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In the notes of dissent submitted by the two members, it is emphasised that the basic approach to the problem of improving the conditions of landless agricultural labourers should be through radical land reform measures and the recommendations of the majority are not likely to make much difference in the conditions of agricultural labourers.

*Second Five-Year Plan Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1962. Pp. 222 + LXXIX. Rs. 5.

This volume while critically reviewing the progress of the plan activities in the various sectors in the State of Rajasthan during the Second Plan period, also deals with the progress during the last year of the Plan. It is divided into three sections and the first section throws light on the overall impact of the plan schemes on the economy of the region and its inhabitants. In section II, the progress of the plan activities in various sectors—agriculture and community development, irrigation, power, industries and mining, roads, social services and miscellaneous schemes—has been reviewed and the difficulties and bottlenecks experienced in implementing the schemes have also been discussed. The last section presents detailed statistical data on various aspects of the economy of the State during the Second Plan period.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 105.27 crores on the Second Plan of the State, the share of agriculture and community development was 16.18 per cent, of irrigation 26.72 per cent, of power 18.99 per cent, of industries and mining 5.48 per cent, of roads 8.95 per cent and of social services 22.72 per cent. The total expenditure during the Plan period amounted to Rs. 102.74 crores or 97.60 per cent of the total provision. The annual break-up of expenditure incurred under the Second Plan revealed that there was a rising tempo as the plan progressed. As against the proposed share of the State Government for financing its plan fixed at Rs. 31 crores which was to be raised through measures of additional taxation, public borrowings, small savings as well as receipts on capital accounts and other unfunded transactions, the State Government actually raised Rs. 39.93 crores through such measures, leaving a balance of Rs. 62.81 crores to be financed by the Central Government through loans, subsidies and grants. This particular feature is indicative of its earnestness in raising funds for financing its plan programme.

Reviewing the economic trends and achievements during the Second Plan period, the report points out that the price trends in the State alike whole of the nation, showed signs of inflation and deflation. The general wholesale price index of Rajasthan (1952-53 = 100) was 96.9 in April, 1956 and rose to 107.8 in November, 1956 and reached to peak of 120.4 in February, 1959, after a steep decline to 99.5 in February, 1958. During 1959-60, the general index oscillated between 115.6 and 120.4. A rising trend in prices was noticed during 1960-61, the general index moving from 118.4 in May, 1960 to 128.6 in December, 1960. Inflationary pressures were also felt in the retail prices. Though various ups and downs were noticed in the food situation due to crop failure and inflationary effect on prices, the general food situation during the Plan period was reported satisfactory. The index of agricultural production (1952-53 to 1955-56 = 100) increased from 109.6 in 1955-56 to 126.86 in 1960-61. Continuous efforts were made by the State Government to ensure a fair price both to the producers and consumers.

The trend of industrial production in the State, except in the case of cloth and yarn, registered an increase during the period. In the field of major irrigation, an additional irrigation potential to the extent of 6.61 lakh acres was created by the end of 1960-61; and irrigation potential of 2.17 lakh acres was also created through minor irrigation works. Over 5 lakh acres of additional land were irrigated during this period. The additional production potential of foodgrains created during the Second Plan period through various measures is estimated at 1.08 million tons as against the target of 0.8 million tons.

Progress in the sphere of land reforms was also remarkable. Abolition of intermediaries, survey and settlement of land records, prescription of ceilings on land holdings and consolidation of holdings are the four allied measures of land reform which have been implemented. The development of co-operative movement was also marked during the Second Plan period. The number of co-operative societies more than doubled and membership tripled; and the working capital and share capital quadrupled during the period. It is estimated that 53 per cent of the villages and 24 per cent of the rural families were brought into the co-operative fold by 1960-61. The number of farming societies increased from 99 in 1955-56 to 665 in 1960-61 and that of marketing societies from 2 to 105 during the same period.

With the introduction of democratic decentralisation on October 2, 1959 the State was divided into 26 *Zila Parishads* and 232 *Panchayat Samitis*; the *Village Panchayat* was made the administrative unit at the village level functioning through village committees where the *Panchayat* covered more than one village. During the Second Plan period, the community development and national extension service blocks covered 69.70 per cent of the villages and nearly three-fourth of the rural population of the State.

In regard to employment, it is estimated that during the Second Plan period, work opportunities were created for 3.77 lakh persons leaving a back-log of 0.5 to 0.7 lakh persons for the Third Plan. During the first four years of the Second Plan, the increase in the per capita State income (at constant prices) was of the order of 0.9 per cent per annum; the per capita income was Rs. 246 in 1959-60.

The volume also presents the progress of achievements in the other sectors of the State's economy. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Rajasthan deserve compliments for the efforts put in in preparing this report.

*Marketing of Agricultural Products*, Richard L. Kohls, Second Edition, Macmillan Company, New York, 1961. Pp. xiv + 424. \$ 7.25.

First published in 1955, the original book is brought up-to-date in both facts and orientation in this second edition. The approach of this edition, like the first, is, mixed — partly functional, partly institutional and partly by commodities. It presents in detail a total picture of the marketing of agricultural products. Part I, "The Framework of the Marketing Problem," has been thoroughly reorganised. The discussion of processing, wholesaling and retailing has been brought