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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-

nomy. The introductory part briefly deals with the tempo of economic development in the inter-war years (1919-1939), followed by a discussion of the economic policy of post-war Poland. It discusses the stages of economic development of Poland in the post-war period and sums up the changes wrought by economic development. The last chapter examines the present (in 1958) level of Poland's economic development in relation to other countries with an analysis of the level of production in industry and agriculture and presents comparative studies in respect of other sectors of the economy, viz., transport, foreign trade, employment, labour productivity and personnel, national income and living standards.

Four stages of economic development in post-war Poland are distinguished. They are : (i) economic reconstruction during the years 1946 to 1949, (ii) rapid industrialisation during 1950-1953, (iii) restoration of economic equilibrium during 1954-58, and (iv) more stabilised development with a certain rise in the level of investment, which the country entered at the turn of 1958 and 1959. The study has revealed that the level of development in Polish industry in 1957 though higher than the world average, is, nevertheless, lower than in the highly developed countries. As regards agriculture, the level of per capita production of the main farm produce in Poland in 1958 is rated high in comparison with such West European countries as France, Britain and the German Federal Republic. However, the level of yields and the annual productivity per unit are still lower than in the countries with a highly developed agriculture, the reason being insufficient use of fertilizers. Based on the overall analysis, the author reaches the significant conclusion that "Poland's economic development in the entire post-war period has been much more rapid than in the countries of West Europe" and that "present day Poland is no longer the backward country it formerly was."

The Economic Weekly, Volume XIII, Nos. 4, 5 & 6, Twelfth Annual Number, Bombay, February, 1961. Pp. 304. Rs. 3.00

This twelfth annual number of the *Economic Weekly* contains articles by eminent Indian and foreign authors on current political, economic and sociological problems. Included in this issue are the following articles which are of special interest to students of agricultural economics : (i) A Year of Panchayati Raj by P. K. Chaudhuri, (ii) Rural Tycoons, A Note on Greater U-Sector by Evelyn Wood, (iii) Money-lending in the Village Economy of the Malnad by Edward L. Harper, (iv) The State, the Temple and Agricultural Development by Burton Stein, and (v) The Virtues of Farm Planning by Don C. Kanel and Walter C. Neale.

An assessment of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan shows that while the introduction of the scheme has led, in some cases, to greater efficiency in the execution of projects and created some commendable enthusiasm among the people, it has fallen short of evoking popular initiative for development programmes.

"Rural Tycoons" is a satirical writing which draws attention to the existence of a rural U-sector — even greater than the urban U-sector about which much has been said in recent months — which, in rural standards, indulges in an ostentatious living as does its urban counterpart, but manages to escape the notice of