



ASIAN AGRI-HISTORY FOUNDATION

Catalog of Publications 1996 - 2017





The Asian Agri-History Foundation (AAHF)

A non-profit trust, was established and registered in Secunderabad, India in 1994 with major objectives to unearth original documents that contained information on ancient and medieval agriculture of Asia and disseminate such information worldwide.

The AAHF was established by a group of internationally well-known agricultural scientists. Finances were raised with personal contributions of trustees and many donors. Publications of AAHF have received appreciation throughout the world. World literature on agriculture is now enriched with hitherto little known contributions made by Indian scholars and farmers through millennia.

This catalog contains information on all publications of AAHF and its Rajasthan Chapter (established in 2000) located at Udaipur, India, since 1996.

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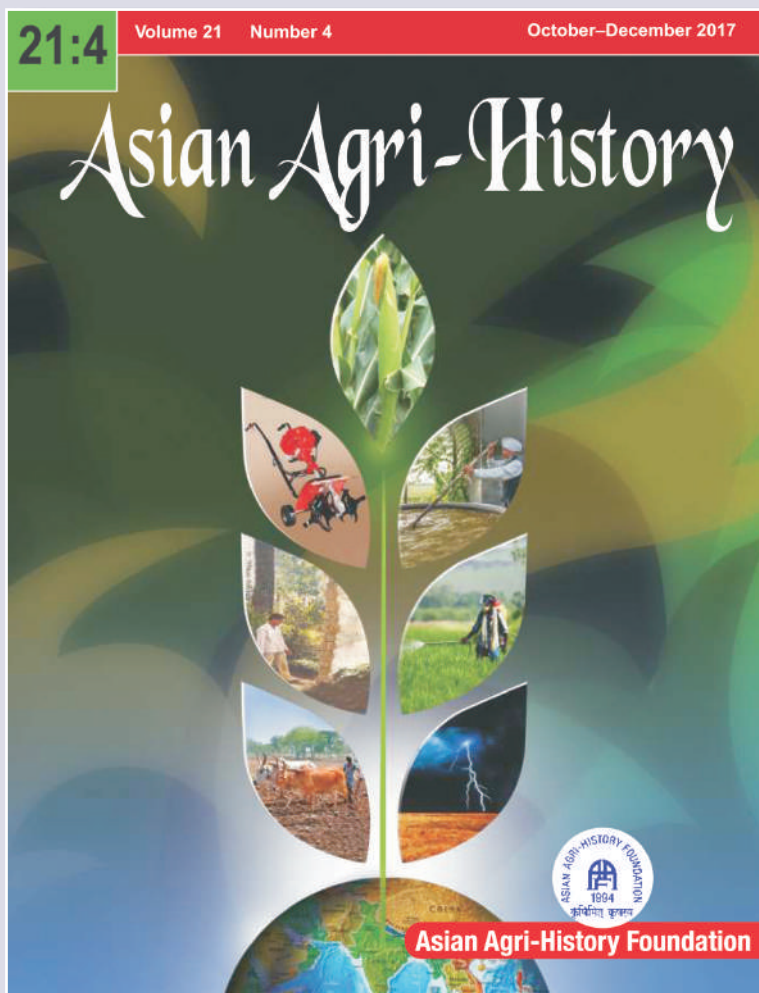
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Asian Agri-History

Asian Agri-History is published as a quarterly journal by the Asian Agri-History Foundation. The first issue was published in March 1997. Since then 21 volumes have been completed. These volumes contained articles on agricultural history covering aspects such as Economics and Sociology, Engineering Education, Agroclimatology, Agroforestry, Agrogeography, Crop diversity, Origin and spread of crops, Intercropping, Animal husbandry including fisheries, Irrigation, Plant Protection, Seed, Soil, Systems, Women, and other topics.

Asian Agri-History will include contributions to promote the understanding of all historical aspects of the development of agriculture in South and Southeast Asia.

We take pride in the quality and timeliness of publication of Asian Agri-History all these years.

Features

- ♦ Quarterly Since 1997
- ♦ 80-120 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art paper
- ♦ Text on white offset paper
- ♦ Papers by renowned agricultural scientists from all over the world

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Sr. Managing Editor

Y L Nene

Sr. Editor

R P Thakur

Price

Annual subscription:

For Individuals

₹ 800

US \$ 50

For Institutions

₹ 3000

US \$ 120

Features

- ♦ 104 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ Sanskrit text
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

Original in Sanskrit by
Surapala

Translator
Late Nalini Sadhale

Commentaries
K L Mehra

S M Virmani

Y L Nene

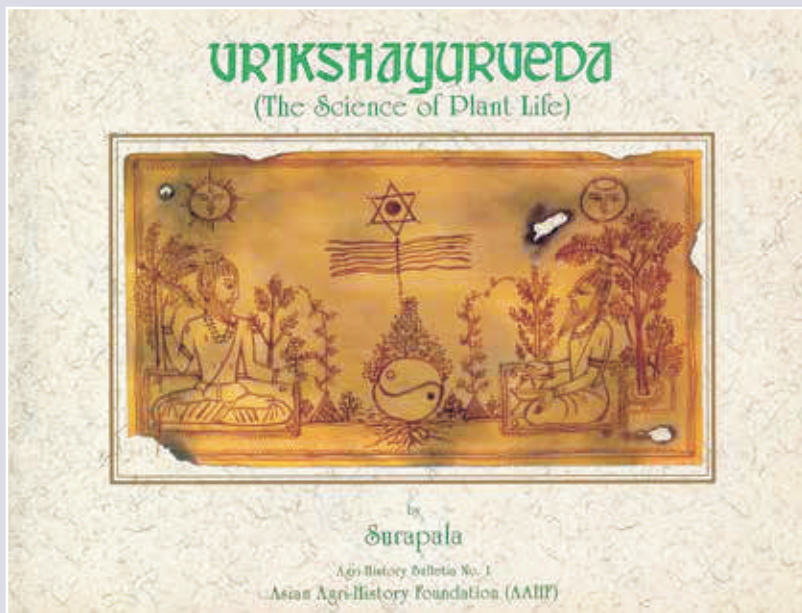
- ♦ Approximately 1000-year-old text in Sanskrit
- ♦ Recipes for obtaining high yield of fruits
- ♦ Control of ailments
- ♦ Useful in modern agriculture

Price
₹ 350
US \$ 18

ISSN 0971-7722

AAHF Classic Bulletin 1 (1996)

International English Edition*



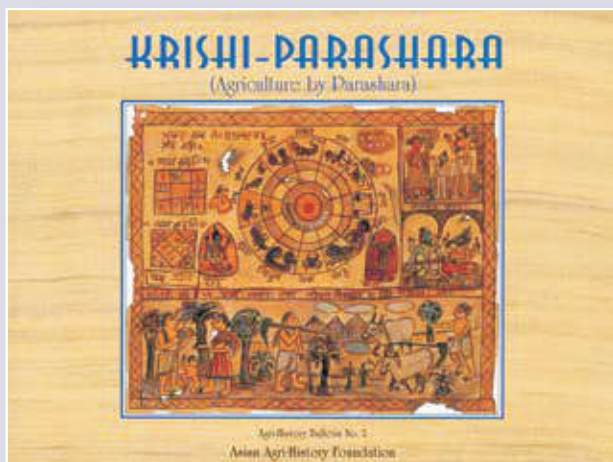
Vrikshayurveda

(The Science of Plant Life)

Vrikshayurveda by Surapala (c. 1000 AD), an ancient Sanskrit text on the science of plant life was a mere name until few years ago. The AAHF procured a microfiche of the manuscript of Vrikshayurveda of Surapala from the Bodleian Library, Oxford, UK. The text is an independent, full-fledged work on the subject of Vrikshayurveda.

Vrikshayurveda, which means “The Science of Plant Life”, mainly deals with various species of trees and their healthy growth and productivity. The text mentions about 170 species of plants, including herbs, shrubs, and trees. There are 325 systematically arranged verses, beginning with a salutation to Lord Ganesha, followed by glorification of trees, and composition on tree planting and production. Various chapters deal with the raising of orchards, agri-horticulture, and tree planting near houses. Special references are made to procuring, preserving, and treatment of seeds and planting materials; preparation of pits for planting; selection of land (soil); methods of irrigation and ways to locate groundwater; nourishment and fertilizers; diseases of plants and plant protection; laying out of gardens and orchards; creation of agricultural/horticultural wonders; use of plant species as indicators of crop and animal production; and description of sacred plants. Several botanicals (herbs) and other materials had been identified and recommended for application on ailing plants. We know today that many of the herbs recommended by Surapala possess biocidal properties. Surapala describes a unique liquid fertilizer-cum-plant protection material called Kunapajala, which is prepared from animal wastes subjected to fermentation.

*Hindi and Marathi editions at Rs 150 per copy.



Krishi-Parashara

(Agriculture by Parashara)

Krishi-Parashara (c. 400 BC) probably is the first-ever 'textbook' on agriculture in which the information is logically organized in chapters. Here are some highlights from Krishi-Parashara. The detailed description of agricultural implements, especially the plow, along with measurements of the various parts is a noteworthy feature of the text. Different parts of the plow are first identified by names, and measurements of each one of them are then prescribed. Emphasis is laid on the quality and strength of the implements.

Parashara has mentioned not one but several methods for predicting rainfall in the whole year or part of the year; and sudden showers. For annual rainfall prediction, he has given methods based on the 'ruling planet' and the 'minister planet' of the year, transition of the Sun in Aries with reference to nakshatras (is the term for lunar mansion in Hindu astrology; their names are related to the most prominent asterisms in the respective sectors) and some other methods. Even today in the 21st century, a very large majority of farmers in rural areas of India speaks in terms of planets and stars in relation to not only the rainfall prediction but also many other farm operations.

Parashara has highlighted the importance of good management in farming, using examples relevant to his time. We must remember that sustainable agriculture without good management cannot be achieved. The message of Parashara will hold true as long as agriculture exists. Cattle were an important resource for food and farm power. Management of cattle is emphasized. Cattle sanitation, health, and nutrition are stressed. The seed has to be dried well, cleaned from weed seeds, and kept securely in small pouches. Emphasis on uniformity of seed clearly points to the existing knowledge that varietal characteristics are inherited and the desired traits in grain can be obtained through visibly similar seeds. Storing the seed is mentioned; this reveals an excellent understanding about the importance of good seed. It is believed that Parashara must have written the manuscript prior to Kautilya's Artha-sastra, i.e., prior to 4th century BC. Parashara most likely lived in Taxila, now in Pakistan.

*Hindi and Marathi editions at Rs 150 per copy.

Features

- ♦ 104 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ Sanskrit text
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

Translator

Late Nalini Sadhale

Commentaries

H V Balkundi

Y L Nene

- ♦ Approximately 2000-year-old text in Sanskrit
- ♦ Models for predicting rainfall
- ♦ Management of cattle
- ♦ Seed health
- ♦ Useful in modern agriculture

Price

₹ 350

US \$ 20

ISSN 0971-7722

Features

- ♦ 136 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ Persian text
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

Original in Persian by
Prince Dara Shikoh

Translator
Late Razia Akbar

Commentaries
K L Mehra

K L Chadha

J S Kanwar

Y L Nene

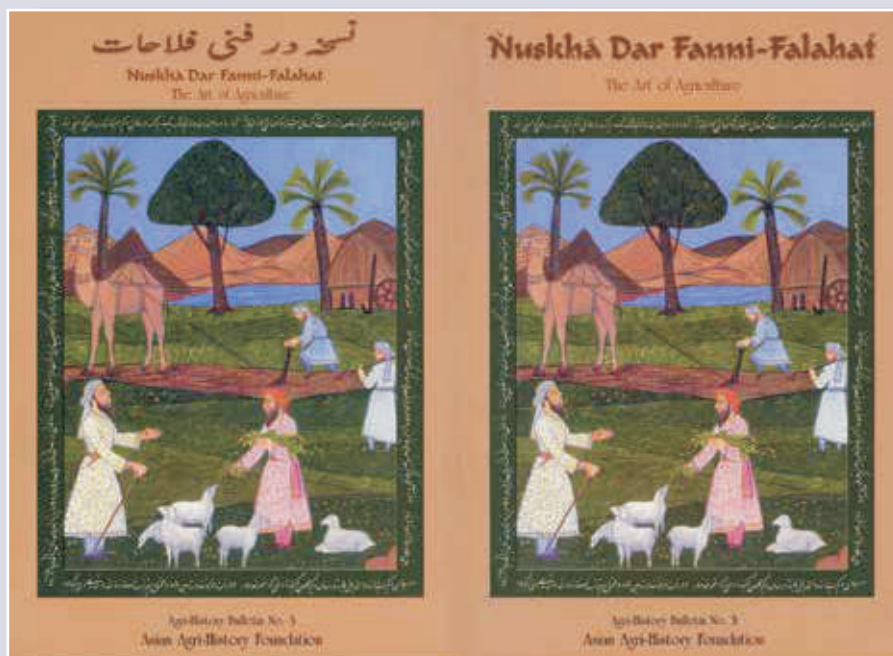
- ♦ Approximately 350-year-old text in Persian
- ♦ Synthesis of farm technologies of West Asia and India
- ♦ Grafting unrelated trees
- ♦ Useful in modern agriculture

Price
₹ 350
US \$ 20

ISSN 0971-7722

AAHF Classic Bulletin 3 (2000)

International English Edition*



Nuskha Dar Fanni-Falahat

(The Art of Agriculture)

The text, written in Persian, was copied from a compendium, Ganj-e-Badawar, compiled around 1650 AD by the Mughal prince Dara Shikoh, son of Shah Jahan. This text briefly describes the “art” of growing about 100 economic plant species. These include trees (fresh fruit, dry fruit, avenue, and timber), shrubs of ornamental significance, vegetables, cereals, legumes, oilseeds, and aromatics. One of the most interesting sections of the text is “transplanting big trees”. Such a procedure has not been described in any other available ancient or medieval texts of India. The recommendations made indicate considerable experience in successfully transplanting large trees. The idea of keeping “two water-filled pitchers with small holes at the bottom” to provide water-drip to the root system is most interesting and practical even today for orchardists having limited resources.

Nitre as a fertilizer was new to the Indian agriculture as no document before the present one mentioned use of nitre as a manure. This must be therefore one of the first inorganic fertilizers used in India. The recommendation to sprinkle nitre on vines must have been based on observing beneficial effects on growth of vines. A statement on baqla (*Vicia faba*) is noteworthy. It is mentioned that roots, branches, and leaves of baqla “have the qualities of manure and it increases the strength of the manure” and that is why it is grown as an intercrop. This is a very significant statement pointing to the beneficial effects of legumes, which we know so well today.

*Hindi and Marathi editions at Rs 150 per copy.



Kashyapiyakrishisukti

(A Treatise on Agriculture by Kashyapa)

A copy of the manuscript (No.38J8) in Devanagari script exists in the Adyar Library, Chennai, India. Being a work on an applied science such as agriculture, Kashyapiyakrishisukti has on the whole succeeded in systematically instructing the agriculturist on various issues of farming in a simple language. The present text (c. 800 AD) is a detailed one covering not only irrigated rice production in India but also other aspects such as stressing strong support to agriculture from the ruler, stressing participation of people of all castes in farm-related activities, cattle management, describing soil properties, growing pulses on uplands, growing vegetables, fruits, spice crops, and ornamental plants, growing trees, laying out gardens, marketing, and even mining. It is indeed an excellent text on agriculture.

Two verses explain clearly what Kashyapa thought about the soils. It is stated in verse 27 of Section I that "land is intended to receive excellence in every age" and in verse 55 of the same section, "A good quality land yields good results to everyone, confers good health on the entire family, and causes growth of money, cattle, and grain." Thus the importance of a good soil can never be overemphasized. A modern soil scientist studies physical properties including the texture of the soil. The procedure described in verses 51 through 54 of Section I is very similar to what is done today. Kashyapa has given details about where and how water reservoirs should be constructed (l. 61–110). He stressed construction of a reservoir near farmers' fields, ensuring source of water for the reservoir, making strong causeways and thus taking steps to avoid flooding of inhabited areas, and regularly inspecting and repairing the reservoirs, especially during the rainy season. From the description of cows and bullocks given by Kashyapa, it is likely that he was referring to the breed known today by the name Ongole, which is predominant in Guntur and Nellore in Andhra Pradesh. Kashyapa advised that changes in technologies will occur with changes in time and the king must assist in introducing such changes. The main focus of Kashyapa was the agriculture of the high rainfall area of Central-East India.

*Hindi and Marathi editions at Rs 150 per copy.

Features

- ♦ 168 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ Sanskrit text
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

Original in Sanskrit by
Kashyapa

Translator
S M Ayachit

Commentaries
Late Nalini Sadhale
Y L Nene

- ♦ Approximately 1200-year-old text in Sanskrit
- ♦ Growing irrigated rice and upland crops
- ♦ Selecting and managing cattle
- ♦ Useful in modern agriculture

Price
₹ 350
US \$ 20

ISSN 0971-7722

Features

- ♦ 140 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ Original and typed Sanskrit text
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

Original in Sanskrit by
Chakrapani Mishra

Translator
Late Nalini Sadhale

Commentaries
Late Nalini Sadhale
Y L Nene

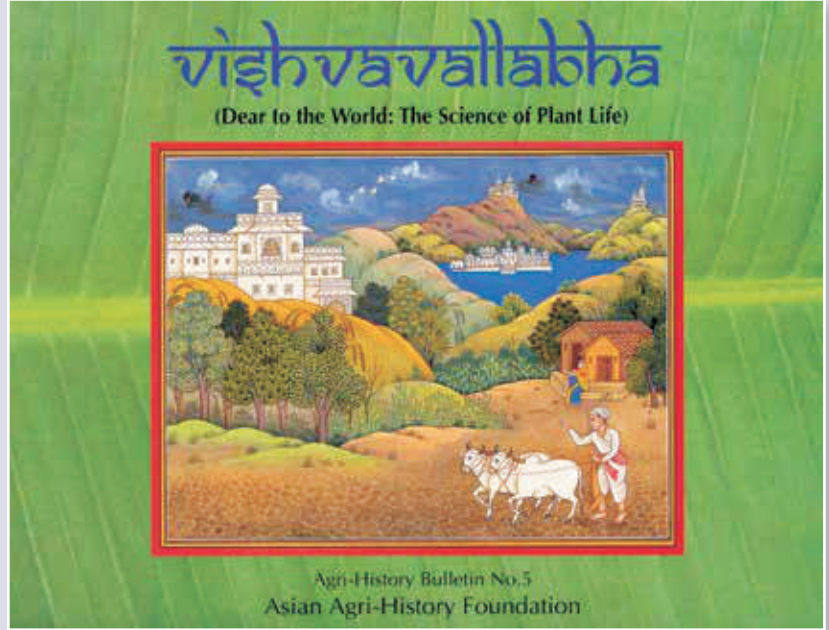
- ♦ Approximately 425-year-old text in Sanskrit
- ♦ Detection of groundwater
- ♦ Harvesting rain water
- ♦ Growing horticultural crops
- ♦ Management of crop disorders

Price
₹ 350
US \$ 20

ISSN 0971-7722

AAHF Classic Bulletin 5 (2004)

International English Edition*



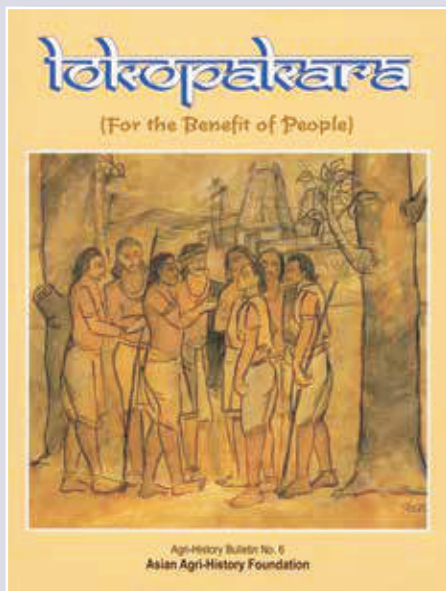
Vishvavallabha

(Dear to the World: The Science of Plant Life)

A Sanskrit classic on agriculture, Vishvavallabha (Dear to the World: The Science of Plant Life) was found in the library of the Rajasthan Prachya Vidya Pratishthan, Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Vishvavallabha was compiled by a scholar Sri Chakrapani Mishra, around 1577 AD. Chakrapani worked under the patronage of the towering personality of Maharana Pratap (1540–1597) of Mewar in Rajasthan.

The text contains a wealth of information on detection of groundwater, construction of water reservoirs, planting, disorders and treatments, and plantations inside a fort. Since water is scarce in the Mewar and Marwar regions of Rajasthan, Chakrapani has given in detail the indicators for the presence of groundwater. Also for the same reason, methods to harvest rain water and to construct reservoirs are given in detail. Information on growing horticultural crops and management of their disorders is more advanced than given in Surapala's Vrikshayurveda (1000 AD). Chakrapani has claimed that all techniques described in Vishvavallabha were successfully tried by him.

*Hindi and Marathi editions at Rs 150 per copy.



Lokopakara

(For the Benefit of People)

The Lokopakara, which meant “for the benefit of common people”, is a vade mecum of everyday life for commoners and describes topics such as astrology, portents, vastu (architecture), water divining, vrikshayurveda (the science of plant life), perfumery, cookery, veterinary medicine, etc. In this bulletin, we have selected those topics that are of interest to farmers residing in rural areas. The Western Chalukya Kings, with their capital at Kalyani (near Bidar, Karnataka, India) had a tradition of supporting scholarship and Chavundaraya II was one such poet-scholar in the court of Jaisimha II (1015–1042 AD). Chavundaraya has summarized the subject of detection of groundwater in 40 verses. Criteria for detecting groundwater are: (i) the presence of trees as bioindicators, (ii) termitoria, (iii) colored rocks, (iv) fauna such as frogs, (v) grasses, and (vi) emergence of smoke from the ground. All these are relevant. As expected, presence of certain trees and termitoria was the most common indicators.

The chapter on Vrikshayurveda relates to health management of trees, bushes, creepers, etc. Chavundaraya has put the contents, relevant to southern India, in 60 verses in contrast to 300 verses that Surapala had compiled. Verse 11 contains a key recommendation for insect pest control. The base used is cow urine, for one-week fermentation, in which anti-insect herbals, such as asafetida, sweet flag, atis (Aconitum heterophyllum) root, black pepper, vidanga (Embelia ribes), marking-nut (Semecarpus anacardium) seed, indrayan (Cucumis pseudo-colocynthis), and black mustard were used. Kunapajala, the liquid manure based on fermenting flesh in water, after boiling, also figures in Chavundaraya's text. He describes variants of kunapa in several verses. These variants offer considerable flexibility to farmers in preparing kunapajala.

*Hindi and Marathi editions at Rs 150 per copy.

Features

- ♦ 140 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

Original in
old Kannada by
Chavundaraya

Translator
Valmiki S Ayangarya

Commentaries
Y L Nene

Late Nalini Sadhale
Shakuntala Dave
Umashashi Bhalerao

- ♦ Approximately 1000-year-old manuscript in old Kannada
- ♦ Water divining
- ♦ Vrikshayurveda
- ♦ Perfumery
- ♦ Veterinary medicine

Price
₹ 350
US \$ 20

ISSN 0971-7722

Features

- ♦ 120 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ Typed pages in Malayalam
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

Original in
Malayalam by
Parasurama

Translator
B Mohan Kumar

Commentaries
B Mohan Kumar

P K Ramchandran Nair

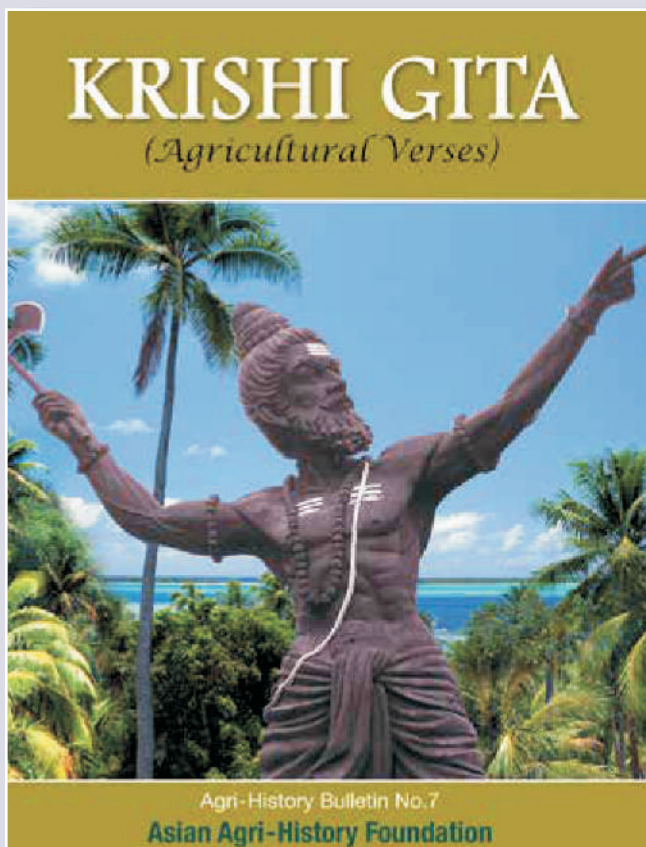
- ♦ Available for the first time an English translation of 15th century Malayalam manuscript with commentaries based on scientific scrutiny
- ♦ Most useful to growers of crops on the coasts of India

Price
₹ 350
US \$ 20

ISSN 0971-7722

AAHF Classic Bulletin 7 (2008)

International English Edition

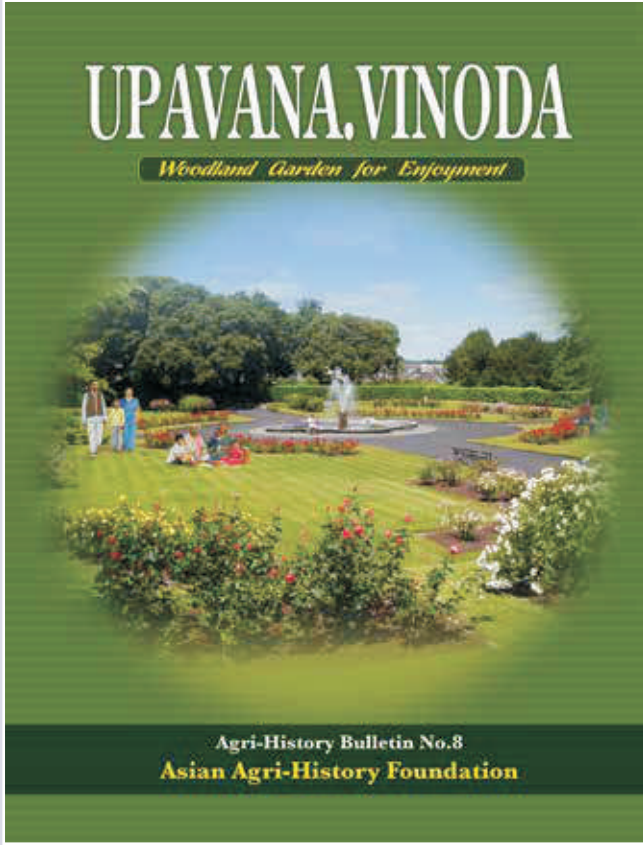


Krishi Gita

(Agricultural Verses)

The Malayalam printed text was procured from Adyar Library, Chennai, India. It is edited by Vidwan C Govinda Warriar. Krishi Gita is a treatise on indigenous farming practices of Kerala (Malayalam desam) in South India. This text refers to cultivation of coastal region crops prior to introductions by Arabs and Portuguese. Soil management involved tillage, manuring, and avoiding water stagnation and iron toxicity. Agronomy covered optimum seed rate, time of planting, depth of planting, and spacing between plants and rows.

A large number of rice varieties (124 varieties) for different areas are recommended, indicating availability of genetic variation. Other crops (1 to 19 varieties) discussed are arecanut, amaranth, ash gourd, banana/plantain, chickpea, betel leaf, bitter gourd, brinjal (eggplant), chili, coconut, cotton, cowpea, elephant foot-yam, fenugreek, yam (*Dioscorea* spp), cocoyam, beans (*Dolichos lablab*), ivy gourd, lime (*Citrus* spp), maize, oriental pickling melon, pigeonpea, sesame, snake gourd, sugarcane, taro, tobacco, turmeric, and watermelon.



UPAVANA. VINODA

Woodland Garden for Enjoyment

The 13th century Sanskrit text Sarangadhara –Paddhati (2 volumes) has been Known for almost 125 years. This text, a Sanskrit anthology was first published in print without translation in any language in 1888 by Peter Peterson, Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone college , Bombay (Mumbai). It was published by the Department of public Instructions, government Central Book Depot, Bombay (Mumbai) under “Bombay Sanskrit Series (No.XXXVII). Volume I of the text contained 163 chapters, of which the chapter 82 was titled – “Vrikshayurveda:- Upavanavinoda”. We sponsored writing of the chapter 82 in Sanskrit by hand for this bulletin.

The editor, Peter Peterson, has dedicated the text to Mahrao Raja Ram Singh, Rao of Bundi, Rajasthan. It is Implied in the dedication that the Rao of Bundi was genealogically related to King Hammira (1283–1301 AD) of Shakambhari-desh (Bundelkhand-Rajasthan region). Sarangadhara was a courtier, probably the Chief Minister, of King Hammira , who was a powerful monarch, a great patron of learning, and himself a writer.

Alauddin attacked Ranthambore and killed Hammira (1301 CE).

*Hindi and Marathi editions at Rs 150 per copy.

Features

- ♦ 64 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

Original in
old Sanskrit by
Sarangadhara

Translator
Late Nalini Sadhale

Commentaries
Y L Nene

- ♦ About 700-year-old text in Sanskrit
- ♦ Water divining
- ♦ Vrikshayurveda
- ♦ Perfumery
- ♦ Veterinary medicine

Price

₹ 150
US \$ 20

ISSN 0971-7722

Features

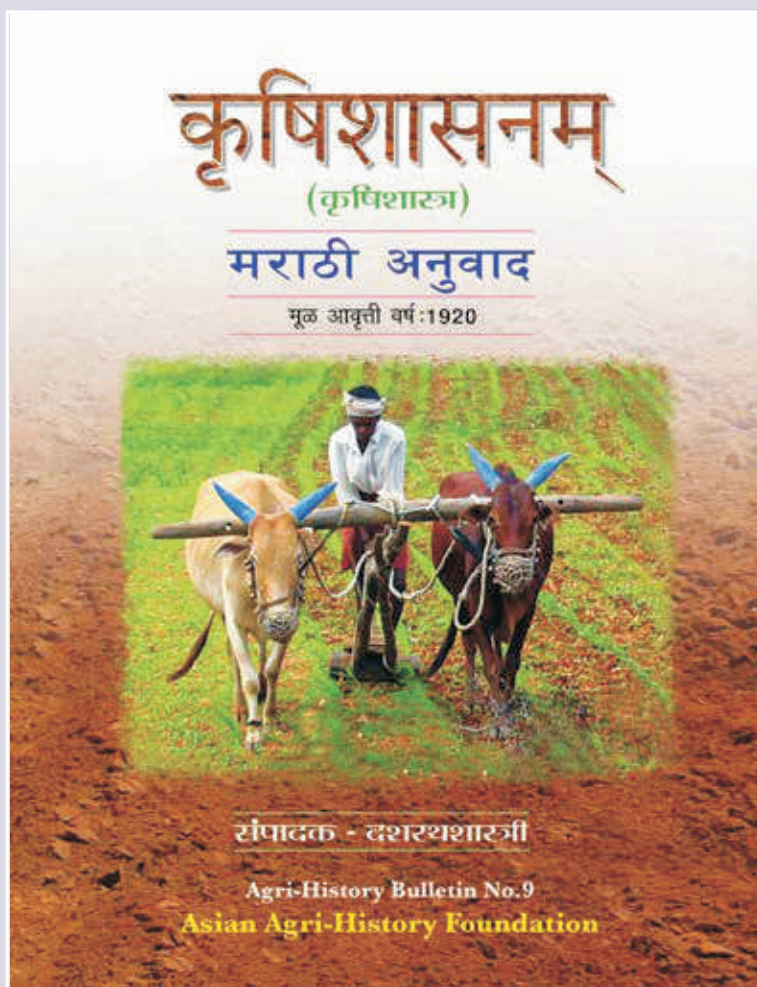
- ♦ 63 pages
- ♦ Marathi translation of original Hindi text
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper

Translation in Marathi by
Late
Dr W B Rahudkar

- ♦ Contents based on Krishi-Parashara c. 400 BCE
- ♦ Soil characteristics
- ♦ Plowing with bullocks
- ♦ Animal health
- ♦ Seed health
- ♦ Sowing various crops
- ♦ Predicting rainfall
- ♦ Harvesting
- ♦ Farm implements

Price
₹ 150
US \$ 10

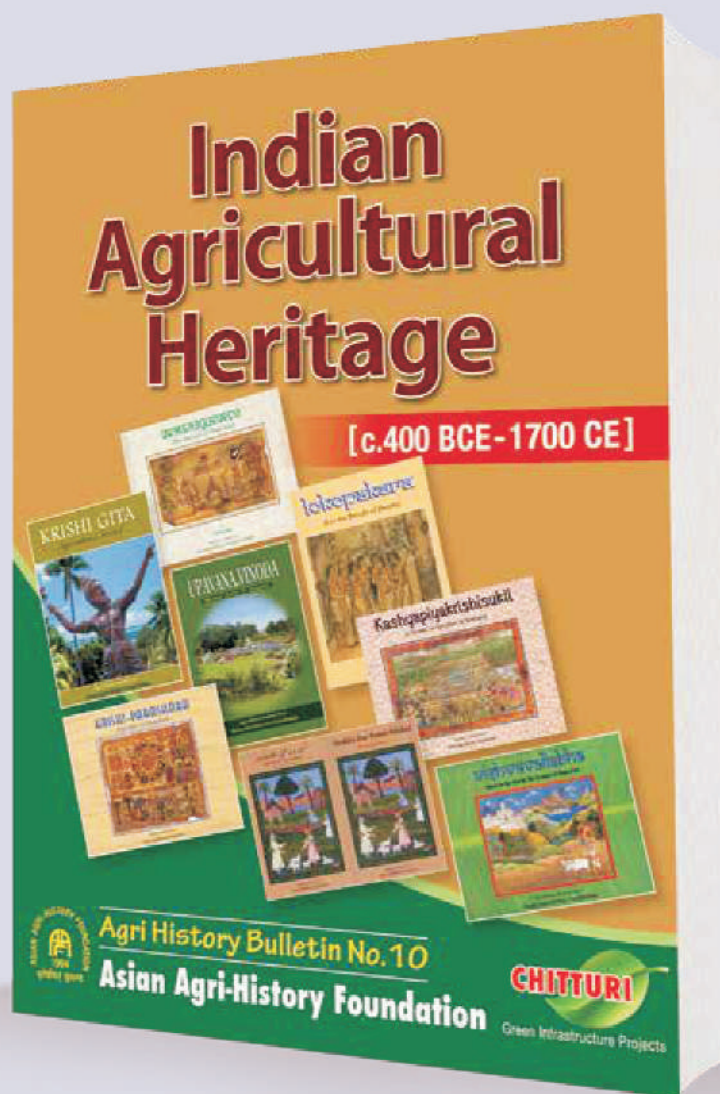
AAHF Classic Bulletin 9 (2011)



Krushishasanam

(Agriculture Discipline)

Sri Dashrath Shastri of Savner village near Nagpur, India, published Krushishasanam both in Sanskrit and Hindi in 1920. The text refers to ancient farm practices including those by Parashara (c. 400 BCE), copies of the original book are no more available. Dr Rahudkar, (translator) had a hand written copy in Hindi which was used for this publication.



Indian Agricultural Heritage

(c. 400 BCE - 1700 CE)

Specially compiled for the benefit of
Agri-indologists and Agri-businessmen

Features

- ♦ 224 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on matt Art paper
- ♦ 8 Multicolor Plates

Compiled by

**Chitturi B S
Subrahmanyam**

Belongs to
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Bengaluru-560 010,
Karnataka

- ♦ Compilation of critical commentaries from all Agri-History Bulletins [c. 400 BCE to 1700 CE]
- ♦ Stimulate interest in learning and utilizing technologies developed by our ancestor-farmers

Price
₹ 300

Features

- ♦ 104 pages
- ♦ Multi-color cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper

English translation

B M Jawalia
Original author
Anonymous

Translation in Marwari
of Vatika Tatva
Prakas by
Raghnath Ray

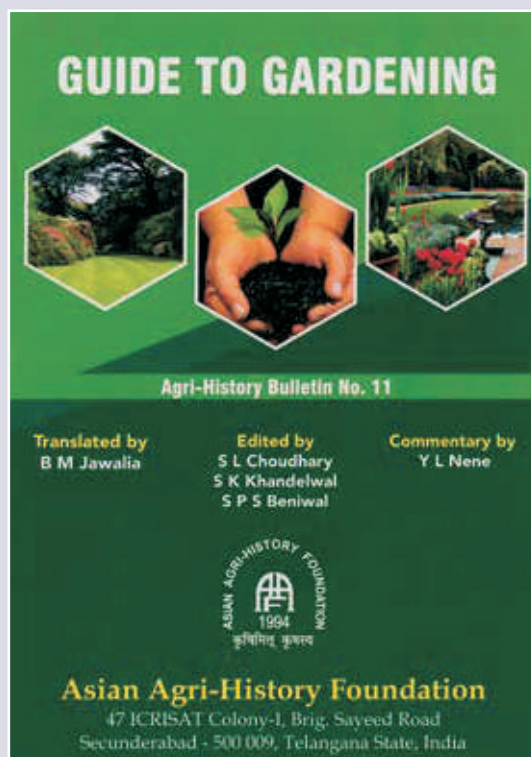
Editors

S L Choudhary
S K Khandelwal
Y L Nene

Commentary
Y L Nene

Price

₹ 150

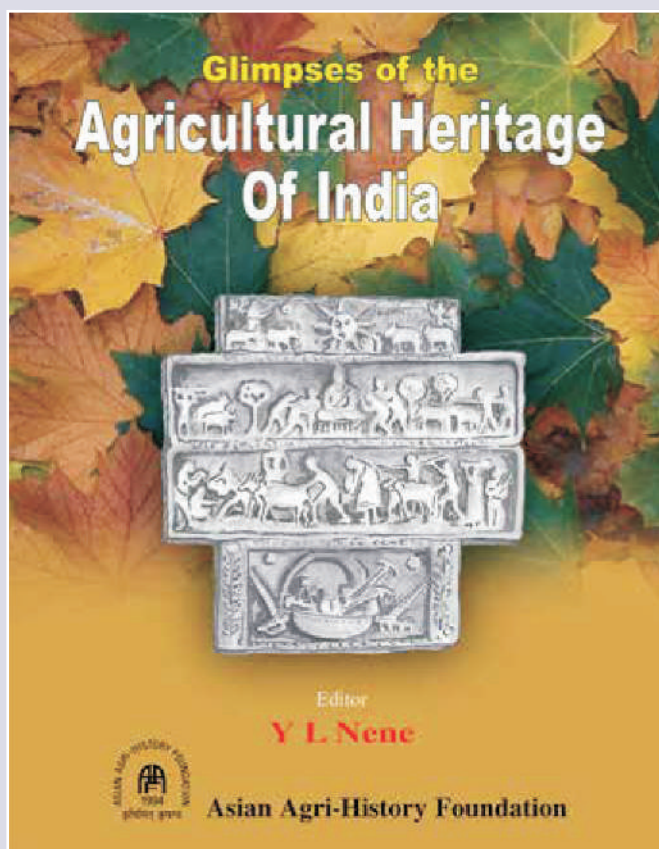


Guide to Gardening

More than 400 years ago, a book was composed by an unknown gardener and presented to the Ruler (Jadeja dynasty?) of the time in Kutch (Gujarat). As per chronicles of Kutch Gurjar Kshatriyas - many clans of their community, especially , Gohil, Bhatti, Jethwa, Solanki, Rathod clans and also Visavaria Brahmins shifted to Mandavi in between 15th to 16th Century AD, from Dhaneti in Bhuj . The establishment of Mandavi town dates back to the late 16th century (1581 AD) and is attributed to the first Jadeja ruler of kachchh, Rao Khengarji I. The 400- year old text was written in verse form in old Saurashtri script (possibly a mixture of Gujarati, Sindi, and Arabic); one ancient script was called Khojki. It was this text that shri Raghnath Ray, ex- Assistant Revenue Superintendant of Development, Jodhpur in 1935, almost 80 years ago.?

English translation of a 400-year old Manuscript “Vatika Tatva Prakas” from Kutch Gujarat.

The text is remarkably simple to understand. In fact , any educated farmer can understand the description follow the recommendations of even a crop that he (farmer) had not raised himself before. Easy for educated farmers to understand. Some old practices can be adopted. Copies should be in all Krishi Vigyan Kendras.



Glimpses of the Agricultural Heritage of India

The first book on Indian Agricultural Heritage bringing enormous information based on recent discoveries

Highlights

- Content-wise, a unique book
- The only book to give so much qualitative and quantitative information on Indian agricultural past
- Ideal textbook and resource book for students and teachers of agriculture
- Contents provide new ideas for innovative research
- Anthropologists, environmentalists, economists, historians, meteorologists, indologists, and others will find the book most interesting and useful
- Book that should be in libraries of the world
- Eighty-four chapters written by over 80 internationally eminent scientists

Features

- ♦ 912 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art paper
- ♦ Hard bound
- ♦ Text on white offset paper
- ♦ 84 chapters

Editor

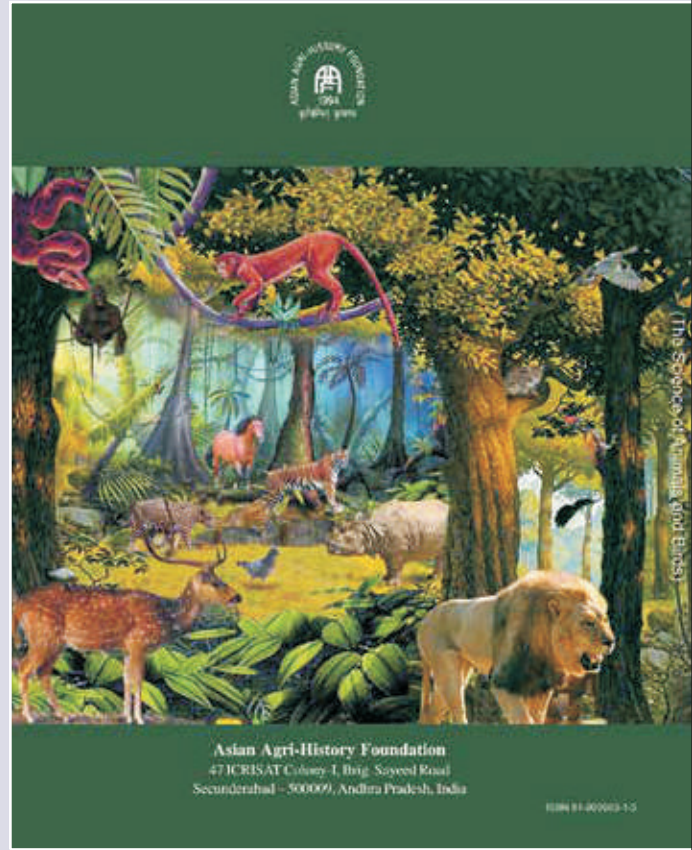
Y L Nene

Price

₹ 1200

US \$ 30

ISBN 81-903963-0-7



- ♦ Approximately 800-year-old text in Sanskrit
- ♦ Probably the first ever text on animals and birds
- ♦ Rare details of animal and bird behavior
- ♦ Color photographs of animals and birds described in the text

Price
₹ 1200
US \$ 30

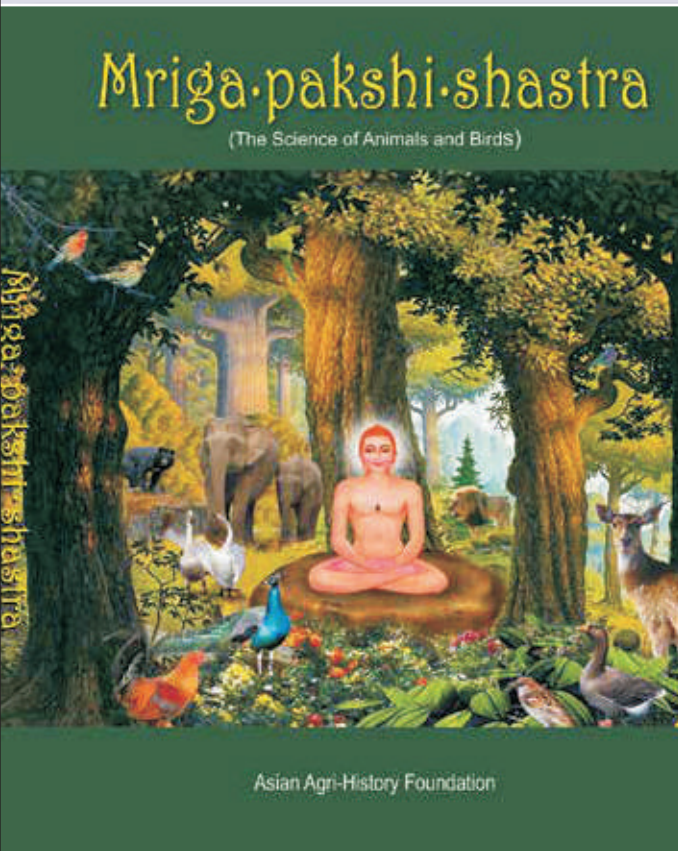
ISBN 81-903963-1-5

Mriga-pakshi-shastra

(The Science of Animals and Birds)

Text of Mriga.pakshi.shastra first came to our notice in the form of a printed book by Chitampalli and Bhatkhande (1993). This book contained the text along with translation by the learned scholars in Marathi. As the book did not give any clue to the original source of the text and considering the importance of the subject that deserved a wider dissemination, AAHF commenced a search for the original source. This ended successfully with the procurement of a transcript (Accession No. 13516) by Nalini Sadhale from the Oriental Institute, MS University, Baroda (Vadodara) in Gujarat. This was copied by an epigraphist of Tirupati, V Vijayaragavacharya from the original. The transcript mentions 4th July 1930 as the date and Tirupati as the place of its completion.

How the original text of Mriga.pakshi.shastra was saved for posterity is described in the foreword (note) written by T Srinivasaraghavacharlu, a litterateur from Bezwada (Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh). It is stated, "In the 13th century AD, Zoology or the Science of animals and birds was first composed, so extensively, in India by the famous Jain poet, Hamsadeva in Sanskrit language comprising nearly 1700 Slokas in Anushtup metre."



Features

- ♦ 402 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover jacket on art paper
- ♦ Text on matt art paper
- ♦ 32 multicolor plates
- ♦ Hard bound
- ♦ Sanskrit text
- ♦ English translation
- ♦ Commentaries

**Original in Sanskrit by
Hamsadeva**

**Translator
Late Nalini Sadhale**

**Editors
Late Nalini Sadhale
Y L Nene**

**Commentaries
Late Nalini Sadhale
Y L Nene**

“I think it is not out of place and exaggeration if I am permitted to say that a few authors of the Western countries, Messrs A.D. Imms, M.A., D.Sc., and Alexander Macalister, M.D., and others, have fully described the natural qualities etc., of lions and a few other animals, but none of them have given age limit of animals and birds. It is, therefore, very gratifying to say that Hamsadeva has given age limit to all animals and birds even to hen and other smaller birds. It is also complimentary to note with unbounded joy that this Zoology is an asset to India – in which country this work and myself are born – nay, it is a gem to be adorned by the other parts of the world.”

“The original work was about to disappear from this world, when Pandit Sreeman Vijayaraghavachariar (Epigraphist), who has the broad mindedness to see its translation and original text published and broad-cast in India and other parts of the world, saved it from its death and supplied copies of the original text (in manuscript) to His Highness The Maharaja of Travancore for the use of the State Museum and to Dr. Caseywood of McGill University of Montreal city (in N America).”

The Book describes 22 animals (123 variants or breeds) and 28 birds (95 variants or subspecies). The color plates add to the readability of this outstanding ancient text.

Features

- ♦ 476 pages
- ♦ 23 Chapters
- ♦ Hardbound cover with gold foiling
- ♦ Multi color cover jacket, printed on thick art paper
- ♦ Text on natural shade maplitho paper

Author

Prof. A K Singh

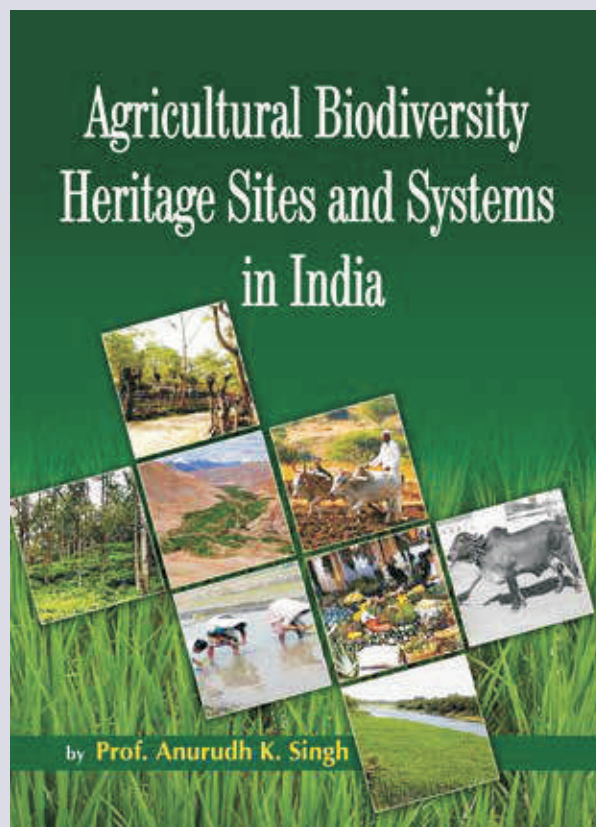
an authority on
plant genetic resources
with about 40-years
experience in this field

Price

₹ 1100
US \$ 30

ISBN 81-903963-4-X

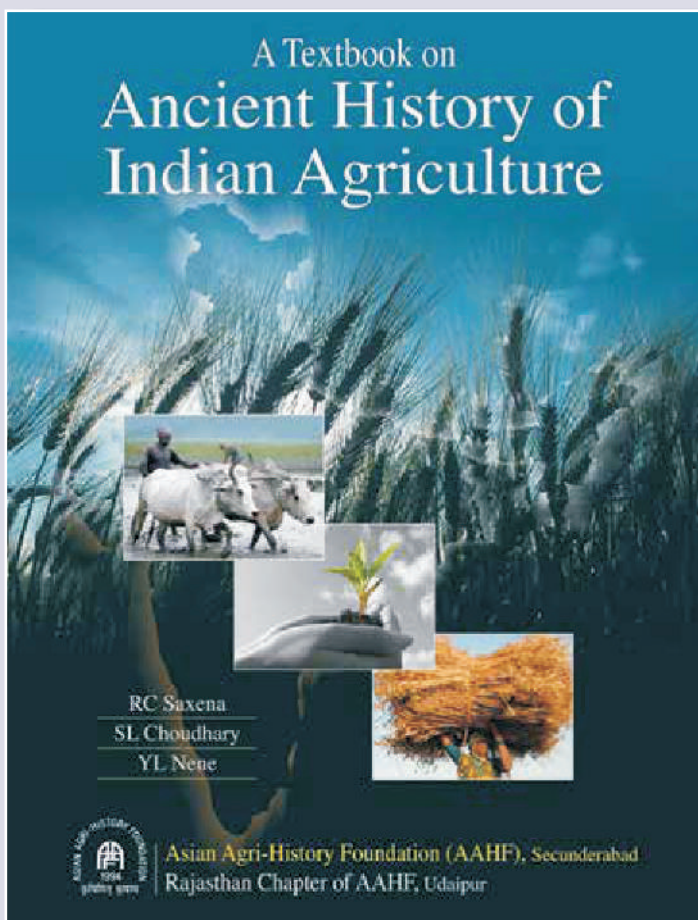
AAHF book (2015)



Agricultural Biodiversity Heritage Sites and Systems in India

Highlights

- First book on India's agricultural biodiversity
- Describes 21 biodiversity heritage sites and systems all over India
- A reference book for researchers to investigate how farming systems suited to all heritage sites were worked out by indigenous farming communities
- Contents will stimulate biodiversity researchers to conserve resources and ensure sustainable agriculture



Features

- ♦ 148 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper
- ♦ 19 chapters

Editors

R C Saxena

S L Choudhary

Y L Nene

A Textbook on Ancient History of Indian Agriculture

Introductory textbook for students of Agriculture and
related disciplines

Highlights

- Contents very easy to understand and remember
- Nineteen chapters covering a wide range of topics (Development of human culture, Sindhu–Saraswati civilization, Beginning of agriculture, Role of women, Crop domestication and diffusion, Animal husbandry, Fishery, Agriculture in Kautilya's Artha-shastra, Prediction of monsoon, Soil classification, Implements, Water management, Fruit crops, Ornamentals, Plant protection, Kunapajala, Famines and famine-food, Festivals, Pioneers, and Chronology)
- Sample test questions after each chapter

Price
₹ 250
US \$ 12

ISBN 81-903963-2-3

Features

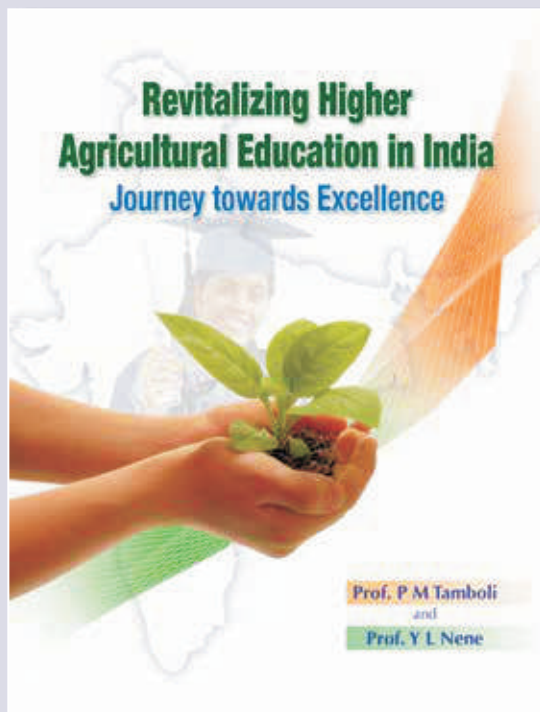
- ♦ 316 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art paper
- ♦ Hard bound
- ♦ Text on white offset paper

Authors

Prof. P M Tamboli
Prof. Y L Nene

Price
₹ 500
US \$ 25

AAHF Textbook (2011)



Revitalizing Higher Agricultural Education in India

Journey towards Excellence

Highlights

- A Historical Perspective of Higher Agricultural Education In India
- Agricultural Universities : Location and Description
- The role of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in Supporting Higher Education: Need for Structural Change
- Centre State Relations and Relations between the State Universities and the State Departments of Agriculture
- The Role of Bilateral and Multinational Donors in Supporting Higher Education in Agricultural Universities
- How a Typical Land Grant University Works in USA: Comparison between the US and India's State Agricultural Universities
- Current Status of Agricultural Universities: Issues and Constraints : Suggestions for Addressing these Constraints
- Outlook for the Future: Need for Change. What it takes to establish a World - Class University
- Conclusions and Recommendations



Traditional Agricultural Practices with Potential for Growing Plantation Crops

Proceedings of the National Conference
held from 22 to 24 February 2007
at Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, Assam, India

Excellent Papers on

- Management of perennial crops through Vrikshayurveda methods
- Traditional agriculture and tea cultivation
- Validation of Vrikshayurveda methods for plant protection
- Traditional fruits and arecanut cultivation
- Traditional practices of bamboo cultivation
- Lac cultivation
- Many others

Features

- ♦ 144 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper
- ♦ 16 full papers
- ♦ 11 abstracts

Editors

S L Choudhary

R C Saxena

Y L Nene

M M Simlot

Price

₹ 150

US \$ 8

Features

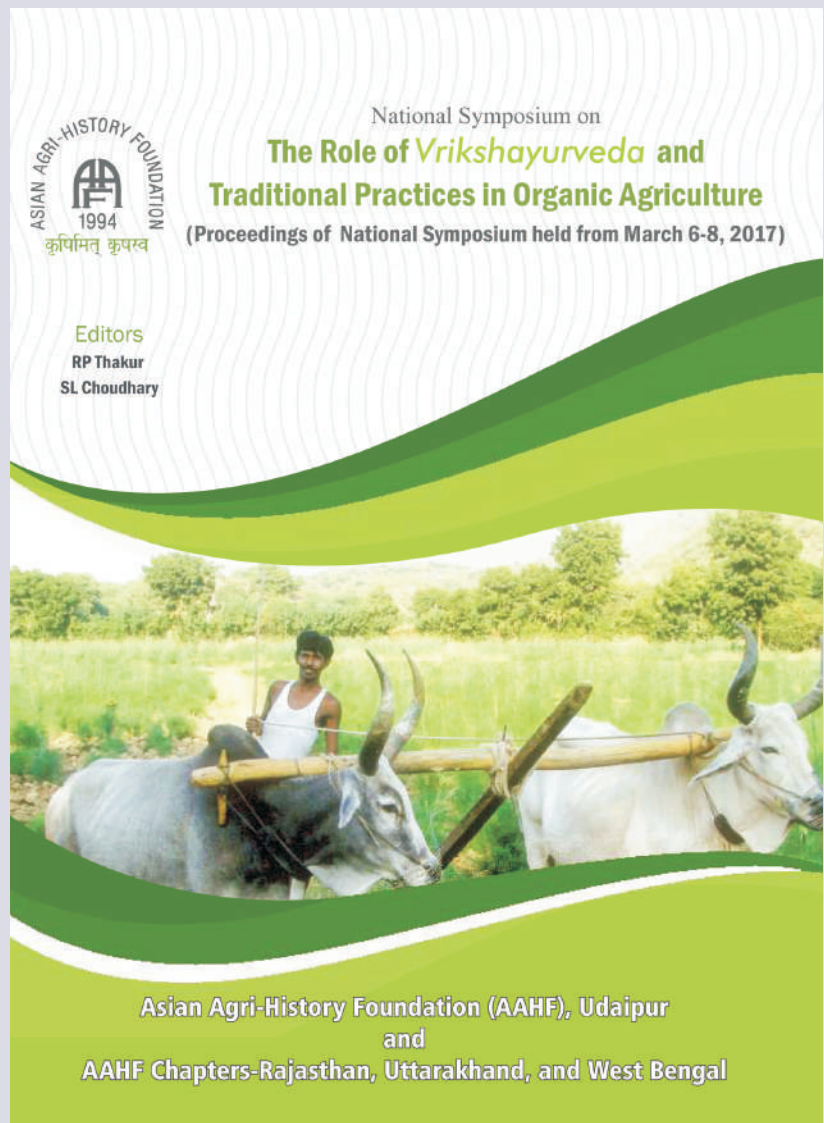
- ♦ 143 Pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art paper
- ♦ Text on white offset paper

Editors

R P Thakur
S L Choudhary

Price
₹ 200
US \$15

AAHF Textbook (2017)



**The Role of Vrikshayurveda and
Traditional Practices in Organic Agriculture**



International Conference On Traditional Practices in Conservation Agriculture

Proceedings of International Conference
September 18-20, 2010, JRN Rajasthan
Vidyapeeth University, Udaipur, Rajasthan India

Excellent papers on

- Indigenous Knowledge in conservation of agriculture
- Integration of indigenous and modern agriculture
- Farmers perception in conservation of traditional cultivars
- Traditional techniques in enhancing water availability in dry area if West Asia and South Africa regions
- Traditional farming and livestock keeping
- And several others

Features

- ♦ 224 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper
- ♦ 30 full papers
- ♦ 44 abstracts

Editors

S L Choudhary
S K Khandelwal
Y L Nene

Price
₹ 200

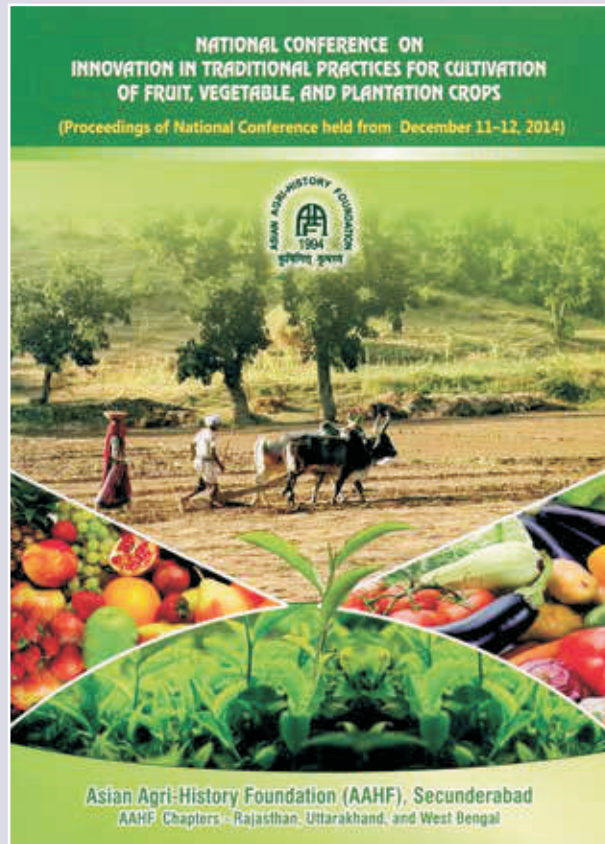
Features

- ♦ 70 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper
- ♦ 22 extended summaries of papers presented

Summaries edited by

Y L Nene
S L Choudhary
S K Khandelwal
Ganesh Rajmani

AAHF National Conference Proceedings (2014)

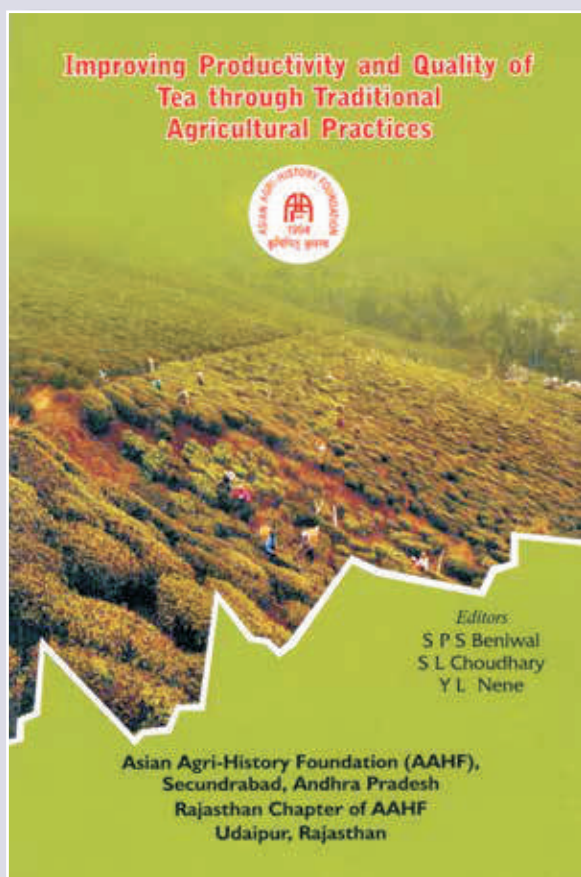


National conference on innovation in traditional practices for cultivation of fruit, Vegetable, and plantation Crops

Excellent papers on:

- Judicious mix of traditional and modern farming technologies
- Biological disease management
- Organic tea cultivation
- Technologies by farmers for farmers
- Role of arbuscular mycorrhizae
- *Kokum* – a nutraceutical of Goa
- Innovations in traditional practices of marigold
- Modified Panchagavya

Price
₹ 150



Improving Productivity and Quality of Tea through Traditional Agricultural Practices

Proceedings of the National Seminar
held from 15 to 16 November 2008

at University of North Bengal, Siliguri, Darjeeling, West Bengal, India

Excellent Papers on

- Integrated property rights in plantation Agriculture
- Organic tea
- Tea—indigenous knowledge
- Tea—disease and pest control following Vrikshayurveda knowledge
- Food safety management in Indian tea industry
- Many others

Features

- ♦ 136 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper
- ♦ 13 full papers presented

Editors

S P S Beniwal

S L Choudhary

Y L Nene

Price

₹ 200

US \$ 10

Features

- ♦ 376 pages
- ♦ 49 full papers
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper

Editors

S L Choudhary

G S Sharma

Y L Nene

Price

₹ 200

US \$ 10

AAHF Summer School Proceedings (2000)



Ancient and Medieval History of Indian Agriculture

Proceedings of the Summer School
held from 28 May to 17 June 1999

at Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

Excellent papers on

- Crop cultivation in pre-historic India
- Agriculture in Rigveda
- Agriculture in ancient Tamil Nadu
- Rain forecasting and measurement of rainfall
- Seed health
- Camels since ancient times
- Basmati rice – an Indian cultivar
- Irrigation
- Animal domestication and health
- Forestry



**International Conference on
Agricultural Heritage of Asia
6-8 December 2004**

Souvenir and Abstracts

Features

- ♦ 172 pages
- ♦ 65 abstracts
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Multicolor text on matt art paper

Price

Free on request
Postage payable:
Rs 20
US \$ 10

Features

- ♦ 36 pages
- ♦ Multicolor cover on art card
- ♦ Text on white offset paper

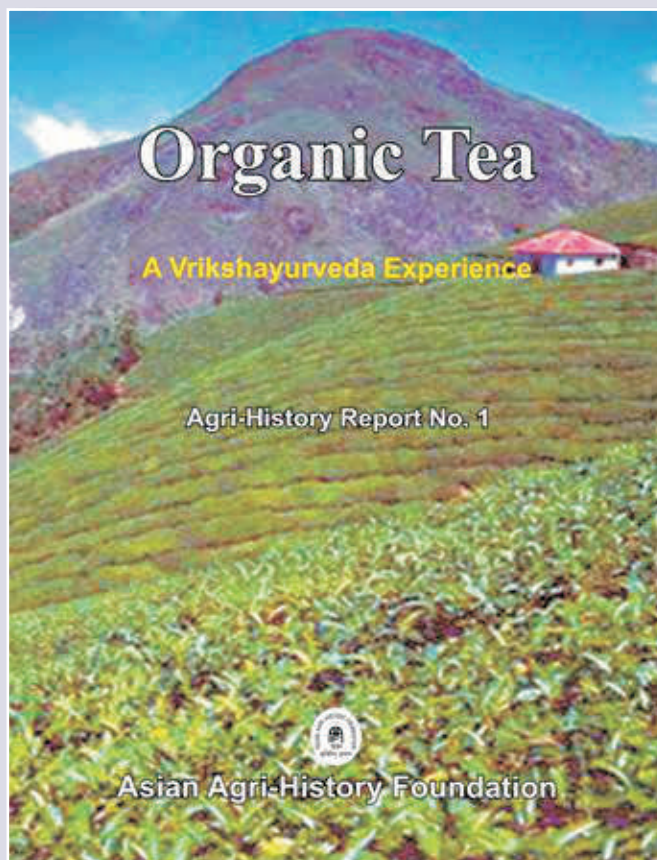
Author

Valmiki S Ayangarya

Price

Free on request
Postage payable:
Rs 20
US \$ 10

AAHF Report 1 (2006)



Organic Tea

A Vrikshayurveda Experience

Valmiki Sreenivasa Ayangarya (Valmikiji) was provided freedom and facilities by the Abali Tea Estate, Roing, Arunachal Pradesh, India, to carry out work to produce organic tea using methods described in Surapala's Vrikshayurveda, a manuscript written about a thousand years ago. Valmikiji was able to develop organic pesticides. This Report describes the work done by Valmikiji in Abali Tea Estate.

Contents

- Sasyagavya
- Dhanyagavya, Chimmigavya
- Kunapa, Sarshapa kunapa
- Mathsya kunapa
- Indsafari, other preparations and use



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