CHAPTER 4

An outline Survey of the Geography Textbooks and books of Geographical Interest published during the period 1936-1967

Introduction: This Chapter aims at surveying the textbooks published during the study period. We have also included some supplementary books and travel accounts as samples to show the gathering public interest in gaining geographical knowledge.

4.1 Sources: Our sources of this data collection are principally: 'Date Granth Suchi published in 1943. (Part I - 1800 to 1937; Part II 1937 to 1950), (Incunabula-Marathi books printed early - from 1805 to 1867) Dhola Mudrite published in 1961 - 2nd edition edited by Priyolkar A.K. & Gavaskar S.A. We also referred to the libraries of the Maharashtra Pradeshi Granthalaya, N.M.V. High School which has a rich library of old books and the Maharashtra State Textbook Bureau which has not only a copious section in Geography, but has a policy of acquiring old textbooks for research purposes. These are indicated in the Appendix A. Besides these sources, we made an attempt to refer to old geography textbooks and Atlases in the Libraries of the University of Bombay, the Elphinstone College, and the Asiatic Society, Bombay. Further, we consulted the libraries of some old established schools in Bombay and Pune, State Institute of Education, the S.N.D.T. University Library at Pune and Rajaram College and Rajaram High School Kolhapur.

In our search for Titles and Authors we also consulted
the Reports of the Board of Education, and the Director of Public Instruction (Bombay Presidency), and these, indeed, gave us some valuable guidelines to trace Geography textbooks written by both British and Indian authors.

In all, we are presenting in our list 139 books (see General Appendix A). Our coverage appears to us fairly complete for the years 1836 to 1871, when published books were few and they had repeated editions. They were standard and widely used. After 1871, the number of books began to increase, specially with the appearance of private authors and other publishers. From 1947 onwards there have been many published books due to their competition in a growing market. We have referred only to those which were widely used.

Our survey of these 189 books falls in two Parts. Part I - A General Review & Part II - Some specific studies of selected Textbooks. Here again, in Part II, we have discussed 34 books in detail because they reflect the content of Geography as it was then understood by the authors (Appendix A).

Part I - A General Review

4.2 As we have noted earlier, there were no textbooks as such, on the eve of the British rule in Western India. The earliest textbooks, in all subjects including Geography, came

Our enquiry reveals that many old established Government Secondary Schools and Training Colleges, particularly in Vidarbha and Marathwada possess old textbooks and these valuable records of the past need to be transferred to specialised institutions where they will come useful for research purposes. Recently, the Maharashtra Textbook Bureau issued an appeal through newspapers to donate/sell such books to it.
to be supplied by the Missionary activities which were then centred at Calcutta. Even the Marathi books were printed and sent out from Calcutta to Church Missions operating in Bombay Presidency. "Bhugol-Khagol" by Mainwaring and Janhavekar Shastri (1832) may be cited as the earliest and very interesting example. 'Bhugol Vidya' (1857) published by the Ahmednagar Mission is an example of the continued interest of the Missions.

4.3 Commissioned writers

Soon thereafter eminent scholars were commissioned to write textbooks in Marathi. In Geography, it was Bal Shastri Jambhekar, whose "Bhugol Vidya" appeared first in 1836. The book proved its popularity by running into as many as 11 editions from 1847 to 1868. The revised edition of 1849 was a marked improvement on the two earlier editions. How the translation activity of rendering English books into Marathi was carried out can be well seen in the publications of "England Deshache Varnan" (1836) by Miss Bird and translated by Nana Narayan; and Grant Duff's "Maharashtra Deshache Varnan ani Itihas" (1840) as translated by Limaye Kushaha. A geographical introduction by Jambhekar to the translated version of Elphinstone's "Hindustan cha Itihas" appeared in 1846 and in a subsequent edition of 1852. Major T. Candy sponsored in such translation activity. A similar book was "Hindusthanateel Englishanchya Rajyacha Itihas" (1854 - 2nd Edition) by Jambhekar. Although we have not been able to get "Bhugol-Khagol Mhanaje Bhugol Vidyaechi ani Khagol Vidyachi Multatve" by Candy and Mahadevshastri Puranik (1854)
the book is likely to be an improvised version of Mainwaring
and Janhavkar book (1832).

A very significant publication is "Marathi Nakashache
Pustak" by Dadoba Pandurang and Nana Narayan published in 1936.
We have reviewed in detail this first Atlas in Marathi in
Chapter VI. It was followed in 1859 by Limaye and Soman's
"Marathi Nakashache Pustak"; in 1862 by "Ashia Khandache
Varnan-Nakasha Vareel Ankancha Anukram" and in 1870 by
Phadake's "Marathi Nakashe Pustak". These publications show
the awakening interest in Geography.

That the people in Maharashtra were curious and keen
on gathering knowledge of other lands and of "Western science"
(the basic reason advanced by the policy makers for intro­
ducing "a system of education" after their pattern) can be
seen in books like "Kolambasacha Vruttant" by Mahadev Govind
Kothalkar (1849), "Srushtiteel Chamatkar" (1853), "Captain
Cook Yanchya Jala Paryatanache Vruttant" (1853), "Akasha
Soundarya" by Bhat Vadekar (1861). And there were many
"Varnans" (descriptive accounts) ranging from those of Bombay
"Mumbaiche Varnan" by Govind Narayan (1863) to "Thane"
(Dandekar, 1865), "Pune" (Joshi, 1868), "Dharwad" districts
(Soman, 1871).

It is interesting to see that the General Geography
books carried the title, rightly, "Bhugol Vidya". Books
produced by the Ahmednagar Mission (1857, 1882), Prabhudesai
(1857), Bhagwat (1861), Sohoni (1868), Patwardhan (1878) and
Sahasrabuddhe (1880) have this title. Others described their
books as "Bhugolache Varnan" (Candy, T. 1863, 1865; Phansalkar 1888); The shorter Title "Bhugol" seems to have appeared for the first time in Bapuparshuram Joshi's book "Hindustancha Bhugol" (1869). B.D. Nigudkar's "Jagacha Bhugol" (1871) is the next book that can be traced in this connection. "Bhugol" became very common in textbooks by the early present century, though it seems more proper to term Geography as "Bhugol Vidya" or "Bhuvarnan Shastra".

4.4 The Gazetteer types

Joshi's book Hindustancha Bhugol (1869) marks a new trend in the writing of textbooks. It is possibly the first of the "Gazetteer" type of textbooks. It retains the emphasis on political divisions, but describes population characteristics, language and religion. The topics are diverse but not well organised.

Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan's (Bhugolachi Multatve) textbooks seem to have dominated the scene from 1875-1907 as could be seen by the large number of copies printed for each edition. As with our other authors, little is known about him except that he was a school inspector and he represented the contemporary trend both in Britain and India of School Inspectors' writing of school textbooks. We have been able to trace the following contributions of Patwardhan's "Bhugol Vidya - Bhag - Mumbai Ilakhyache Varnan" (1875); "Bhugol Vidyachi Multatve" (1882) with its 6th Edition having a more advanced treatment, appearing in 1890 with 40,000 copies printed for Standards V and VI.
Nigudkar's "Jagacha Bhugol" (1874) Sahasrabuddhe and Pandit's "Bhugol Vidya, Bhag 3 - Europe Khand", the American Mission's "Bhugol Vidya" (1892) and Gangadhar Mahadev Joshi's "Maharashtrakacha Bhugol" (1907) were other contributions. That the Gazetteer type of Geography has by now established is seen in the several publications in the form of "Bhugol Patrak"; Bhaskar Ballal Apte's "Mumbai Ilakhayache Bhugol Patrak" (1883-6th edition); Naro Appaji Godbole's "Bhugol Patrak - (Hindustanche)" (1883-2nd edition), Phansalkar's "Bhugol Varnan - Bhag II - (Hindustanche Bhugol Patrak)" - 1888 - 4th edition).

In the last book we get the first glimpse into a private publication after 1855; this was printed by Induprakash Press, Bombay. We have come across some District/Taluka Geographies - "Jilhyache/Talufache Varnan" which reflect the same trend of itemising information as the gazetteer type of textbooks for larger regions as mentioned above. Such are B.B. Apte's "Pasenim Khandesh (1911)", and "Chalisgaon Talukyache Varnan" (1913), author not known).

The "Outline Geographies" - "Sunshipt Varnan" dealing with larger areas were no better than itemised information: Eg. G.N. Potdar's "Hindusthanche Sunkshipt Varnan" (1911), B.B. Apte's "Mumbai Ilakhyaache Sankshipt Varnan" (1914-new edition). Even Ramchandra Janardan Gokhale who wrote later on better books did not escape this method of treating Geography as could be seen by his "Maharashtra Bhuvarnan - Athava - Jillyanche Samanya Varnan" (1921).

The books supplementing the textbooks are also
interesting. "Bhugolachya Vyakhya, Marathi Pahilya Va Dusarya Pustakateel Kathin Shabdanche Artha Va Kavitanchi Anvayayukta Artha" (1878, 1881, 2nd edition - author not known) seems to be a guidebook! (We have not been able to trace a copy, but the title itself is very suggestive!). Of the same style is K.C. Kulkarni & N.V. Juvekar's "Bhugolachya Vyakhya Va Nakashachi Samanya Mahitee - Bhag Pahila (1884).

During this period, we have come across S.M. Deshpande's "Bhutalyareel Chamatkar Va Dekhava" (1891), "Vilayatcha Pravas Bhag II" (1892) Balasaheb Ghorpade's "Sachitra Bharat Pravas Varnan" (1912) representing publications which would satisfy the public keenness in understanding Western science and gaining knowledge of far-off lands. In fact, so great was the educated public's interest in the country of the British masters that many visited Great Britain as companions of the Princes and have given an account of the British Isles. This is a travelogue published in the beginning of the century.

We have come across 3 books which are so interesting that their detailed analysis follows in the next part. These are "Bhutal Vishyak Vidhya" (1881) translation of Blanford's celebrated 'Physical Geography'; so well translated with a glossary of technical terms; Balkrishna Balaji Karkare & Gopal Balkrishna Vaidya's 'Sthal Namkosh', a remarkable compilation, possibly the first of its kind in Marathi and "Dhanurdhari's" "Hindusthanche Vyapari Bhuvarnan" (1897) a text book of commercial geography, possibly stimulated by Chisholm's "Commercial Geography" (1882); the author strongly
argues in favour of such studies having practical utility in business and commerce. It is a forerunner of modern textbooks in Commercial/Economic Geography.

We have come across a fourth remarkable contribution, a small book of seminal value. "Dakhanche Prachin desh Vibhag Athava Dakshan Deshacha Bhugol - a part of 'Bharat Varsha' (1898) Vol. I. No.8 (1898). The author, Shri Kalgavkar Shastri, gives not only a good historical account of the Indian Regions, but anticipates Modern Marathi Grammar in those days. He advocates writing of Marathi 'as spoken' and he is all for omitting nasal sounds in writing ("timb"). We have analysed this book in Part II of this Chapter.

4.5 "Navin Bhuvarnan"

Ramchandra Narayan Gokhale's books usher in a further progress in the writing Marathi Geography textbooks. Indeed as a well trained and well read author he covers a long span from 1914 (and earlier as the 1914 book is the 4th edition) to 1936; first as an independent author, and perhaps with advancing years, as a co-author, during the later period. The following are his main contributions: "Bhuvarnan Bhag Don" Std. V (1914); "Maharashtra Bhuvarnan - Athava - Marathi Jilhyanche Samanya Varnan" (1921) which we have referred to earlier; "Greenland Varnan - Athava - Dhruva Pradeshache Varnan" (1922) which seems to be a supplementary reader.

Kulkarni); "Madhyamik Navin Bhuvarnan" Bhag I (1935 with D.S. Kulkarni); "Madhyamik Navin Bhuvarnan" Bhag II (1936 with D.S. Kulkarni) "Madhyamik Navin Bhuvarnan" - Bhag III (1936 - joint author with D.S. Kulkarni, "Bhudnayan Va Hindusthan" (1936 - with M.S. Gokhale). Evidently, it is "Navin Bhuvarnan" that, as the author claims in his 1914 book, it is written "according to the new syllabus", and that he gives a reasoned account of "the relationship between environment and man". He emphasizes "the comparative method ("Tulanatmak Paddati") and the importance of maps. What is most commendable is that he is, possibly, the only Marathi author to mention his indebtedness to well known scholars such as Mackinder, Chisholm, H.R. Mill, Meikle John, Smith, Blanford, Arden Wood, Cameron Morrison (an inspector in Govt. service and the author of "Our world - A Human Geography"); Gokhale also mentions how government Reports came useful to him.

D.M. Jogai and D.B. Pekar's books were also widely used. These were: "Navin Bhugol" Book III - Stds. VI - VII (1929) "Navin Bhugol" - Book I (1933); Navin Bhugol - Book II (1937) "Navin Bhugol" - Book I (1937, perhaps 2nd edition).

4.6 E. Marsden; in Translations

Among other books E. Marsden's well established book in English was translated by N.V. Apte as "Bhugol Varnan" (1922). It had a good market. Dhondo Sakharam Kulkarni's two books "Jagacha Parichaya" were published in 1931.

There were also 'District' Geographies; "Bhusaval"
(1922 - P.B. Vanjari), "Wardha" (1925 - K.M. Dani), "Thane" (1933 - V.S. Karulkar), "Wani" (1934 - S.R. Tidke), "Nasik Taluka" (1935 - 2nd Edn. R.B. Burhade). Also "Mumbai Ilakhyacha Sankshipta Bhugol" - B.P. Apte; (1914 New Edn.); a candid publication is "Bharatavarsha Athava Hindusthanche Gazetteer" by S.S. Hanmante Walsangkar (1926), and so is "Prashnottar Tipan" by Kulkarni and Agnihotri (1933 - 4th Edition!). These books show how Geography was taught and learnt; teaching and learning accumulated information without any understanding of the reasoning behind. "Bhugolachya Nakashache Vachan" - by K.M. Dhamanker and V.G. Masurkar (1922) indicates the sustained importance of maps.

But more significant are the four books, namely "Mumbai Ilakhyacha Pradeshik Bhugol" by Shankar Ganesh Khandekar (1926) and "Bharatiya Bhandhavanche Bhu Pradesh" - by V.A. Modak (1933) "Mumbai Ilakhyacha Varnatmak Bhugol" - V.A. Modak and B.G.Nene (1934); "Jagacha Varnanatmak Bhugol - V.A. Modak (1937) as they mark the beginning of teaching Geography with a Regional approach. The following books exhibit supplementary interest: 1. "Japan Va Tethil Mule" - N.K. Bhave (1917), 2. "Jagateel Mule" by N.M. Patvardhan (1932), 3. "Jagatil Pike Va Tipikavanare Lok" by N.M. Patwardhan (1935), 4. "Sachitra Maharashtra" - (1929 - author not known).

The 1930's mark a significant development in the publication of Marathi Textbooks. With the first popular Ministry installed in 1937, the education policy, as we have stated earlier, was marked by a new dynamism, which was marked by in the geography syllabus, the rush of new authors and their
publishers to get their books approved by the Director, and the subject scrutiny committees of the Director and the final sanction. By now, it had been clear to the authors and their publishers that "approved and sanctioned" textbooks were a lucrative business.

4.7 The Influence of Dudley Stamp on Marathi Textbooks

Of the several writers who appeared on the scene, Vithalrao Ghate, an Educational Inspector and a gifted Marathi literary figure, contributed the following: "Nana Deshatil Nana Lok" (1936). His 'TondOlakh' series was very popular. Of the earlier writers, Jaogal and Penkar and V.A. Modak (with B.G. Nene) held their ground. Among the new writers to step in was Chintaman Balwant Joshi, a trained Cambridge graduate and Professor, with his "Prathmik Bhuvidnayan" Books (I, II, III (1941) and "Hindusthanatil Nana Lok" (1943). The other writers were Miss P. Anandikar with "Bhugolavareel Bhraman, 1939), D.N. Damle ("Jagateel Kamkar, 1938), V.G. Apte (Ka va kase? Bhugol Va Khagol Book III 1936 - 2nd Edn - part of a series); G.L. Thokal "Mumbai Ilakhyacha Parichaya," 1939; "Jagacha Parichaya" 1940) S.B. Gondhalekar's books were several and also popular ("Mulancha Bhugol" - Book I 1943), Asiasteel Mule, Book I, 1943, Europateel Mule, Bk II 1944), "Mulancha Bhugol" - Book III 1947). "Abhinav Bhu Parichay (1904) by N.V. Patankar and V.G. Khare was a distinct advance in correlating environment with human life and activities. "Apale Jag" (1956) by R.B. Kench and J.B. Kumthekar, was another important contribution (1963). But the most popular series of the period was "Amache Jag"
R.V. Parulkar and A.N. Sane, both seasoned and devoted teachers. They appear to have derived their contents mainly from L. Dudley Stamp as is shown by the internal evidence.

"Aple Rajya" by M.G. Katdare, R.M. Shinde and A.K. Ghorpade is an example of the new trend in multiple authorship to capture the expanding market. In fact, this rush for getting textbooks approved, led to a deterioration in quality, and even the Director of Education commissioning the writing of textbooks produced unfortunate results in 1963-64. The result was that the Director of Education started preparing and publishing textbooks (like 'Apla Maharashtra' 1964) and it paved the way for the formation of the M.T.B.B; invested with a monopoly of School textbook production and distribution.

4.8 Summary

It will thus be seen that (i) there was a progressive increase in the titles and number of copies of textbooks; (ii) the earlier authors were commissioned to write textbooks; (iii) only during the middle of our study period, the textbooks acquired some form and (coherence) as regards their contents, whereas the earlier textbooks were ill-defined and wandering in the subject matter. But they were written in the Gazetteer style which must have made Geography uninteresting to teach and learn; (iv) from 1870's onwards, one or two authors dominated the scene for a decade or so. But almost all of them drew their Geography from their teaching experience and the standard textbooks in English; (v) The necessity to adhere rigidly to the syllabus in order to get the Director's sanction
made most of these books overlaid with contents, with a progressively heavy emphasis on maps and diagrams; (vi) Supplementary readers: We also see that during this period supplementary reference and reading material like atlases, tales of sciences and wonder travel accounts, gazetteers, place name gazetteers were published. These were popular in those days. They provided a fresh contrast, possibly because they were not tied down by the syllabus; (vii) supplementary books and Atlases which were quite prominent in the earlier period, went largely in disuse, because textbooks became more comprehensive (and bulky), and the textbook based teaching became the normal method of instruction!
Part II - Some specific studies of selected textbooks

4.9 Bhugol Ani Khagol Ityadivishayak Sanvand - भूगोल अनि खगोल इत्यादिविषयक संवाद
(Dialogues on Geography and Astronomy) Mainwaring & Janhavekar Ramshastri - 1832
Std. General.

This is one of the oldest books which we could get and it has been devoted to geography and astronomy as a joint subject. As per the record (Dolamudrite & Date Granta Sachi) it is the first book of its kind in Marathi divided into three main parts including 162 pages which are neatly lithographed.

Part I of the book contains 4 lessons regarding shape and size of the earth, distribution of land and sea, continents, population etc. Part II covers the major bulk of the book of which 113 pages and lessons are devoted to the description of Asia including India, the general and physical features, trade, history, neighbouring countries etc. The remaining lessons are regarding islands of Asia and continents of the world. In the Part III of the book having 44 pages are the General Astronomy related to geography has been explained which covers about 15 lessons about solar system, eclipses, moon, tornadoes etc. Last two lessons are devoted to art of printing and prayers of God which is peculiar type of approach which was common in that period.

The special feature of this book is its 'Dialogue Method' is quite interesting and expressive. This Dialogue method and the book on geography and astronomy are the important landmarks in the field of Marathi textbook writing which has its roots in 1832. (* Please see list of books-Appendix A)
Fig. 4.1.

183?, Kainteering & Ramchastri Janhavelkar, 'Bhugol Ani Khagol' ........
Title page ......

भूगोल आणि स्फोट
इथारे विषयक
संवाद
सुंबर्धे विशालांडवीकरिता
महाराष्ट्र भाषेत केल्या असे.
सन १८४२
सुकाम पुणे.

म ३२ ५.५३ ग्रृं - धार्मिक
P.T.
Important comments on each topic

Part I, Lesson-1 :

In giving proofs why the earth is round, the author gives an additional proof to the usual ones of (a) circum-

voyages of Magellan and Cook (b) of how a receding ship on the horizon looks and (3) Moon's shadow on the earth at the times of eclipses, Bramhasidhant Shiromani, Surya Sighant etyadi (etc)

Lesson-1 is followed by some suggested questions and then the author recommends the questions for other lessons should be set on the same style.

Lesson-2 : It begins with land and water distribution. The author gives some definition of physical features like 'Mahasagar', 'Sagar', Akhat (GULF) etc, he further describes various oceans and seas.

Lesson 3 : gives several examples from the continents or the land surface. He further explains various physical terms and gives examples.

Lesson 4 : describes continents and various population groups according to religion. The emphasis in reasoning is on the concept that all these geographical aspects are the
Part II

Lesson 1: mainly a descriptive account mentioning three empires in Asia, viz. Russian, British and Chinese.

Lesson 2: A very general descriptive account of India, which is divided into south and north; and further sub-divided on the basis of human occupation and languages.

Lesson 3: Descriptive account of rivers.

Lesson 4: Mountains of India.

Lesson 5: 

It is communicated here that the Indian trade grew mainly because of good British rule and freedom from taxes. Indigo, Cotton, silk and opium were principle exports. The beginnings of colonialism are well reflected in this lesson.

Lessons 6 to 9: A general but indifferent historical background with particular mention of Alexander, Mohammad of Gazani, Taimur, Akbar and Aurangzeb.

Lesson 10: An account of how the Portuguese, English, French, Dutch reached India; and how the British East India Company conquered parts of India upto 1830 - A lesson to emphasize the goodness of the British rule in maintaining law and order, and promoting trade.

Lesson 11: Gives general account of Tibet, Tartary,
China and Burma with reference to the customs and manners of the people.

Lesson 12: The countries referred in this lesson are mentioned - Kabul (Afghanistan), Baluchistan, Iran, Arabastan and Turkey. This chapter gives an account of rise of Christianity, Judaism and Islam.

Lesson 13: Asiatic Islands, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Shri Lanka and an account of people and their racial characteristics, customs, manners, colonial rule of the Dutch and the Portuguese.

Lesson 14: The continent of Europe, length, breadth, countries, (Turkey included in Europe).

Lesson 15: England and Scotland - Some historical background, the parliamentary form of government. London as an international trade centre, Main cities of England, and Scotland a detailed description of London. The explanation that is given for the rise of the British Empire is as due to change is the law of nature, secondly, leadership of the learned in technology and the support given by the kings. (Page 90 - देशो र रस्ते देशो र रस्ते)

Lesson 16: France - position, brief history, main cities and trade etc.

Lesson 17: Russia (रुसिया ) A large country, the rule of Peter the Great, Population 3 crores 60 lakhs, cold winter, strange language, cities, trade.

Lesson 18: Spain and Netherland - Spain - position, population, catholics, former armed might, Moorish rule; Netherland - (The chapter describes the two countries according to the prevalent political ties between the two - Belgium and
Holland - geographical position, the Dutch colonial empire, main cities.

Lesson 19: Africa - a very general description, position and size, population, races, Abssynia, Misra Desh (Egypt), Pyramids, other countries - slavery, the British efforts to abolish slavery. The Cape of Goodhope - South Africa - a very brief reference. (The Anglo-Dutch contest (the Boer war was yet to come) The Madagaskar and other islands are also mentioned when this book was written (1832) most of the Africa was still unknown and the colonial rivalry between Portuguese, French, English, Dutch and Belgians was yet to come. The only country which was not conquered in 19th century.

Lesson 20: Description of one 'American' continent ref Columbus (Amerigo Vespuccious - was with Columbus), local Indians and European settlers, North, Central and South America, main cities, Great lakes, the Spanish rule, in some parts.

No detailed mention of Central America. South American Mountains, rivers, the Spanish and the Portuguese rule; Gold and silver mines, Cities - Rio de Janeiro and Lima. The French and Dutch possessions (No mention of the English possession in Guiana).

The account is general and often one-sided giving only some important countries and place names.

Part III

Lesson 1: The Solar system - A good and precise account with anglicised nomenclature of stars, planets, hours, minutes, gravitation; well explained but ultimately attributed to divine laws.

Lesson 2: The Seasons, Equator, apparent migration of sun
Lesson 3: Comets: Origin explained in outline, superstitious beliefs described.

Lesson 4: Mention of 12 signs of the zodiac only.

Lesson 5: Brief description of available explanation regarding stars.

Lesson 6: Too brief an account of the eclipses (not satisfactory).

Lesson 7: Phases of the moon; lunar months, a general than available account of the moon (life on moon).

Lesson 8: Tides - only the Lunar effect is mentioned.

Lesson 9: Electricity it hangs loosely with the rest of the book, clouds, lighting, thunder, Benjamin Franklin.

Lesson 10: Meteors - wrong explanation, mainly superstitious.

Lesson 11: Rainbow - brief but correct explanation of refraction.

Lesson 12: Tornadoes - description accompanied by folklore, no scientific explanation.

Lesson 13: Magnetism - Magnetic compass - a general account only.

Lesson 14: Art of printing - a moral lesson - invention of printing.

Lesson 15: In praise of the Creator of the Universe entirely a moral teaching which clearly shows the influence of early missionaries.
Observations/conclusions - book on Geography and Astronomy

(1) Descriptive account of Geography. (2) Some details are given in Astronomical portion, but not highlighted properly. (3) Some historical background is given in each chapter before starting the descriptions, it is inadequate and onesided. (4) Considering the year of publication i.e. 1832, the then local political situation, social background, the availability of reference material for the authors has to be taken into account. And due credit should be given to them for contributing this book.

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4.10 Bhugol Vidya - पृथ्वीविद्या (Geography)


"ती नवीन आवृत्ती केली साहित्य यांनी शाखाली"

(A) This edition seems to be a reprint of the 1836 publication. The introduction of which states that the book is meant for the students of 8 to 10-12 age group. It explains size, shape of the earth, continents, countries, rivers etc. The author hopes that his book will induce the pupil to study more advanced books in Geography.

(B) Both 1836 and 1849 publications have identical introduction and hints to teachers. Both these editions are of the question-answer type; both are lithographed.

(C) The 1850 edition has several departures:

1. It is printed in typeset.
2. Title both in English and Marathi.
3. 'पृथ्वी पुस्तक' in 1850 this does not occur in earlier editions.
4. 'Hints to teachers' recommends the use of the wall or the globe and the question-answer method for finding places, countries etc. (learning by rote mentioned advice to teachers in the earlier editions is omitted in this edition.
5. There is a change from the question-answer method to descriptive method of writing.


It well reflects the contemporary definition and scope of the subject, as prevailing in British geographical thought (which itself was influenced by the writings of German geographers,
many of whom were explorers.)

2. This is an independent book on geography under the title 'Bhugol Vidya'. It appears for the first time; 1832 - it is a combined book dealing with Astronomy and Geography.

3. Australia mentioned but not as a continent; continents are subdivided into countries (page 14).

The prevailing concept of the land area was one which is politically and administratively divided and subdivided. That is eg. countries like U.K., France, India etc. were divided into counties, Departments, Presidencies; Capital cities and other important towns also received attention. The concept of natural regions was yet to come in Geography.

4. The book proceeds to describe oceans and gives definitions of some coastal features. Several English names are retained instead of their being an attempt to give Marathi equivalents e.g. तट स्ट्रीट, चैनल.

Under Rivers & other features, explanation of sources, mouths, tributaries are given & mention of longest river Amazon (अमेजन ) Mountains, volcanoes, peninsula, isthmus (इष्टमुख ) are also given.

Mountain - definition of mountains and Himalaya is referred as the highest in the world.

Definition of volcano, Lava is also referred.

Part I - Bhugol Vidya, land and water, continents, countries, direction, rivers, ocean and coastal forms etc.

Part II - Mention of four continents & important nations with capitals.

Part II - Mention of four continents & important nations with capitals.

Part II - Mention of four continents & important nations with capitals.
India, Tibet, Lasa, Kabuldeh - Asian countries.

Main countries of the Asian continent are
हिन्दुस्तान, मिस्र, तुर्किया, ताजिक, अफगान, ओमयद, लूजीबाद

Main countries of the African continents, North
British America - Canada, Mexico, North Mexico, North America

The questions are haphazardly arranged. Eg. from one question on India, the next one is on Volcanoes.

There is only a listing of main countries and their capitals.

Part III

Indus is given as the western frontier of the British India. This is a crude statement because Sindh was conquered later by Napier and became a part of Bombay Presidency in 1842.

(see Roberts, P.E., 1979, History of India, New Delhi)

Bay of Bengal is called पूर्व समुद्र

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Presidency and Agra Provinces are four parts of British Empire.

Khandesh and Konkan desh mentioned separately from Maharashtra Desh " महाराष्ट्र समूद्र व्यापित होता, परङ्गु व्यापित समाविष्ट होती "

Comment: - The book gives the administrative units of British India as it existed.
1836 / 1849, Jambhekar Bal Gangadhar-Shastri, 'Shugol Vidya'. Title page ....
1. Very brief and scanty information regarding projections.

2. Correct description of North and South pole; equator, latitude, longitude, tropics, Arctic and Antarctic circles.

3. Five zones and their latitudinal limits. Degrees of longitude and latitude, distance between two points on the globe; local time and time difference according to longitudes (there is no mention of Prime meridian-Greenwich) only.

Latitude and longitudes are well explained, but explanation could have been more complete including a mention of Greenwich and standard time.

This part is useful in giving idea of local time, but it could have been more expressive in describing how the geographical position of a place could be fixed in terms of latitude and longitude.

This seems to be the beginning of Gazetteer type of Geography.
Observation :-

"Geography" as introduction to "History"

During this period several text-books of history carried geographical introductions, as for example:

(1) the Marathi translation of Elphinstone's "Introduction to the History of India" (abridged from the work) rendered by Balgangadhar Shastri. Published at Bombay Lithographed; 1846; introduction and some indirect references in the rest of the book may be noted.

(2) Maharashtra Deshache Varnan by Grant Duff, rendered by Limaye - Kushaba publication 1840, Pune. "महाराष्ट्र देशाचे वर्णन आणि इतिहास पाचा पुरातत्त्विलेक जी "

In the first book the geographical description is of a very cursory type, evidently it is given to serve as a background to the events in History described in the rest of the book.

(Please see 'title page' on the next page)
To
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT
THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENTS,
AND
THE MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY,
THIS WORK,
PUBLISHED UNDER THEIR PATRONAGE,
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY THE TRANSLATOR

मुनाल भाषा

गणित भाषा

मूलते विषय कंसो पांचा पांक्षपते
मराठिंग भाषीकर स्वच्छ
पावंगार भाषी वाचिकार
प्रणाम
क्षा विषयावर वाचा वाचा
मुलाभ वंगदी
वि १८३६
The third edition of Shri Jambhekar of Geography (Bombay - 1850) marks an important departure from the previous editions. The editions published before are lithographed while this is printed typographically.

Instead of the question-answer method, its style is gazetteer like. Probably the first one in Marathi - Geography text books to be followed later by several other books in this style. The introduction recommends the teacher to use classroom maps constantly while imparting knowledge of geographical data.

Chapter - I - Use of terminology, parts of the earth, its shape, division into land and water areas, definition of islands, continents, peninsula, esthumus, mountains, oceans, seas, gulf, bays, straits, lakes, rivers. Continents are only two, the old continent and the new discovered by Columbus, oceans are three, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific.

Chapter - 2 - relates to the continent of Asia and the information is systematised in a sequential arrangement. (1) Boundaries and names of countries, (2) Important regions ( their special features, (3) Main cities - names of the cities and their locations are given, in some cases their importance is given in one sentence only, (4) Mountains - names and their extensions, (5) Peninsula (6) Capes, (7) Islands, (8) Seas, (9) Gulfs, (10) Straits, (11) Rivers, (12) Lakes, all these geographical aspects of important features are explained with their locations, (13) Main commercial products - these are itemised by important countries, (14) Religions and
Governments - no reference to the British colonial rule in India, in this para.

Supplement to chapter two gives geographical details of India. (1) Three divisions - (a) Himalayas (b) Madhya Bosh between Shivalik hills and Narmada river, (c) Dakshin Hindustan-South of Narmada in each part provinces and their main cities are mentioned. Para 2 - main rivers; Para 3 - Four presidencies; Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras; Paras 4, 5, 6 and 7 give subdivisions of Presidencies; Para 8 - protected Indian States (only leading one - Nepal was not under British protection which is mentioned in this book).

Chapter 3 - Europe, Chapter 4 - Africa (या कडेंडा श्रोध अध्याप पूर्ता नाही माहित्यागारी घोडी आहे)
Chapter 5 - North and South America, Chapter 6 - Australia and Polynesia, Chapter 7 - This is a revised and better version than those of astronomy and geography given in the previous editions. Chapter 8 gives area and population of continents and main countries.

The book ends with small supplement which gives a definition of estuary but it also mentions that ("Khadi") word used for channel - English channel. (इंग्लिश स्वादी)

Th. G495
This is a descriptive index in Marathi for the Map of Asia prepared and published by a Marathi translator for the Education department. The concerned map of Asia is not traceable, nor is it possible to know who wrote this index. The index referred to the number, i.e., locations on the map. The numbers run countrywise and mainly refer to major rivers and important cities and towns of each country. The countries described reflect the then political units of Asia and the account is very cursory. It does not consider the relative importance of the various contemporary states. The Ottoman Empire is referred to, but the traditional countries within it are recognized as separate entities. Obviously, the Suez canal was yet to be built. The Russian Empire, straddled across Europe and Asia in the North, but was yet to expand southwards. Similarly, the English-French and other colonial empires in the east were yet to develop. Only locations of important cities are given and their functions mentioned. It is just probable that the account contains factual errors, e.g., in Aurangabad 'Bibi-ka-makbara' (बीबीका मकबरा) is described as mausoleum of Aurangzeb's daughter, though in fact it is his wife's (Page 83). Altogether, this book reflects the gathering trend of treating geography in gazetteer like fashion.

(Please see 'title page' on the next page)
1862, 'Asia Khancache Varnan'. (Author not known).

Title page .....
4.14 Bhugolache Varnan - भूगोलाचे वर्णन (Description of Geography

Major Candy, 1865, Std. Secondary.

Major Candy's "A manual of geography for schools and young persons" Part I - General Geography and Asia 1863. Part II - the other continents (1865) provide an important landmark in the history of Marathi geography text books. They are probably the first extensive geographical accounts of the world for the use of school students. We have not been able to trace a copy of Part I. Hence our observations are restricted to Part II only.

This part contains copious information of geographical interest, but with an unequal treatment of various continents. This is understandable as a writing of a colonial administrator giving the British point of view. Europe gets 168 pages, Africa 56 pages, America in which North, Central and South America get 95 pages.

Oceanica in which Australia, New Zealand, Pacific islands are all included in 21 pages only.

In dealing with each continent, the introductory part is a general description ( "साधारण ज्ञान " ); it refers to major mountains, plateaus and plains, major rivers, with a tabular statement containing other rivers also, and a tabular statement of major lakes, the countries in which they are located and their area in square miles. Then follows a good account of climate, land and main agricultural products, with a cursory reference to natural vegetation. Next, there is reference to minerals, purely as itemization i.e. their relative importance is not
indicated, but their location in different countries is given. Wild animals are referred to; so are domestic animals. These are all generalizations for example,

"पारस्कृतः बहुत पक्षारथीय यथा रुपः कालः अत्रेतः। जीवतीवाणू पायतो वालवे 
जीवती यूरोपीयां फारस नाहीतः। नमोत मात्र मायोधी पुष्करं सापृष्टं।"

(Page 13)

In describing population, racial composition, languages, religions are referred to, stating that English, French, German, Italian are the 'Best and most well known (Page 14) languages'.

The countries of Europe are divided into four categories:
(1) Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia, (2) Sardinia, (or Italy), Spain, Holland, Belgium, Sweden and Turkey; (3) Portugal, Naples, Bavaria, Denmark, Saxony and Wurtemberg, Hanover and Switzerland, (4) The rest of the countries. The basis for this classification is not given by the author. Locations of these countries are described briefly.

These countries are divided into three categories:
(1) Kingdoms, (2) Empires, (3) Republics. The chapter ends with a tabular statement of the name of the country, its capital, population and religion.

It is clear that the entire geographical description of the continents is based upon its political units. The mention is of United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland, introduction of latitude, longitude, area population, government of the country, England and Wales. Next are described the geographical position, railways, islands, main rivers, canals, lakes, climate, land and main organisations. Wild animals, minerals, divisions of England and Wales in counties and shires. There is a detailed table of counties, their main towns and their population, description of
London as capital, main ports.

Main manufacturing cities, and products, foreign trade; government revenue, government debt, army, navy, post, population, language, dialects, religion, established church, government, constitution monarchy, education, Englishman's and Welshman's nature.

The same sequence is maintained for Scotland and Ireland, it is interesting to read the reference to the people's character. (Page 44 and 52).

In these descriptions there is no explanation but more attention is paid to 'wonders and places of importance and sceni beauty. चमकारिक स्थाने, इमारती बगैरे'.

Towards the end, there is a table showing the various countries of the British empire, their capital cities, area and population. A second table is given to compare the British Empire in area and population with those of Russian, Chinese, Brazilian Empires and the United States.

In the end there is eulogy of the British empire; and the author says that although the Chinese have a large population the British empire is largest in area (सार्वजनिक, निया, अलाकौशल्य, सदाचार टोमा निया तर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्याच्यांची शक्ती आता धोकादायक.

In the rest of the geographical description of Europe, the treatment is on the basis of the political unit and the sequence is almost exactly the same as it is in the case of the United Kingdom. There is hardly any emphasis on the relative political importance of the different countries, though there is a good insight into the contemporary political conditions in Europe, such as the Austrian empire, the Russian empire, the Ottoman Empire (Turkish) and its weaknesses.
In the general description of Africa, reference is made to its unexplored areas, and to the explorations of Speke, Burton, Bruce (Page 174). Available information is given in the same sequence, countrywise, as in the case of Europe. The same information is given in a tabular form also as for the European countries.

As regards the American landmass, it is treated as one continent having two major areas (Page 228), connected with isthmus of Panama. Though not mentioned in the beginning, the central America is described, later (pages 269, 274). Again the sequence of general description of the countries is the same as in Europe and Africa. This part also gives a good description of the contemporary political conditions in the three Americas, but the description of geographical features and aspects of human geography is narrative without any reasoned explanation.

Oceanica or Oceania includes Malaysia, Australia, Polynesia. It is subdivided into Micronesia (North of equator) and Polynesia (South of equator) (Page 323). The treatment is general but brief and the sequence is the same as in the other continents.
This small book follows the gazetteer type tradition of writing geography textbook. There is no introduction to suggest the age group for which the book is meant. The book begins from India's then existing land frontiers, sea boundaries, latitudes, longitudes, length North-South, East-West measurements, area, populations, coastlines and the adjacent seas, in the tabular statement given to show main sub-divisions principal cities, traditional regions such as Khandesh, Malwa, Gujrath, Bundelkhand, Ayodhyaa, Rohilkhand, Karnataka (which refers wrongly to Tamilnad area) as well as administrative units such as 'Uttar Sarkare', 'ceded districts' (Districts given), Nizam's dominion etc.

India is divided into four parts: (1) Directly under the British rule, (2) Protected native states, (3) Independent native states (Kashmir & Nepal) (4) Other European possessions.

Then follows the description of mountains, major rivers lakes, straits and gulfs, islands, climate, soils, minerals forests and crops, wild animals, handicrafts, farming.

The general description of the Indian people and their appearance: Rajput, Bengalis, Gujarathies, Hindi, Adivasi but not of those from the South; languages and religions.

Main description of the two presidencies of Bengal and Madras; followed by detail description of Bombay Presidency which included Sind; Baluchistan, Ports of Gujarath, Maharashtra and Karnataka. A common sequence - mountains - rivers - climate-
land and crops - handicrafts - trade - wild and domesticated
animals - crops - people - religion - adivasis - languages -
Bombay main city - area and population; revenue - administra-
tion of Bombay Presidency, could be observed and noted,

Detailed description of 'Maharashtra Desh' (महाराष्ट्र देश)
Poona district - boundary districts, relief - rivers - poona
city - crops - temple towns and ports, forts, railway; table of
taluka and taluka headquarters: area, population; the same
sequence is given to describe Satara, Khandesh, Dharwar, Belgaum,
'thane, Ratnagiri. " places of interest in India are given.

it describes territories directly under Governor General,
Ayodhya, Nagpur; Benaras; Coorg; Pegu (Lower Burma); Tensarim
(Malaya); Starait settlements (Malaya); Andamans.

Native states: only some states have been mentioned,
and not all these are major states.

Independent states - Kashmir, Punjab and European
possessions, other than British.

The book concludes with a reference to the end of the
East India Company Rule and direct assumption of power by the
Crown and description of administration in the Presidencies.
In the appendixes (a) Native states under Bombay Presidency,
(b) Important dates in the expansion of the British empire in
India from 1600 to 1859, (c) A table gives area, population,
revenue expenditure of Presidencies and Provinces.

The book is good in the beginning, but very scrappy
towards the end. Throughout the writing more important things
are not distinguished from the less important. There is no sequential description of the places. It is not known if this book was prepared on the basis of any original book in English; like other books this book does not give any original references.

1869, Joshi, Bapu P.
'Hindusthancha Sangol'.
(Mumbai Hathayschaya Vishesa Varnamal). Title page ......


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Book</th>
<th>No.of copies</th>
<th>Price percopy</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bapu Purshotam's Geog. of India</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>R. A. P</td>
<td>87 6 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
This has been translated by Raosaheb Balwant Ramchandra Sahastrabudhe, Dy. Ed. Inspector.

The introduction is interesting and gives the purpose of this Marathi publication. By 1880's it was realised both by administrators and the educated public that text books on various subjects especially dealing with Modern Sciences, were needed for the advancing generations of school going students. The Dakshina Prize Committee Poona sponsored such books on subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and Mechanics (Technology) and Blanford's "Physical Geography" came to be included in them. The original English book was published in 1874, and the translator claims in his introduction that it is not a literal translation but a more flexible one, and that care has been taken to keep the original meaning as faithful as possible. Towards the end of the introduction, the translator states his difficulties in using suitable Marathi equivalents for words in English terminology. He avers that even sanskrit is not enough and that in some places original words in English are retained. He gives at the end a glossary of such words. The book carries illustrations in wood cuts, diagrams and line sketches.

In the book the first chapter is devoted to 'What is physical geography and how to acquire knowledge?' In explaining the scope of this book Blanford gives mainly Indian examples which is a remarkable feature of this book.
Instead of defining physical geography, the author explains its contents with suitable examples. Climatology is included within the scope of Physical Geography. The author's scientific point of view is revealed in the following:

"तर्क सृष्टि पदार्थाएँ ज्ञान, अर्थलोक व पुष्पांग योग्या वाहानायां होते। पुस्तकाचा उपयोग इतकाच की जे काही आपल्या पहाण्यात आले नाही त्याचे अर्थलोक धार्मिक प्रादेश स्वतःस्वतः करू ते आहे व त्या विषयी व्याख्या विवरण करू ते आहे हे समन्वय अपण त्याप्रमाणे करते ... हे विषय पृष्ठीवरेकॉ जे काही निरंतर कृत्यांसमो साधन आहे त्याचा शब्दात असता वालेने हिंदी योग्यांना हे का आपण जे पहातांत सर्व की आहे यांचे वर्तन ज्ञान आपणात होते। -------- भौतिक विषय विषय वृहत काम महत्त्वाच्य म्हणजे सूक्ताच्याचे जे कृत्यां आपल्या दुष्टीस पडतात ते कोणत्या नियमाने होतात ते गौरून काढण्यासे आहे।" (Page 7)

This clearly indicates the scientific base and reasoning for the changes which took place on the surface of the earth, while giving the knowledge to the students based on the observation.

It is surprisingly modern even in terms of modern geography.

The Chapter (1) Earth - a member of the planetary system (gives proofs about its global shape, rotation, revolution, gravitation, night and day).

Chapter - 2 : Climate - atmosphere its composition, mists, dew - rain - snow, ice - seasonality of rivers - climate colder according to altitudes - reference to monsoonal currents - reasons for changes in climate. For the first time possibly reasoning is used to explain, though crudely, natural phenomena.


Chapter - 4 : Composition of rocks with several Indian examples.

Chapter 5 : Interior of earth and its effects on surface vulcanicity.
Chapter 6: Mountain ranges - again with Indian examples
crustal disturbances.

Chapter 7: Snow and ice.

Chapter 8: Rivers - currents, flows, erosion, transport
delta with Indian examples.

Chapter 9: Rivers and lakes, erosion, floods, water falls

Chapter 10: Physiography of India's peninsula, 'Dandak'
'Satpuda, Sahayadri, Vindhyaadri, Chotta Nagpur - Rivers - main
rock types, changes in coastal levels, deltaic formations.

Chapter 11: Himalayas, description of ranges and peaks,
deep valleys, Tibetan plateau; Indo gangetic plain - reference to
geological structures and a brief reference to geological history.

Chapter 12: Climate of India, explanation of temperature
conditions, rainfall, day and night temperatures, unequal
heating and cooling of the Indian subcontinent (with diagrams),
cyclones. The description is good but general and it does not
carry a precise account of the S.W. and N.E. Monsoons.

Concluding chapter 13 is interesting in some respects.
The observations are refreshingly modern. "मूल निका महणुण समयी
स्वतंत्र शास्त्र आपूर्ति आने नहीं, तीतले विषयासाठी साने निगमन शास्त्रविभाग महणुण
संपादन करारे लागतेच. मात्र विद्यापुरून मूलविषयक शास्त्रविभाग मुकुटाचे,
इतर प्रश्नाने ही संबंध व स्थान विषय कसी स्वतंत्रता आय दोेन तून पुत्तरते
व त्याचे स्थानांना काय परिणाम दोरतात हे दोगोले करते". (Page 146)

The author argues in favour of study of other related
sciences and for understanding the relationship between cause
and effect in environment and man in their interaction.
The author refers to contemporary and predictive value of the science of Physical Geography, and argues that if man understands better the laws of nature, he can ward off natural calamities.

Blanford belonged to the younger generation of students who came under the influence of great scientists like Charles Darwin, Alfred Lyell and their contemporaries. Geology had made great advance in the 19th century; and Darwin with his theory of Evolution was a dominant influence on all research and teaching in Natural Sciences.
1888, Raosaneb Pattardnan, S.V.
'Bhugol vidyachi smitatve'.
(Mumbai Ilahbayache Jarnan) Bhag-I.
Title page ......

चुंबने इलाहाबादल तरकारी विषयासाठी

भूगोळविद्येची मूलतत्वे.

भाग २.
(चुंबने इलाहाबादच्या वर्णन.)

हे,
राजसाहेब सीताराम विश्वनाथपटवर्धिन, श्री. ए.
हांगी केलेले.

आपूर्तिच रांगले.
1930 वर्षी.

हा पुस्तकाची मालकी सन १८६७ च्या २५ व्या
अक्टूबरपासून मोठी अखे.

—

मुंबई,
उदीपम पंचकोणी.
सन १८८२ ल.
हा पुस्तकाच्या संग्रहातील अध्यक्षांना आपल्याकडे
उदाहरणासाठी आहेत.
किंमत शीर्ष आणा.

P.T.O.
Since as many as 15,000 copies of this 5th edition were printed, it appears that by 1880's the teaching of Geography in Marathi schools had become stereotype into its Gazetteers like form as could be seen from the contents of this book. The translator's introduction gives a Marathi rendering as an extract from the introduction of the DPI Mr. Hope to the Gujarathi edition, this extract gives a good insight into what was in the mind of Mr. Hope and his contemporaries as regards the contents and teaching methods in Geography.

Mr. Hope recommends first the drawing of map on the black-board and teaching the four cardinal directions. Within this frame he recommends the drawing of the place (Village/town) its neighbourhood; then show in the map hills, lakes, rivers अणकी त्या गाजासतव ओसल ते...-...- in the map. After the teacher ensures that the students understands this map, he recommends drawing of other maps to show Talukas, Districts, and larger regions. The recommendations are good though simplistic, and unfortunately have not been followed effectively in the book itself!

The book starts with:

(1) Cardinal directions, (2) Some definitions of physical geography, (3) of water features.

Chapter I contains a general information of Bombay (Presidency Bombay's Admin......regions) island & city (eight pages). It is a very detailed description, supported by four tables,
without any emphasis on an important aspect or feature. The same is the case of the rest of the chapters. (2) Sindh (3) Cutch (4) Gujarrath (5) Gujrath States (6) Konkan, (7) Desh, (8) South Maharashtra (Southern Maratha Country (S.M.C.) as it was called then) and North Canara.

The itemization is on the basis of political units and it pertains to relief, rivers, agriculture, towns, trade; it must have been a feat to remember all these details and develop a liking for Geography.

It is surprising, how the translator has translated the very title of the book, "An elementary Geography into \[\text{अन्य मुद्रोल विक्रेश क्षुद्रत्रहे}\] because there are hardly any principles elaborated in the body of the book!

4.18 Bhugol Varnan (Hindusthanche Bhugol patrak)

\[\text{भूगोल कर्ण (हिन्दुस्थान भूगोल पत्रक)}\] Phansalkar, G.A. 1888.

Description of Geography - Bulletin of India,

This is a complete itemisation of geographical features giving boundaries, relief, features, lakes, gulfs, islands, of India; and the various British provinces, Indian States, French and Portuguese possessions, railways, well known places, bordering countries. The arrangement is very haphazard and the important references are often mixed up. This seems to be a private publication (Induprakash Press, 4th Edition 1888) and this possibly a forerunner of the present guidebooks!
1890, पत्तर्चन, स.व.
'भूगोल विज्ञानीक मुख्तर्चे.
भाग ३.
(संक्षिप्त भूगोलवर्णन.)
हे पुस्तक,
राष्ट्राध्यक्ष सीताराम विद्याधर पुर्वचन, बी. प."
शास्त्री केलेली.
भाषाची महत्ता:—चौबौळ वर्षी.
क्षा पुस्तकाची माजी सन १८६७ व्या २५ व्या
भाषाध्यक्षांती गंगरिला असे.

मुंबई:
राष्ट्रसेंट्रल मैन्टेन कूर्टियाल,
सन १८९० १०.
क्षा पुस्तकांसाठी तसेच अधिकार सरकारी आप्यासेचे
देखील आहेत.
किंमत पायण्डून आणे,

P.T.O.
4.19 Bhugol Vidyachi Multatve - भूगोल विद्येची मूलत्वे

(Fundamentals of Geography) Patwardhan, S.V. 1890.

This book seems to be intended for advanced students. Mr. Hope's introduction is longer than that in the first edition, but the approach is the same.

The book covers the shape of the earth, directions, definitions, distribution of land and water (4 pages). Then followed continents of Asia (15 pages), Europe (20 pages), Africa (10 pages), America (10 pages), Oceania (4 pages). The description is by continents and their political divisions and sequence is the same as in the first edition.

4.20 Bhutalavaril Chamatkar Va Dakhave -

(वृत्तावरोल चमत्कार व देखावे)

(Wonders on the earth) - Deshpande, S.M. 1391.

In this very interesting collection describing wonders of nature and achievements of man, the author prefaces this book with a significant observation. "कोटे नवे युग होणार नाहीत तर भारती व देशांची कुल जानी होईल प्रगती देखावायला मुंबई जाणारे व ती ही राष्ट्राध्यक्षी भोज विलास यांनी सनातन जेवेंत पाहिजे.

The account relates to various wonders (विश्व चमत्कार) of nature and of human creations which are drawn from all parts of the World. There is some reasoning in some parts and partly some awe where reasoning stops. The main aim of the author is to promote interest in the reader in these wonders and achievements and he has succeeded well. This could be regarded, as supplementary of geographical utility.
Fig. 4.8.

1892, 'Vilayatcha Pravas'. (Author not known)

Title page ...
It is a travel account of an anonymous author who seems to have accompanied a Maharaja to Great Britain in mid 19th century. The author seems to be quite conversant with English and also proud of his Indian dress and manners. He is intelligent and quite critical of the several British personalities - some leading statesmen, retired Governors and civil servants - when he met them in the company of his master. His detailed observations are useful in understanding contemporary Britain which had then almost reached the peak of its Imperial glory. His account of London and other places is often interspersed with customs and manners of the people, their etiquette, living style etc. He often compares their living conditions with those in India, he visited several other cities of England, Scotland, Ireland along with the Maharaja and much as he wanted to visit Switzerland, he could not do so as a party had to return back to India immediately. The most important part of the book is contained in the end pages from 253 to 268 in which not only he summed his observations but evaluates the good and bad points of English society and which are the points which could be emulated by Indians. He is quite frank about the colonial exploitation of British; the arrogance of civil servants who came to India and has compassion for English lower class (which then was suffering under the consequences of industrialization). He is against the blind imitations of the West. He does not like wholesale condemnation of all that is Indian, and he is surprisingly open minded. He appreciates the liberation of women in Great Britain and does n
find any sexual licence about it. The author ends the book by noting the strong points of the British character, which are love for freedom, persistent effort, persistence is not being satisfied with achieved aims, love for spirit of adventure and research and finally nothing appears impossible to them. The author also admires their qualities of loving their home, respect for traditions and patriotism.

This book gives a very bold account of contemporary English society and must have been very popular in Marathi readers when it was published. It is just like that the author covered it up his identity and that of his Maharaja because of his frank views and the fact that it was published as a series in Kesari, which had then begun to severely criticised the British rule in India, under the editorship of Lokmanya Tilak. Such travel accounts were popular because the reading Marathi public was inquisitive about how their British rulers live in their own country.
स्थलनामकोश

हें पुस्तक
बाल्य-मस्तिष्क व्याकरण
व
गोपाल व्याकरण वेद

ह्यांनी काहीं

जावजी टाडाजी

संस्करण "शिष्यासमग्र" ह्याला आधे मालक मुखारामे

जावजी ह्यांनी छपून प्रशिक्षक केले,

माझे आज्ञावत तस १८९६,

ता पुस्तकांबरोबर सव्य अधिकांश काव्यासारांनी आपले

स्थायी रूपाते आहे,

मित १५ आणे.
4.22 Sthalanamkosh - स्थलनाम कोष
(Dictionary of place-names) - Karkare, B.B. & Vaidya G.B. 1896, Bombay.

In this very interesting compilation the authors argue in their preface that this dictionary of place names would be very useful in teaching of Geography. The arrangement is in alphabetical order (Marathi); the book contains place names, towns, mountains, rivers etc and covers all parts of the world; but gives more data about Bombay Presidency. There does not seem to be any system followed in the selection of items according to their degree of importance. However, the fact that this dictionary was conceived and published as early as in 1896 is itself commendable. It is a pity that no such further efforts followed this publication till the recent publication like Gondhalekar's मंगळपालिका कोष (1966) and more important is Chitrava Shastri's प्राचीन भारतीय स्थलकोष Part I (1961).

4.23 Hindusthanche Vyapari Bhuvarnan - हिंदुस्तानी व्यापारी भूवर्णन
(Commercial Geography of India) - Dhamurdhari - 1897.

This publication speaks of the eminently far sighted patronage of Maharaja Soyajirao Gaikwad of Baroda in promoting scholarly literature in Marathi language (as in Gujarathi and English) including the famous Baroda 'Oriental series'.

In the preface the author gives the background of the publications and claims that it is ('केवल मराठी मापैल करून तर सर्व मापैल हे पुस्तक भांवले आहे.') the first book of its kind not only in Marathi but in all regional languages.
He further adds "मराठी भाषेत लेखक र शब्दांनी मराठी विषयात विषयांत वाचलेल्या शब्दांमध्ये म्हणजेच महाराष्ट्र देशंच्या क्षेत्रातील व्यापारिक शब्दांच्या लागता तनावात त्यामुळे बरेच पातळीभूत शब्द अहेत माराठी म्हणजेच उत्साह, उडून वाढवा लिम्याच लागले.

"He claimed that new terms are coined by him while writing this book—mainly the commercial terms which were absent in Marathi."

The author states that he wanted to give some maps but several difficulties prevented him from doing so.

**Chapter I** - The author gives his definition of geography as a science and the place of commercial geography in it. He recognises only two divisions of geography; physical and political, and argues that commercial geography is only a point of view. He enumerates the important questions emphasised by modern geography; where, what, how and when. The chapter ends with emphasising the usefulness of commercial geography in promoting the Country’s economic development.

**Chapter - 2** discusses the influence of physical and political factor—physical setting, sea borne transport, climatic influences, man’s physical efforts, crops and transport—useful minerals, political factors; import and export duties, law and order; transport facilities, money; banking and exchange; weights and measures and the sole agents.

**Chapter - 3** factors favourable for commercial and industrial development. The author echoes many principles enunciated by Adam Smith in his 'Wealth of Nations'.

राष्ट्राची श्रेणिता तैयार लेखक शासनांतर व पुत्रेच्या उद्योगाच्या अर्कवाच्या कसले.
How agriculture, handicrafts, manufacturing industries and trade are means of economic production is elaborated in the rest of the chapter. The argument is somewhat disconnected; but it is interestingly written.

**Part II** deals with major crops and their distribution. It also describes the distribution of minerals and industrial products and handicrafts. The discussion is detailed with worldwide coverage with special reference to India and Bombay Presidency. As it deals with worldwide coverage, the title of the book "राष्ट्रीय व्यापारिक भूगोल" becomes misnomer.

**Part III** deals with economic geography of Presidencies, provinces and Indian States. It is more an itemization on the basis of political units with a stereotyped sequence: boundaries, areas, population, relief, rivers, lakes, minerals, agriculture, trade, cities, languages, administration, climate. In some places tables are given relating to trade, administrative units, climatic data, area and population of sub-units.

**Chapter 2 Part II** deals with 'our overseas markets', United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium etc.

**Chapter 3** - foreign lands, their agriculture, industry and trade. All the continents are covered; there is special reference to Europe.

The author seems to be an economist as could be seen from his discussions on the then-existing controversy regarding Pound (£) sterling and Indian Rupee. Appendices 2 and 3 give a brief account of India's iron and coal deposits.

Altogether this is a very interesting and informative
1897, Dhanurdhari
'Hindusthanache Vyapari Bhuvnana'.
Title page .......

श्रीमंत महाराज संज्ञाजीमात्र गाईकवाड़
पांच्या अंकेवरून प्रसिद्ध होणारी
श्री सयाजी ज्ञानमंजुपा.

हिंदुस्थानचे व्यापारी भूवर्णन.

लिखित
“चन्दूरी” 25.8.8
— 25.8.8

( संव. हृद सचायत् )

महापरमेश्वर
“संघीयिनिवास” प्रेम.
पं. य. १९१९.

P.T.O.
book, in spite of the fact that it contains no maps. Its approach to Economic-Geography is clear and direct, although he calls his book with a more limited title "Commercial Geography". The author is aware of the influence of political and Economic policies of government. This is so unlike the later Economic Geographies. It is surprising how this important book did not exercise any influence on the writing of geography textbooks in India, particularly in Maharashtra.

4.24 Dakhanche Prachin Deshvibhag – Athava Dakshin Deshcha Bhugol

(The Ancient States of Deccan)

Article published in the magazine 'Pharat Warsha' - 1898, Vol. I No.8 by Acharya K.V. Kalgaonkar - is a very interesting contribution in many ways. First of all the author anticipates, the present reform in Marathi grammar by about eighty years! Particularly he expunged nasal mark (अनुस्वार) when it is not pronounced in speech. Here he follows sanskrit method. Secondly he has tried to construct an administrative Geography of the Deccan of the Maratha period on the basis of the ancestors' records of a nobleman who he does not name. Thoroughly he details the account of administrative units because it would enable a better understanding of History! इतिहास समज्ञातानति भण्डर किंवले माहात्म्य पावित्रे महणून ते तुम्ही राजकीय विभाग समज्ञाताने पुढे ऐतिहासिक तत्त्व समज्ञाताने वागली मदत होईल, महणून ते देतात.

(Page 2)

Finally as an introduction he gives an account of the administrative units. A summary of administrative units mentioned in the paper and some important points I. (1) Administrative units of North India - 10 in number (16 subhas) but 16th is not mentioned.
2. Number of sarkars and mahals in each subhas.
II - administrative units of Deccan (subhas) - Six subhas.
The accounts mentioned sarkars in each subha and mahals in each sarkar.

The author ends by indicating the usefulness of such study for preparing historical maps. There is a good contribution as a source material for reconstructing the historical geography of Maratha and Mughal time. It is not known whether a map prepared on the basis of this contribution has been prepared. This contribution has not direct bearing on textbooks but it shows that at least some writers in Marathi, during the end of the 19th century, were aware of the value of geography as an introduction to history.

4.25 Bhugolachi Multatve - Bhag Tisara - पृथ्वीशास्त्री मूलत्व - भाग तिसरा
(Fundamental of Geography - Part 3) patwardhan, S.V. 1907.

The introduction and the first four chapters are the same as in Part I 1882 edition. This part deals with continents, whereas the first part dealt with Bombay Presidency, Part II presumably refers to India (copy of this part is not yet available). The treatment is gazetteer like on the basis of political divisions. The introduction is common to both in 1882 and 1907 editions. This clearly shows that the writing of geography textbooks had become stylised and stagnant.
1907, Gogate, C.G. 'Maharashtra Deshatil Kille'. Title page ....

महाराष्ट्र देशातील किल्ले.

भाग २ रातः

हा प्रयत्न.

2346 गृह.

त्रितामण गंगाघर गंगटे.

'हे गमने मोठे जागृति' त्याचे उद्देश.

'ब्राह्मणी संविधान वेदाने असे किंवा असे' न

स्सरंजी वास्तवाचे विषयं.

या गंगाघरच्या झरोळे,

यांनी गंगटे.

आश्रय पहिली.

पासे १८२८ जुन १९०७.

क्रिसमस १० आमे.

(या पॆक्षासंबंधी सर्व हा कथनांनी आपल्यांकडे दिलेले अक्षां.)
4.26 Maharashtra Deshatil Kille Bhag II - महाराष्ट्र देशातील किल्ले - भाग २
(Forts of Maharashtra - Part II) Gogate, C.G. 1907.

The introduction This is a very good account of the forts of Thana, Ratnagiri districts and Sawantwadi, Kolhapur and Sangali states. The author gives credit to Cornbel's Bombay Gazetteers as a source of information. The account of forts is interesting from the point of view of locations, physical features and fortifications, as well as their historical role. Presumably there are three other Parts (Part I and III) of this series. This book does not seem to have made any impact on the writing of the textbooks either of the Bombay Presidency or Maharashtra. This again proves that Marathi Geography textbooks had become routinised into their gazetteer approach and their authors could not see anything beyond this limited tedious method of treating Geography.

4.27 Sachitra Bharat Pravas Varnan - सचित्र भारत प्रवास वर्ण
(Travels of India - Illustrated) Ghorpande Balasaheb-1912.
This travel guide of India in Marathi is interesting in that it possibly reflects the contemporary interest in the people of Maharashtra as regards the traditional pilgrimages and visits to sacred places, historical towns and other places of interest. The places are alphabetically arranged with an all-India coverage and the information obtained, it seems, by correspondence by this enterprising compiler and his publisher whose main business was manufacturing printing ink, at Poona, with a distribution all over India.

Evidently it has no direct bearing on Marathi geography textbooks.
GEOGRAPHY
PART 2,
(For Standard V.)
by
AMCHANDRA JANARDAN GOKHALE, B.A.,
Teacher, Training College for Men, Poona.

This book is meant for Std. V according to 'new syllabus' This part deals with India and Asia. The author claims that this book gives a reasoned account of (प्रदेशीय राष्ट्रमात्रिक रा. त्र., तिन, तुराम, अव. अंि, रोज्थूिती दिगतं ति संबंधाने जालििी तो दि दिवििी रेखििी (जार दि रे खायििे) संबंिी.) physical setup, climate, crops, occupations, trade, human life. Further, that it has been given in a manner which would provoke interest in the readers. He has made use of comparative (कुलेश्चित्ति प्रमाणिे) methodology to make the students use maps in learning geography.

The author mentions as of his source material, Mackinder Chisholam, H.R. Mill, Meikle-John, Smith, Blanford, Arden Wood Coameron, Morrison, and also Government Reports etc.

Chapter - 1 - discussed India - general (49 pages), its relief, physical divisions, mountains, peaks, rivers, the description of climate only contains more reasoning. The other aspects such as agriculture, economic products, industry, trade transport and population are itemised accounts.

Chapter - 2 - (pages 52 to 79) gives an itemised description by political units of the country. Only here and there, there is some attempt to explain.

In the two appendices, he offers some model questions, these questions deal with which? and sometimes Where? but not with Why? and How?
(21) Maharashtra Bhuvanarn (Geographical description of Maharashtra) " महाराष्ट्र भूवर्तन "
For III Standard (Marathi) - R.J. Gokhale; 1921.

4.29 The language of the book is simple. The book carries illustrations, and one locational map and another map (pictogram) with symbols showing crops, one wheel diagram and one bargraph. In this respect the book makes an advance over earlier books, though it is mostly descriptive, excepting climate.

.....

(22) Aple Bhauband Athava Jagachi Olakh (Our brothers & introduction to the World) "आपले भाउंबंद आणि जगाची ओळख"
Publication 1922 - R.J. Gokhale.

4.30 This is one of the earlier good books, aiming at giving interesting account of how people live in different lands of the world. The author has drawn freely from travel accounts of Marathi writers. The account does not give any reasoning but the effect of environment on human being is well brought out by the selection of different lands, such as Central Asia, England, Some African countries, America, India, New Zealand etc.

.....

(23) Greenland Bhuvanarrnala - (Description of Greenland)
"ग्रीनलैंड भूवर्तन " - Publication 1922 - R.J. Gokhale.

4.31 Seems to be used as supplementary reader, a very good account, largely descriptive and supported by accounts of travellers to Greenland, and an interesting paragraph on explanation of longest day and longest night.

.....
Indicates the influence of nationalism on the writer. A good account with some explanation adopting the travelogue method. Places of interest, customs, manners, some industries described, but uneven emphasis: use of pictures and also of maps and are given bargraphs, distribution maps, thematic maps (Pictograms) are also included.

GENERAL COMMENTS: (R.J. Gokhale's five books are analysed above)

There is a substantial difference between these books and the earlier ones. Presentation of descriptive material, use of maps and diagrams, though of elementary character is worked out. There is some reasoning in topics like climate and their effect on human occupations. Source material is indicated, travel accounts, freely drawn. But there is no impact of geology and physical geography on Marathi textbooks. By 1922/23 political awakening seems to be reflected in the writings of Marathi textbooks.

As the author himself describes the general gazetteer account of India, mostly derived from the Imperial and the State Gazetteers. Part I contains, a general geographical introduction (8 pages) Historical account and the administrative account (72 pages) economic geography; account, climate, wild life, population (47 pages).

Part II is a gazetteer of places arranged in alphabetical list (83 pages); and appendices dealing with administrative details, major rivers, mountains, lakes, water falls, capes, hill stations,
भारत-वर्ष
अथवा
हिंदुस्थानें संक्षिप्त गैजेटेरियर

21393

28.1.80

देशक व प्रकाशक
श्री वासव शार्दूल इंसाने बाबसंग्रह लेखकस मात्र वि. पुणे.

मुद्रक, 21393

साहेब भाजराव बुले,
श्रीमुन्ना भापसाना पुणे.

सन १९२६ राजस्थान २५१२

[डा पुस्तका प्रथम भाग एक प्रकाशकांनी आयोजित न
राजुल खेमे आहे.]

किताब ११ पृष्ठ
religions, languages.

Admittedly the arrangement is haphazard, though information is good but in some places it is incorrect. The book has been written for general readers and the author hopes that it will be useful for students also.

4.34 मुंबई इलाक्याचा प्रादेशिक भूगोल (Physical Geography of Bombay Presidency) - Khandekar, S.G. 1926

The author claims that this book is justified on the ground "हली सूचाळेल्या देशात भूमिगत शास्त्राचा विषयांचा कल्पना ब-धाई कदलेल्या आहेत. कृतीलपिस्थी देशाचा भूगोल प्रादेशिक पहलीने शक्तिक गेला गेलाने तर कटक विभागांच्या समजतो; असा अनुभव आहे."

The book is meant for Std. IV.

Part I deals with 'Bombay Presidency' natural features; he distinguishes plains, plateaus, mountains, but follows his regional description on the basis of दक्षिण पौर्ण, कर्ना, कोकण, भोपाल, मुंबई

He gives details of relief, river drainage, climate, agricultural products, industries, transport, main cities; each of these divisions taking group of districts as regions.

The regional account is supported by good locational maps.

Part II gives a general account of India, almost in the same sequence.

This book marks an important change in the style of Marathi textbooks in the following aspects:

1. Attention is given to physical features,

(Please see 'title page' on the next page)
1926, Khandekar S.G.  
'कुंभा इलाक्षाच्या प्रादेशिक भूगोल'.  
Title page .....
2. The account of human geography is more consecutive instead of gazetteer like.

3. But still there is no correlation established between natural environment and human activities.

The influence of Unstead and Taylor's general and regional geography seems to be increasing in the Indian geography textbooks by this time.

4.35 Navin Bhugol - नवीन भूगोल (The New Geography)

Jogal and Penkar, 1927.

This book marks a transition between the old style gazetteer type book and the later books presenting some geographical reasoning. It seems that by now books for the secondary stage had already changed to this new point of view. The influence of Cameron, Morrison 'Our World' - a Human Geography' is evident. But the book does not fulfil the promise of the author in his introduction. There is some reasoning, but no adequate correlation between natural environment and human activities.

The second good feature of the book is that the maps are clearer, with thematic symbols to show relief, rainfall, crops etc. There are two maps which show administrative divisions one of, 'Marathi Districts' (मराठी जिल्हे) the other of 'Bombay Presidency'. At the end there is a political map of India.

Yet the main contents of the book are given on the basis of political units and by itemization like the gazetteers.

......
4.36 Aple Bhauband a ani Jagachi Tondolakh - (Our Brothers and Introduction to the world) Gokhale, R.J. 1929.

Speaks of the popularity of this book written for young readers in an interesting style.

4.37 Navin Bhugol - (The New Geography)

Jogal and Penkar, 1930.

This book marks a further advance over the earlier books of the same authors. The influence of Cameron Morison ('Our world') is clear as the book is written from the point of view of the earth as a home of man; but the maps reveal the influence of Stamp's books, although neither of these two books are mentioned.

The book may be noted for the following special points:

(1) Maps are clear and well drawn with relief features and rivers shown boldly; "ईंजी पूस्तकाच्या पठतीपुमाणाने"
(2) Well illustrated with line drawings, thematic maps, diagrams and paragraphs; (3) Language is better; there is some geographical reasoning; (4) Attention is being given to practical work e.g. measurement of rainfall.

However, the regional treatment is based on political divisions. The book covers India, and very briefly Asia.

4.38 Jagacha Parichaya - (Chin & Japan) - (Introduction of the world), Kulkarni, D.S. 1931.

This book is quite illustrative of the new point of view of teaching geography. "अलकडे पृथ्वी शिक्षणसंबंधीचा डोऱगर"

(Please see 'title page' on the next page)
1931, Kulkarni, D.S.
'Jagachya Parichay' (Chin & Japan)
Title page ......
It also reflects the early 20th century reaction to Ratzei's Determinism; this reaction became current in English Geography books; e.g. 'Man and his conquest of Nature'. Herbertson and Lyde. The book is well illustrated with maps, line drawings, and half-tone photographs. The language is easy and interesting, and the travelogue method is adopted. The book is intended as a supplementary reader.

4.39 Navin Bhugol - नवीन भूगोल (The New Geography)
Jagal and Penkar, 1933.

This book is the first volume of the series referred to earlier. By 1920's it appears that there was greater interest attached by educationists to the teaching of geography. (Vide 1930 - first geography conference, Poona, under the guidance of Principal G. R. Tawade). The introduction repeats the human geography approach, emphasized by the Geography Conference, but it hardly emphasises "हिंदुस्तानी मानविक रमणीयता, उद्भोधन".

At first, it deals with Marathi districts and Indian States. Chapters 1 to 14, Chapters 15 to 17 - Bombay
A NEW GEOGRAPHY
BOOK I
(For Marathi Std. IV)
BY
MESSRS. JOGAL & PENKAR,
Teachers, Practising School, Training College, Poona.

नवीन भूगोल
पुस्तक १ वि.
(शीघ्रा इतिसंगत विद्याध्यायीता)

लेखक — मेसर्स जोगल, डॉ० पेनकर,
शिक्षक, प्रैक्टिसिंग स्कूल, ट्रेनिंग कॉलेज, फॉर मेन, पुणे.

प्रकाशक — विद्यापीठ दौरे दामोळे, नवीन किताबसागर, पुणे.

शाखा — लक्ष्मण माधवराव कोफळे,
हमान मेष, १०० सदाध्याय जंड, पुणे शहर.

सुंदरकेळी आह्लाडी तृती जी.

दस्तावेज सन १९३३.
किताब ५ आणे.
Presidency i.e. general account. Chapter 18, 19 - Gujarat; Chapter 20, 21 - Sindh; Chapter 22 to 31 - India - general crops; industries; provinces. The book ends with a nationalistic fervour.

Which is

The book is written in an easy style/more descriptive; and shows more relationship between man and geographical influences. It gives greater account of physical features, climate, industries, but it is still not free from political unitwise description. Maps and line sketches are good.


(Geographical Description of Thane District (Illustrated))

Aims of the book stated in the introduction.

(1) Teaching from known facts to unknown. (2) Small chapters with questions at the end. (3) Use of dialogues method in some chapters. (4) Illustrations and maps. (5) Some historical account of places. (6) An outline map of the district and questions.

This book shows the interesting combination of the influences prevailing on the writer of primary school textbooks in geography. This author is aware of good maps and use of outline maps; he uses the dialogue method well, but is not aware of the regional approach in geography. He describes his district in general and goes on to itemise the account by Talukas.

We have selected this book as a representative one of the textbooks published for Primary standards.

(Please see 'title page' on the next page)
१९३३, करुलकर, व.स.
'ठाळे झऱ झिअे फाठातावक साचित्र शुवर्णम'.
Title page .....
Jagacha Varnanatmak Bhugol - जगचा वर्णनात्मक भूगोल
Nene B.G. and Modak V.A. 1938
(Descriptive Geography of the World)

"Jagacha Varnanatmak Bhugol" - for Std. VI & VII (old).
i.e. pre-Matric & Matric. This book based on the Matriculation syllabus of Bombay University gives in its 254 pages general and regional geography and India. Another 207 pages makes a transition between the earlier books based on political divisions and later books based on Geographical Regions.

The first twelve chapters contain the usual aspect of general geography. The twelfth chapter deals with Natural regions, but refers mainly to climatic & vegetation types. In the introduction of this chapter man-nature relationship is described as "निकागृह्य ओऽक्त असा मानव व मानवाचा निकागृहूरील जय". The attitude of the authors as regards Determinism is ambivalent, "मनुष्यप्रभावी किंचित तुझ्यांना तरी प्रदैवाय स्वाभाविक परिसंतत्त्वात ठाई तरी परिणाम स्वाभावू एकदर रहाणीवर व जीवनक्रमांत्र क्रियाकलां रहाव नाही; तथापि मानव जरी निकागृह्य ओऽक्त अक्सर तरी मानवाचे निकागृहूर विजय मिळवला आहे" (पृ ९६).

The rest of the book is a very detailed description of Geographical aspects, their distributions and description of the continents and their parts. India too is described in detail and the regional treatment is by provinces. The book contains good distribution maps, mainly inspired, we think, by Stamp's 'General Geography of World', 'Intermediate Geography', & 'Asia'.

This book is from a widely used and from a popular series, ran into many reprints. The authors in their introduction argued that their's has been an attempt to discuss the influence of Geographical conditions on human life and how man tries to adjust himself to environment to his best advantage. (Please see the extract of the introduction - Appendix - A)

In the present book North & South America & Australia are described in the first three parts. The fourth part deals with topics ranging from latitudes, longitudes, winds, ocean currents, man's needs of food, clothing and shelter, & industries & industrial towns. These disconnected topics are eminently considered in order to fulfil the requirements of syllabus.

The treatment of the continents follows a set pattern; physical features, climate, natural regions, main political countries, industries, cities & transport. The treatment is mainly descriptive, interpolated with numerical data, reasoning comes only indirectly as in the case of climate and its influence on crops, or locations of industries near mineral deposits. The distribution maps showing climatic regions & vegetation regions are particularly good, some of the combined physical and vegetation maps are also good. So are the distribution maps showing major crops of the world.

The last part gives some hints on field observation. It is a good informative book in which basic concepts have been only indirectly expressed.

(Please see 'title page' on the next pag
आपलें जग

पुर्तक दुसरें
(इतिहास स्थापत्यशास्त्र)

मॉकमिलन आणि कंपनी, ट्रिंटन
२७६ हॉटेल ब्रांचा मौरोपी रोड, युंगह्या
सध्या हा स्वागत \, १९५९ \, \[ \text{क्रिसमस के} \, १२५२ \]
### List of the books analysed

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