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Vol XVI
No. 2

ISSN 0019-5014

APRIL-
JUNE
1961

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



INDIAN SOCIETY OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
BOMBAY

in agricultural development as also discusses the problems affecting the future of the peasantry. Suggestions are made for reducing the inequalities of wealth and improving living standards of the villager.

Though no originality is claimed for the subject-matter, the author's efforts in presenting the material in a systematic way and lucidly are commendable. It would prove useful to the students of agricultural economics at the under-graduate level and to the general reader. There are a few printing errors which could be avoided.

Agricultural Problems of India, Third Edition, C. B. Mamoria, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1960. Pp. xxiv + 752. Rs. 17.50.

This is a third edition of the book which presents up-to-date information on all aspects of agricultural economy of India, revealing all its manifold problems. The volume has been divided into four parts (books). The first part gives a factual account of the different aspects connected with agricultural production. The low productivity of Indian agriculture can be attributed to the interaction of a variety of factors. From natural environments to the problem of landless labourers — each of these factors has its own contribution to make to the prevailing sordid state of affairs. This perhaps is the justification for the inclusion in this section of as many as seventeen chapters dealing with problems of soil, irrigation, cattle-population, size of holdings, etc. The author has at several places offered his own suggestions for improvement.

The second part deals with rural finance, co-operation and marketing. The extent of indebtedness of the agriculturist, a brief survey of the legislation in the various States to fight this evil and other aspects of rural finance are discussed in this section. The author has also attempted an evaluation of the co-operative movement in India. Marketing of agricultural produce including co-operative marketing and the agricultural price structure are the other important topics discussed in this section.

It is in the third part entitled "Land Reforms and Policies" that the author comes to discuss some of the issues concerning the reorganisation of the agricultural sector. The different systems of land tenure prevailing in the country and the issues connected with land revenue are discussed in the first two chapters. Progress of land reforms is dealt with in the next chapter. After examining the pros and cons, under Indian conditions, of the different systems of land pattern, namely State farming, capitalist farming, collective farming, peasant proprietorship and co-operative farming, and through a process of elimination, the author comes to the conclusion that "the only method suitable for adoption in the existing circumstances in India is one which combines the preservation of proprietary rights of the cultivators with co-operative farming." An examination of the agricultural policy of the Central Government in recent years is made in the last chapter of this section.

The last part deals with miscellaneous rural problems like rural unemployment, cottage and small-scale industries, transport, etc. The objective and scope

of the Community Development Programme, the progress achieved so far and the functions of village panchayats are also dealt with. The last chapter dealing with agricultural planning assesses the role of agriculture in the first two Plans and the contemplated outlay during the Third Plan.

The author has attempted to present in this book only facts as they are, avoiding all current controversies. Even when he expresses his view preferring co-operative farming to other systems of land pattern, the author keeps off from the enormous amount of conflicting literature that has cropped up recently on this controversial question. In this book, the author has brought together almost all available information that can be culled from blue books, other publications and bulletins published in India and England. It should prove useful to the students who are interested in understanding the basic problems of Indian agriculture.

E. M. Hough's Co-operative Movement in India, Revised and Abridged by K. Madhava Das, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1960. Pp. xv + 240. Rs. 4.00.

This is an abridged version of the fourth edition of the book published in April 1959. It traces the history and the growth of the co-operative movement in this country since early times upto the end of June 1958. This abridged edition is divided into eight chapters. Chapter I provides the background to the study by analysing the geographic, social, industrial and political conditions. Chapter II traces the early steps towards co-operation. Chapters III to VI deal with the development of the different types of co-operative societies in India, viz., agricultural credit societies, non-agricultural credit societies, non-credit societies and central societies respectively. A critical evaluation of the present status of the movement, its external handicaps and internal weaknesses as also of its achievements is ably attempted in Chapter VII. The last chapter deals with the recent developments in the movement, especially those relating to planning in the light of the recommendations of the Committee of Direction of the All-India Rural Credit Survey.

It is well-known that the co-operative movement in India was never a spontaneous development in its formal phase but was Government-sponsored and has from the beginning been guided by the Government. Its record under the aegis of the Government has, however, been promising despite its chequered course and the small proportion of even the credit needs of cultivators which it has met. After more than half a century of stagnation, co-operation has secured a place in the plans for economic development of the country. Under the Integrated Scheme of Rural Credit, an attempt is being made to provide strong State support, especially in finance, to enable the co-operative movement to reform its own internal structure and working, hold its own against the powerful urban forces and to enable it eventually to stand on its own feet. The experience gained in the working of the scheme reveals that (i) co-operative marketing and processing have lagged far behind co-operative credit, and linking of credit with production and marketing has not made much headway, (ii) the co-operative credit structure itself, at all levels, but particularly at the primary and district levels, is weak, (iii) the administrative structure needs vast improvement in the shape of more and