



The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.

Vol XVI
No. 2

ISSN 0019-5014

APRIL-
JUNE
1961

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



INDIAN SOCIETY OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
BOMBAY

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-

land, Iraq, Israel, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, etc. It has been found that the best return in additional crop yields per unit of irrigation has been obtained in U.S.A. where yields are high already, particularly with regard to cotton, tobacco, potatoes and horticulture. Since utilisation of irrigation water entails additional cost for fertilizers, etc., net returns are less than gross returns. The discrepancy between the two, however, is wider in underdeveloped countries owing to the fact that utilisation of irrigation water necessitates employment of additional draught cattle. Examining the economics of some of the irrigational projects in India, the author says that due to scarcity of capital in India, some of the large dams now under construction, and deeper wells are only doubtfully economic. Dealing with the economics of sea water distillation for irrigation purposes, it is stated that distillation of sea water may become possible at a cost comparable with that of some urban water supplies now, but it will be too costly to irrigate agricultural lands.

The Growth of the Punjab Economy, Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh, 1960. Pp. 68.

This is a souvenir volume published by the Panjab University on the occasion of the joint meetings of the All-India Economic Conference, Agricultural Economics Conference and Labour Economics Conference held in Chandigarh during December 21—25, 1960. It attempts a critical review of the economy of the Punjab over the last decade. It contains seven articles written by the members of the staff of the Department of Economics of the Panjab University on different aspects of the regional economy of the State. The first chapter on "The Emerging Perspective," deals with the overall growth of the State's economy. Chapters II and III focus attention on the rural economy of the Punjab. While the former discusses the changing structure of the rural economy as indicated by the progress achieved in the field of Community Development and land reforms, the latter is concerned only with the problem of measuring the components of increased agricultural production in the State. Industrial development is dealt with in Chapter IV. It describes the changes that are taking place in the sphere of large-scale, medium and small-scale industries, and traces the growth of industrial production in recent years and the growth of employment in this sector. Chapter V deals mainly with the State Government's expenditure on social services during 1948-49 to 1960-61. The principal results achieved by economic and functional classification of State finances during the period 1948-49 to 1960-61 are presented in Chapter VI. The concluding chapter describes briefly the expansion of trade and the development of transport in the State.

Poland and the World Economy, Andrzej Karpinski, Polonia Publishing House, Warsaw, 1960. Pp. 132.

This publication highlights the tempo of economic progress achieved by Poland during the post-war period by comparing the country's achievements in the different sectors of the economy with those of some of the more developed countries like the U.S.A., U. K. and Federal Germany. The rate of development has also been compared to the average level of development for the world as a whole with a view to ascertaining the actual place the country occupies in the world eco-