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and preservation, vegetables, diseases of crops, insect pests of crops, agricultural engineering, irrigation, soil conservation and dry farming, weeds and weed control, agricultural co-operation and marketing, agricultural legislation, community projects and agricultural extension, and farm accounts. A list containing the names of cultivated field, garden and plantation crops in all the prominent Indian languages is given in an appendix. The usefulness of the book as a reference volume is enhanced by a comprehensive subject index included in the end.

Dry Farming in India, N. V. Kanitkar with a Supplement by S. S. Sirur and D. H. Gokhale, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, 1960. Pp. v + 470. Rs. 21.

This is the second enlarged edition of the book first published in 1944. It contains the results of research carried out at the five experimental stations at Rohtak, Sholapur, Bijapur, Raichur and Hagari by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with the respective State Governments, with a view to evolving such techniques as might be profitably used for adequate crop production in arid zones. The experimental stations have studied in detail the rainfall and other climatic factors as affecting crop production, disposal of rain water and soil erosion, physico-chemical characters of the soils in the dry tracts, germination, development and water requirements of important millets grown in the dry tracts, and agronomy or soil management.

The first part of the book containing fourteen chapters covers generally the period upto 1940. In the last chapter of this part the author has given a brief review of the salient findings of the research, outlined the dry farming methods suitable for scarcity areas and has also indicated the future lines of work for conducting research in the field. The second part (supplement) consisting of six chapters, presents all the relevant data on research in dry farming principles and practices conducted at different research stations during the period 1940-54, and deals mainly with soil erosion, its measurement and methods of controlling it. In view of the fact that in India there are extensive areas which are mostly dependent for crop production on rainfall which, however, is inadequate and extremely uncertain, the findings in this study should prove very useful to the farmer and to the students of agricultural economics.

The Food Problem of India, N. C. Agrawal, Vora & Co., Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, 1961. Pp. 175. Rs. 8.

This is a revised text of the author's thesis entitled "The Population and Food Problem of India—An Analytical Study" which was awarded a Ph.D. degree by the University of Lucknow. It makes an attempt to study the problem of augmenting food production in India in relation to the expanding population, both quantitatively and qualitatively by examining the scope for extension of cultivation and by the adoption of intensive methods of cultivation, improved cultural practices, etc. The main theme of the book is the recognition of the existence of a difficult food situation which the author thinks, is likely to get out of control if suitable measures are not taken in time. Divided into eight chapters, the first

chapter of the book deals with the basic facts of Indian agriculture. An estimate of the requirements and availability of food for the population at the end of the First and Second Plan periods and of foodgrains production in 1985-86 is provided in Chapter II; while Chapter III examines the different dietary allowances recommended in terms of calorific values by the different nutritional experts for the people of India, and analyses the results of various dietary surveys conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research during 1935-1948. Chapter IV presents an estimate of the total food requirements of the population on the basis of calorific and other values of diet, analyses the essential constituents of balanced diets and their food values. An analysis of the trend of inter-relationship between population, area under cultivation and irrigated area for each decade beginning from 1891 to 1951 and for each year from 1949-50 to 1957-58 is given in chapter V. It also analyses the trends of population growth and production of food and non-food crops in U.P. and Madras during 1911-1958 and in Punjab, Assam, Central Provinces and Berar during 1911-1942 and in the Indian Union during 1938 to 1959.

The problem of balance between population and food resources is discussed in chapter VI. The recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee (1957) and of the Ford Foundation Team (1959) are examined in brief in chapter VII while the last chapter contains a few suggestions to improve Indian agriculture and its structural basis. A select bibliography is appended at the end.

Cost of Production of Crops in the Punjab for the years 1951-52 to 1955-56, The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, Publication No. 77, Economic and Statistical Organization, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh, 1961. Pp. xiii+ii+133. Rs. 6.

In this report the data collected in connection with the "Farm Accounts" inquiry in the Punjab during the First Five-Year Plan period (1951-52 to 1955-56) have been analysed for arriving at the cost of production of crops. The report compares the relative economics of the different enterprises in crop raising. The data collected under the cost accounting method relate to 21 holdings which are widely scattered over the twelve important districts of the State. The crops for which the cost of production has been worked out are wheat, wheat-gram, gram, American cotton, *Desi* cotton, maize, rice, sugarcane, *Kharif* fodders and *rabi* fodders which are commonly grown in the different parts of the State. All the items of cost that enter into the production of a crop, namely, human labour (actually paid plus imputed value of family labour), bullock labour, seed, implements, artisans, wells and persian wheels, water rates, manures and fertilizers, rent (actually paid plus imputed rental value of owned land), land revenue, etc., have been taken into account in working out the cost of production of each crop.

In the course of the four chapters, the report (1) describes briefly the scope of the inquiry and the general agricultural conditions of the holdings studied as having a direct bearing on returns and costs of crops; (2) describes the method used in computation, allocation of different items of crop costs, and the concepts and terms used in the study; (3) deals with the costs and returns of the crops studied individually; and (4) gives a summary of the findings and the main conclusions.