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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

forward with a view to presenting a complete farm-to-market picture. Part II deals with some functional problems and discusses the development and problems in securing adequate performance of pricing and other marketing problems. This part contains two new chapters dealing with the issues involved in expanding the markets for food and in the marketing structure's changing organization. Part III consists of brief reviews of the institutional and functional problems in each of the major commodity areas, *viz.*, livestock, dairy, poultry and egg, grain, cotton and tobacco marketing. A chapter discusses the place and problems of agricultural co-operatives in the U.S.A. The role of Government *vis-a-vis* agricultural marketing is discussed in the last chapter. Though written from the viewpoint of the American student, this book, particularly the sections on imperfect competition, supply and demand and the role of persuasion in selling, would prove useful to undergraduate students elsewhere.

Linear Programming Methods, Earl O. Heady and Wilfred Candler, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, U. S. A., Reprinted 1960. Pp. ix + 597. \$ 6.95.

This is a reprint of the book first published in 1958. Composed of 17 chapters, the first ten chapters of the book provide an understanding of programming techniques for persons who are not initiated in the basic algebra underlying programming techniques and the knowledge for solving most of the practical problems arising in agriculture and other industries. Chapters 1-4 present the basic concepts and computational procedures underlying linear programming for solving conventional problems and chapters 5-8 provide information on use of short cuts, setting up problems for programming and the application of techniques for variable resource supplies and prices. Chapter 9 provides some practical pointers on preparing data for electronic computers while chapter 10 deals with models and procedures adapted to transformation and spatial problems. Chapters 11-13 deal with the basic matrix algebra, the elementary algebraic steps involved in simplex or related computational programming procedures and additional algebraic interpretations of programming procedures. The remaining chapters deal with input-output analysis, theory of games, programming with variable input coefficients and non-linear and risk programming. It is a handy reference work useful to students, teachers, research workers and extension specialists in economics.

Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy, 1950-51 to 1960-61, Statistics Surveys Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1961. Pp. 85. (Mimeo).

This booklet presents a statistical picture of the growth of the Indian economy during the two Five-Year Plans as compared to the position in 1950-51. Data are presented with index 1950-51 as base, in regard to the key indicators of the economy, *viz.*, national income and per capita income at constant prices, net area sown, area irrigated, agricultural production, value of mineral output, industrial production, electricity generated, wholesale prices, consumer prices, transport and communications, foreign trade, Central Government revenue and expenditure, money supply, membership and working capital of co-operative societies, education, medical and public health, employment and wages, etc. A section presents data on rural and urban population of India in 1951 and 1961.