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tries, conducted at the instance of the Sub-Commission on Land and Water Use of the European Commission on Agriculture (1957). Besides studying the organisational structure, functions, financial arrangements and their relationship with central governments, the survey attempts an evaluation of the effectiveness of these local bodies for the administration of water control. It is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1 gives an analysis of factors which make a public development of local water control necessary. Chapter 2 surveys, on the basis of the data extracted from country reports, the striking aspects and differences in the local administration of water control in the European countries. The main forms of local administration of water control are: (i) organisation of water control on the basis of court decisions, (ii) local water control by centralised government agencies, (iii) local administrative bodies of a temporary character, and (iv) local administrative bodies of a permanent character. It gives brief accounts of their structure, their advantages and disadvantages and some recent developments in the field. The public district as an important tool in the local administration of water control has been discussed in a separate chapter with reference to its legal aspect, organisation, finances, etc. The last chapter briefly reviews the effectiveness of local administration for management and development of water control, examines the possibilities as also the limitations of some important types of local organization, and indicates the requirements for an efficient working of the local organization of water control. It contains a summary of local administration of water control in the European countries.

Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure : 1958, Annual Report of the National Food Survey Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1960. Pp. vii + 185. 10s.

This Report contains the results of a survey undertaken to study the household diets of the different social classes on the basis of age and sex composition and type of households in 1958. A total number of 8,611 sample families from 827 polling districts were covered by the study. Weekly consumption and expenditure of the family on all food items as well as on individual food items for the different groups are given and compared to the figures obtained in 1957 from a similar study. Demand analysis has been made with reference to the income and price elasticities of demand for food as well as for particular commodities in a free market on the basis of time series as well as cross-sectional data. The publication also contains some interesting findings regarding the effect of the housewife's employment on the household diet, diets of households dependent on one woman and geographical differences in the household diet. It contains six appendices which deal respectively with the composition of the selected sample households, tables of food consumption, expenditure and prices, energy value and nutrient content of domestic food consumption of all households, domestic food expenditure and consumption by region and type of area, food expenditure and consumption and nutrient content of diets based on the Registrars-General's classification and household consumption of butter, margarine and milk during the period 1954-58.

The Economics of Irrigation in Dry Climates, Colin Clark, Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics, University of Oxford, Oxford, 1960. Pp. 31. 5s.

This booklet deals with the cost of irrigation and returns obtained from irrigation in some of the countries, viz., U.S.A., Italy, France, Australia, New Zea-