land Records	392
5. The Cultivator	395
6. The Agricultural Department	400
7. Irrigation	407
8. Forestry in relation to Agriculture	412
9. General Education	414
10. Co-operation	417
11. Communications and Marketing	419
12. Local Self-Government	421
13. Public Health and Sanitation	422
MAP	<i>facing page</i> 379
GRAPH	<i>facing page</i> 381
GLOSSARY	427