

are shown in Appendix I of the monograph. The second part of the monograph discuss concept of moisture regime and in this section have been presented water balance characteristics of 12 stations which lie in different climatic regions of this country. Particularly, important is Appendix II of the monograph which gives computational procedures for evaluating water balance components. The third part of the monograph is devoted to application of water balance techniques to the problems in the fields of agriculture, droughts, water potential of river basins etc. This section is based on recent research papers on water balance published in scientific journals of

repute. In fact, this part of the monograph is just like a working manual for active research workers in the above fields.

By all accounts, the monograph is an indispensable reference-cum-handbook on the subject of water balance and is, therefore, a must for all those who are working in the fields of agriculture, hydrology, hydrometeorology and allied areas. It is equally useful to research students working in the field of water resources development and management.

O. P. DHAR and  
P. R. RAKHECHA

### MEASURING LAND POTENTIALS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

by

N. K. Dey

University of Burdwan

pp. 271, Price Rs. 40/-

The book is the result of intensive field and laboratory work to measure and assess the land potentials of three areas viz. 'Demetrio', Tarsia and Kanchannagar. It gives the method of field survey step by step, and has illustrated the exercise with the help of blocks, tables and descriptive details. The book is particularly useful for the beginners who have yet to develop

their own idea of serious field work. For each land unit in the field, the author has drawn a block-diagram, given separate description and tabulated the results. The book ends with a copious bibliography which is of interest to all interested in geomorphology, soils and ecology.

K. R. DIKSHIT

### A FEEDBACK ANALYSIS OF THE PROGRESS AND PLANNING OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA AND EMERGENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONFLICTS

by

Champa Mitra

University of Burdwan

Published by the author herself, Burdwan

1982, pp. IV + 112, Price Rs. 16/-

The book, dedicated to Prof. S. P. Chatterji, the doyan of Indian Geography, and with a foreward by R. K Mukerji, the

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Burdwan aims at examining the problems of agricultural development in India. The book is

different from many others in this category in its perspective which focusses attention on socio-economic disparities, the role of elite in the contemporary Indian society, and compares the development of Indian agriculture with some of the developed and developing countries of the world notably

U. S. A., U. S. S. R., Japan and China. The author has summarized problem of development and the emerging pattern. It is a readable book.

K. R. DIKSHIT

MARKET CENTRES AND THEIR  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE UMMLAND OF  
KANPUR

by

R. S. Dixit

Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1984

pp. VI + 204, Price Rs. 200/-

This book has emerged out of the D. Phil thesis of the author. What strikes the reviewer at the first glance, is the incompatibility between the rich contents and the poor quality of production with different quality and shades of paper in a single volume, and the subject matter physically compressed to contain the number of pages. And this, despite an award from the U. P. State Government for the publication of the thesis.

The book opens with an introduction to marketing geography and market centres, a chapter that reviews the chronological development of the subject, giving, at the end in a tabular form, most of the contributions made by Indian authors to market studies. The review continues and one comes across the temporal development of market centres in the ummland of Kanpur. The distribution of market centres are examined, and the author has added 'spatial structure of Transport Networks', measured on the basis of indices derived from graph theoretic models. The characteristics and typology of market centre is an exercise in classification. The book ends with 'problems, prospects and planning' of market centres.

It appears that the author has strived not to leave out any published

literature, method, or any other aspect of marketing geography that he could conceive of. This has not only added to the bulk, but led to occasional repetition of the text. There is, for instance, no reason why distribution and spatial organization could not be integrated together. A great deal of textual material in the introductory part of the chapters appears an effort to educate the readers. In the volume of data and mass of details, the most salient points are often lost. One of the aspects which the reviewer would have loved to see in the book is the role of market centres in regional development. The anatomical details and the density of the market centres do not convince one of their necessity and a positive role. Does regional development go with market centres – causative or symptomatic? The author had an excellent opportunity to answer this question.

The book is an indepth analytical study and a rare documentation on market centres of Kanpur region, a type that may be valid for much of North India, but not much emerges out as significant facts, with regard to their roles in contemporary India. And a sum of Rs. 200/- is too much of a price to be paid for this book.

K. R. DIKSHIT