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village folk, describes the types and methods of rural surveys and discusses the methods of evaluating the social and economic progress achieved by the village population.

To initiate the students to do field investigation, model schedules for conducting socio-economic surveys in the rural areas, miscellaneous information like the items of Kharif and Rabi programmes in U. P. selected for practical work are given in the appendices.

Though no originality is claimed for the matter presented in the book, the author's efforts in bringing together the information available on the subject from scattered sources are indeed praiseworthy. It would prove useful to extension workers in general and to under-graduates offering a course in agricultural extension in particular in Agra and other Universities.

Community Projects and Co-operative Farming in India, Krishan Dev Bagai, S. Chand & Co., Delhi, 1959. Pp. 50. Re. 1.25.

The pamphlet contains two essays, one each on Community Development Projects and Co-operative Farming in India. The first essay traces the evolution of community development movement in India and attempts a critical appraisal of the movement which has as its aim the reformation and reconstruction of rural India. It examines the views of well-known authorities on the subject and the findings of official evaluation reports. The author's conclusion is that though the programme has not accomplished as much as was expected of it, "there is no doubt about the fundamental soundness of the design of the programme." The second essay begins with a comparison between collective and co-operative farming in different countries. After an analysis of the various types of co-operative farming societies, certain essential features of the co-operative joint farming societies proposed to be established all over India are described. The author critically examines the different views on the proposed system of co-operative farming and comes to the conclusion that "By and large, co-operative farming is the panacea of all our agricultural maladies." It indicates the benefits that are expected to flow from the joint pooling of land and offers suggestions for making the movement successful.

Economically Weak Tea Gardens in North-East India, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1961. Pp. x + 83. Rs. 5.00.

This report presents the results of a pilot survey of about 15 economically weak tea gardens selected from Cachar, Tripura and West Bengal undertaken by the Council on behalf of the Tea Board in 1959, with the object of studying the problem of indebtedness in particular and of economic weakness in general of tea gardens. Taking size as the criterion of economic weakness and fixing an upper limit of 300 acres for proprietary or partnership gardens and 500 acres for company-owned gardens, 60 gardens were initially selected from about 200 gardens of Cachar, Tripura and West Bengal. The final selection of 15 gardens was made on the basis of the willingness of their owners to supply the data for the survey. The report is composed of five chapters. The first chapter deals with the background to the study of the problem of rehabilitation of uneconomic tea gardens.

Details regarding the actual conduct of the pilot survey is given in the second chapter. It also discusses the problems of selection of gardens and of collection of data and the difficulties involved in generalizing the findings of the survey. Chapter 3 examines the causes of economic weaknesses of the selected tea gardens while formulation of a policy towards economically weak tea gardens is discussed in the fourth chapter. The main features of the report are summarised in the last chapter.

The study reveals that nine out of the 15 tea gardens included in the pilot survey incurred loss. Their unsound position was due to the combined effect of technical and economic factors. The technical causes were related to plantation as well as manufactures. The main drawbacks were a high percentage of vacancy (40-45), oldage of the bushes (50-55 years) and the unscientific technique of cultivation. The processing of green leaf suffered due to worn out machinery and inefficient handling and a high percentage of non-utilisation (40-45) of the capacity of the factory made it relatively costly. The important economic factors that created difficulties were : heavy indebtedness (Rs. 900 per acre), paucity of capital, inefficient management, transport difficulties and price fluctuations. The task of improving the condition of the uneconomic garden is indeed difficult and the application of some general remedies would not yield an effective solution to the problem.

As a pragmatic approach to the problem, the report recommends a techno-economic investigation of individual estates. Some schemes of assistance for uneconomic units covering transport, tea machinery and technical advice have been initiated by the Tea Board on limited scale. But the facilities provided by these schemes were not fully availed of by the uneconomic units. To remedy this situation, it is recommended that side by side with the introduction of schemes of assistance, adequate steps should be taken to ensure their effective implementation. It recommends the development of an extension service for tea and stresses the need for strengthening training and advisory facilities. Measures for increasing the yield, improving the quality and reducing relatively the cost of production of the uneconomic units are indicated. While the official policy of encouraging co-operative effort of tea manufacture is laudable, the report suggests the need to consider other possibilities of reorganisation.

Soil Erosion by Wind and Measures for Its Control on Agricultural Lands, Prepared by the Agricultural Engineering Branch, Land and Water Development Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1960. Pp. viii + 88. \$ 1.00.

Soil erosion by wind is a common phenomenon in semi-arid and arid regions, the most susceptible areas being North Africa, Near East, parts of Southern and Eastern Asia, Australia and southern South America, and certain parts of North America. The basic cause of wind erosion in agricultural areas is the removal or depletion of vegetation or vegetative residues which protect the land.

This brochure prepared by the F. A. O. Land and Water Development Division throws useful light on this problem. Major areas of occurrence and damages caused by wind erosion of soils are briefly described in the beginning of