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Vol XVII
No. 2

ISSN 0019-5014

APRIL-
JUNE
1962

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



INDIAN SOCIETY OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
BOMBAY

and preservation, vegetables, diseases of crops, insect pests of crops, agricultural engineering, irrigation, soil conservation and dry farming, weeds and weed control, agricultural co-operation and marketing, agricultural legislation, community projects and agricultural extension, and farm accounts. A list containing the names of cultivated field, garden and plantation crops in all the prominent Indian languages is given in an appendix. The usefulness of the book as a reference volume is enhanced by a comprehensive subject index included in the end.

Dry Farming in India, N. V. Kanitkar with a Supplement by S. S. Sirur and D. H. Gokhale, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, 1960. Pp. v + 470. Rs. 21.

This is the second enlarged edition of the book first published in 1944. It contains the results of research carried out at the five experimental stations at Rohtak, Sholapur, Bijapur, Raichur and Hagari by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with the respective State Governments, with a view to evolving such techniques as might be profitably used for adequate crop production in arid zones. The experimental stations have studied in detail the rainfall and other climatic factors as affecting crop production, disposal of rain water and soil erosion, physico-chemical characters of the soils in the dry tracts, germination, development and water requirements of important millets grown in the dry tracts, and agronomy or soil management.

The first part of the book containing fourteen chapters covers generally the period upto 1940. In the last chapter of this part the author has given a brief review of the salient findings of the research, outlined the dry farming methods suitable for scarcity areas and has also indicated the future lines of work for conducting research in the field. The second part (supplement) consisting of six chapters, presents all the relevant data on research in dry farming principles and practices conducted at different research stations during the period 1940-54, and deals mainly with soil erosion, its measurement and methods of controlling it. In view of the fact that in India there are extensive areas which are mostly dependent for crop production on rainfall which, however, is inadequate and extremely uncertain, the findings in this study should prove very useful to the farmer and to the students of agricultural economics.

The Food Problem of India, N. C. Agrawal, Vora & Co., Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, 1961. Pp. 175. Rs. 8.

This is a revised text of the author's thesis entitled "The Population and Food Problem of India—An Analytical Study" which was awarded a Ph.D. degree by the University of Lucknow. It makes an attempt to study the problem of augmenting food production in India in relation to the expanding population, both quantitatively and qualitatively by examining the scope for extension of cultivation and by the adoption of intensive methods of cultivation, improved cultural practices, etc. The main theme of the book is the recognition of the existence of a difficult food situation which the author thinks, is likely to get out of control if suitable measures are not taken in time. Divided into eight chapters, the first