

inputs like fertilisers, tractors and tubewells. Authors have emphasised the need for strengthening rural credit institutions for not only spreading technological modernisation to backward regions, but also enabling small and marginal farmers to purchase costly inputs and machinery.

In Chapter - 4, growth rates of output and productivity have been analysed for the overall reference period. An attempt is also made to analyse the association, if any between growth rates of output and intensity of use of modern farm inputs. There is some evidence to believe that agricultural trade liberalisation has impacted the cropping pattern more than the productivity. It is also indicated that trade liberalisation provided favourable opportunities for export crops like fruits, spices and cotton, it has posed a serious challenge in maintaining competitive edge in the global market.

Chapter - 5 analysed the levels and growth of agricultural workers' productivity at the state and district levels during the reference periods. The regression estimates suggest that the prevailing inter-district differentials in per worker productivity in Indian agriculture can be bridged by expanding per worker cultivable land by promoting more intensive use of land resources, improving education and skill level of the rural labour force and the development of rural infrastructure such as rural roads and agricultural markets in the hitherto lagging regions (Bihar, MP, Maharashtra and eastern UP).

The strength of this book lies in the fact that it combines theory and practice, tabular and econometric techniques, as well as statistical measures to analyse significant issues related to agriculture in India. This volume is of immense benefit to students, researchers and practitioners in the field of Agriculture Economics.

– Dr. V. Suresh Babu

Horticulture for Tribal Development, by R.N. Hegde and S.D. Suryawanshi, 2011, Published by BAIF Development Research Foundation, Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, Warje, Pune – 411 058, Maharashtra (India), pp. 126, ₹ 120.

The book under review is an outcome of the work done by BAIF and MITTRA through the Adivasi Development Programme, Maharashtra (ADPM); which was the basis for the doctoral study by Dr. R. N. Hegde. This doctoral research is the basis for bringing out this document in the form of book with 10 chapters. The book describes the tribal situation in India, policies and government programmes for tribal development, importance of horticulture with regard to food security, economic prosperity and mitigating global warming. The authors have attempted to analyse the project concept, design and process of development in converting degraded lands into lush green orchards by small farmers. Further, the results of various impact assessment studies conducted by various academicians and research scholars on agri-horti-forestry (Wadi) approach have been documented.

The authors have laid emphasis on introducing the subject to the readers with tribal profile, development issues, culture and heritage, Nehru's vision of tribal conservation, historical perspectives and policies, tribal education and hostel facilities, tribal development programmes and their implementation and Central and state plans. They have also discussed about the major organisations involved in tribal development such as National SC and ST Financial and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Scheduled Tribe Financial Development Corporation (NSTFDC), Large Sized Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS), Tribal Research Institutions, Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED).

Authors have focused on horticulture development to address the multiple challenges of ending poverty, improving nutrition and sustaining rural communities in the tribal areas. They have discussed various issues of Horticulture in India, production features of horticulture and reasons for BAIF model replicability.

In the third chapter, BAIF genesis is discussed at length. Further, they presented the history of orchard (Wadi) development with emphasis on wasteland development, food security during gestation, women empowerment, timeline on evolution of the orchard (Wadi) and status of orchards in six States viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

In the fifth chapter, authors have presented the Wadi project concept and design with details on activities for orchard programme and development intervention for the entire tribal community including micro watershed development, value addition and market linkages and demystification of technology for adoption (with checklist of year-wise activities).

Authors have emphasised on planning for gainful employment through cluster approach, evolution of BAIFs approach such as process of micro-level planning with techno-economic parameters of fruit crops, capacity building and micro credit disbursal and repayment facilities. In the seventh chapter, six success stories have been discussed.

Considering the global experiences, BAIF has initiated building grassroot institutions for sustainability. Formation of people's organisations and Self-Help Groups, their stage-wise development are discussed with reference to BAIF Model.

The approaches discussed above are location specific and would offer deep insight to extension development for effective transfer of technology in wasteland

development programmes. This is recommended for students, field demonstrators, extension officials and researchers.

– Dr. V. Suresh Babu

Women Empowerment through Literacy Campaign : Role of Social Work by Jaimon Varghese, Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, Pages 294, Price ₹ 750.

Participation in the literacy campaigns is a challenge for the literacy workers. Despite active participation and involvement in the literacy campaigns, if the literacy workers engaged in the advocacy of literacy programmes are not empowered, all efforts to affect a literacy programme would be a futile exercise. In this publication the author has made substantial efforts to provide an understanding on the efforts made to empower the women literacy workers who were trained by providing 'Special literacy classes' in the literacy campaign mission before spearheading them for the literacy campaigns. These classes were provided with a twin strategy to improve the capabilities and development of the personality of the women literacy volunteers as they engage and involve in literacy campaigns.

The author has systematically followed the chapterisation of the study by footing in eight chapters with an additional chapter on conclusion. The first chapter presents the status of the women in Rural India while the subsequent chapters until chapter five constitute the chapters on research methodology. Chapter six has eloquently dealt with the role of Literacy Work and the process of empowerment of the women literacy workers. Chapters seven and eight have powerfully brought out the problems and impact of literacy on the lives of the women literacy workers and the participants of the National Literacy Campaign. However, through