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have been made in the brochure are based on certain assumptions and highlight the issues involved in transforming the present low-gear economy into a self-sustaining one. Some of the important findings are as follows :

It is assumed that the population will increase from 438 million in 1961 to 663 million in 1981, at an annual rate of slightly more than 2 per cent until 1971 and a little less than 2 per cent in the subsequent decades. Despite this increase in population, it is estimated that the real per capita income will rise at an annual rate of over 4.4 per cent from its 1961 level of Rs. 331 to Rs. 792 in 1981.

Radical changes in the structure of the Indian economy is envisaged by 1981. The share of industrial output in the national income is estimated to go up from a meagre 15 per cent in 1961 to 33 per cent in 1981, while the share of agriculture is estimated to decline from a level of 53 per cent to a little over 33 per cent during the same period. Employment structure is also expected to change for the better. The proportion of the working force engaged in agricultural activities is estimated to decline from 70 per cent at present to nearly 62 per cent, that in industry increase from 9 per cent to 12 per cent and that in transport, trade, services and construction increase from 21 per cent to 26 per cent. These changes in the structure of output and employment will be accompanied by rising overall as well as sectoral productivity. In the agricultural sector, it is estimated that labour productivity will increase by 66 per cent or at an annual compounded rate of 2.57 per cent during the next two decades. The net output of agriculture is estimated to increase by 125 per cent over the 1961 level of Rs. 7,680 crores. It is observed that even by 1966, India will be free from dependence on imported foodgrains to meet domestic demand. By 1981, foodgrains production is estimated to reach a level of 166 million tons, and the anticipated supply is expected to be sufficient to enable the country to build up adequate stocks of about 9 million tons. The per capita consumption will have attained the level of about 18 ozs. per day, the accepted nutritional standard, even earlier than 1981. These major goals in agriculture will be reached through a series of developments leading to substantial increase in gross area sown as well as higher yield per acre.

The study comes to the conclusion that India will not have to depend upon foreign aid by the end of the Fifth Plan and that somewhere by the middle of the Sixth Plan period, India's economy would reach the so-called take-off stage. Unemployment will have ceased to be the major problem that it now is. In addition to the higher level of average consumption, a more equitable distribution of incomes and a definite improvement in the consumption pattern of the people in the lower income brackets in urban and rural areas would be attained by 1981.

This brochure contains 9 appendices which explain the projections in respect of the different sectors of the Indian national economy.

Economic Atlas of Madras State, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, 1962. Pp. ix + 138. Rs. 35.00.

This Atlas appraises regionwise the natural resources potential, their present utilization, and the prospect for their future utilization in the Madras State. A

detailed analytical study followed by regional synthesis has been done in a series of chapters concerning physical conditions, climate, forests, fisheries, livestock, agriculture and irrigation, minerals, power, manpower, industries, transport and State income. It contains 55 maps and the significance of each map is explained in an accompanying note. The data used for this Atlas are largely from published and unpublished Government records and papers and from the estimates prepared by the NCAER in connection with the Techno-Economic Survey of Madras State and generally relate to the year 1957-58. This Atlas would prove as a useful tool for regional planning.

Handbook of Basic Statistics, Gujarat State 1961, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Government Press, Baroda, 1962. Pp. iii + 198. Rs. 3.10.

This handbook presents data on important aspects of the economy of the Gujarat State for the year 1961. In Part I of the handbook are summarised the main socio-economic features of the State. Part II presents selected statistics for various socio-economic items, both for the State and for the Indian Union, while Part III gives the detailed statements in respect of area and population, manpower, climate, agriculture, livestock, forest, mining, co-operation, industrial production, electricity, transport and communication, banking, joint-stock companies, labour, prices, social services, State income, finance, community development programme, planning and local bodies. As far as possible, the information is presented by districts with sub-totals at divisional level and totals at the State level.

The major features of the State are :

According to the provisional estimates of 1961 Census, the Gujarat State occupies about 6.4 per cent of the area of the Indian Union and has a population of about 20.6 million which is roughly 4.7 per cent of the population of the Indian Union. The percentage of literates was 30.3 in 1961. The per capita State income for 1959-60 increased to Rs. 306 from Rs. 295 in 1956-57. Agriculture contributed about 46 per cent of the State income. The percentage of area irrigated to gross cropped area was 6.5 per cent during 1958-59. The density of livestock per 100 acres of sown area is 55 in the State. More than half of the total rural population is covered by the co-operative movement. The community development programme had covered about 45 per cent of the population in 12,456 villages at the end of March, 1961.

The efforts of the Bureau in bringing out this handbook are rewarding.

Inflation in a Growing Economy, Henry J. Bruton, University of Bombay Series in Monetary and International Economics, No. 2, Vora & Co. Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, 1961. Pp. 58. Rs. 5.00.

The publication is based on a series of three lectures delivered by the author at the University of Bombay in February-March 1961 when he was a Visiting