

entrepreneurial group which controls the irrigation system in the area from long ago. "It has been handed over generation after generation among the *Kakching* people," the author observes. Social relationship and organisational behaviour is the focus of chapter –IV which apart from theoretical analysis included some case studies which have made the chapter sublime. In chapter-V, while discussing entrepreneurship development programmes, which are sine qua non in a State like Manipur because of unemployment many youths have been moving towards insurgency, the author has mentioned different courses extended by different organisations for the potential entrepreneurs in *Thoubal* district. Such information is undoubtedly beneficial to local unemployed youth as at glance they can get an idea which trade may be suitable for them. Chapter –VI has dealt with socio-cultural changes in entrepreneurship development. In *Kakching*, entrepreneurship development has brought some changes in rural areas. According to the author, socio-cultural and technological change in rural and tribal areas of Manipur "is very slow unlike the changes which are taking place in the complex urban areas;" but even then change have been taking place. While summing up and concluding in Chapter-VII, the author observed that a number of unemployed youth have come up with various activities for developing their own enterprises. Although such development has been taking place at slow pace, the same has been penetrating in rural Manipur. The author feels that development of entrepreneurship is the need of the hour in Manipur in general and *Thoubal* in particular and for this regular supply of power, continuous supply of raw materials, upgradation of skills etc., are sine qua non.

The volume albeit, titled as 'North East' is purely based on micro study carried out at *Thoubal* district of Manipur. However, it is an

important publication for researchers, academicians, and policymakers as it is based on field study and portrays plight of entrepreneurs in *Thoubal* district of Manipur.

– Dr. Shankar Chatterjee

Transforming Indian Agriculture – India 2040 – Productivity, Markets and Institutions, By Marco Ferroni, 2013, Published by SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd, B1/I-1, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, Mathura Road, Post Bag 7, New Delhi -110 044 (India), pp. 357, ₹ 995 (Hardback).

This book originates from a study proposed, financed and technically supported by the Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture. This book consists of series of thought provoking background papers commissioned by Centennial Group, Washington, DC. The study was managed by Harinder S. Kohli, Praful Patel and Anil Sood of the Centennial Group and brought out a publication entitled "India 2039: An Affluent Society in one generation" during 2010. The study was closely coordinated with the Planning Commission of India, and with the Ministry of Agriculture, Shenggen Fan of the International Food Policy Research Institute; Ch. Hanumantha Rao of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad and M.S. Swaminathan of the Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister all served as members of the Advisory Committee of this study.

Book comprises two parts viz., Part – I (consisting of five overview sections based on the summary report of a project led by Hans P. Binswanger – Mkhize and Kirit Parikh and background papers written by several renowned authors) and Part – II (with six chapters based on background papers prepared by a group of experts on Indian agriculture).

This book explores the future and presents the audacious question: what could be the agriculture sector in India look like in 2040 and how should it look if it is to successfully meet the needs of the country's affluent society? The author has predicted that such a scenario can be achieved only with bold institutional, policy and programme changes encapsulated by four necessary, interlinked and simultaneous sub-transformations: i) from traditional grains to high value crops and livestock products; ii) from production based on low labour costs, widespread subsidies, and price support to efficiency and productivity – driven growth; iii) from wasteful to efficient water use; and iv) from public support and protection to ever greater involvement of the private sector throughout the value chain.

In part I Harinder S. Kholi and Anil Sood contributed four overview chapters viz., 1. Productivity, Markets and Institutions, 2. A Vision of Indian Agriculture in 2040, 3. Legacies of the Past and Key Challenges and 4. Framework to Achieve India's Agricultural Transformation. The authors have put forth a set of building blocks and recommendations that should be implemented on a priority basis such as a) Make public programmes much more focused and effective, b) Recognise water as a critical, long-term constraint to Indian agricultural growth and give top priority to significantly improving the efficiency of water use, c) Promote new high-yield seeds and related technologies, including mechanisation, to improve yields and productivity, d) Improve the effectiveness of agricultural research and extension, e) Support further improvements of the farm-to-market value chain and reduce spoilage, and f) Improve markets and incentives related to agriculture through reforms of prices, trade and subsidies.

The authors concluded that under the model's assumptions, future growth rates of 8 – 10 per cent of the Indian economy would be commensurate with, and require,

agricultural growth rates in excess of 4 – 5 per cent. The model scenarios suggest that small gains in agricultural growth and somewhat larger gains in economic growth are feasible with expanded constraints on foodgrain imports by 2039.

In Part – II, Hans P. Binswanger – Mkhize discussed on India 1960 – 2010 : Structural Change, the Rural Non-farm Sector, and the Prospects for Agriculture. The author has discussed regarding agriculture growth and productivity growth, Employment, unemployment and wage trends. The author states that a decline in the share of agriculture and allied industries in Indian economy; a sharp increase in construction; and a large share of the labour force in urban areas in trade, hotels and restaurants and in both areas they have stayed fairly constant. As a consequence, rural non-farm sector employment has grown especially fast.

Pratap S. Birthal, et.al., discussed a chapter on Agriculture Diversification in India: Trends, Contribution to Growth, and Small Farmers' Participation. The authors concluded the chapter stating that the governments should ensure appropriate policies and a favourable investment climate to accelerate agricultural diversification and greater participation of the private sector in the supply/value chain of high-value commodities.

Chapters III and IV covered the topics on 'Improving Water Use Efficiency : New Directions for Water Management in India' by Richard Ackermann and Review of Agricultural Extension in India by Marco Ferribu and Yuan Zhou.

Partha R. Das Gupta and Marco Ferroni presented the Chapter – V on Agricultural Research for Sustainable Productivity Growth in India. The authors have concluded that to attain and maintain the targeted agricultural growth rate of 4 per cent per year, India needs

an effective public and private apparatus of agricultural research.

Last Chapter by Thomas Reardon and Bart Minten discussed on the Quiet Revolution in India's Food Supply Chains. It focused on issues of transformation in the supply stream – 'downstream' (in retail), and 'midstream' (in food processing and wholesale) – as the changing market context that will condition

and influence the path of agriculture and food security in the coming decades.

This book will provoke a discussion of longer term policy options in agriculture over the next three decades. This is recommended for students, field demonstrators, extension officials and researchers.

– *Dr. V. Suresh Babu*