

it might be, (3) To estimate the value of additional scarce resources, e.g., water during different months of the year, and (4) To determine the sensitivity of the results of the model to the various data used in the analysis.

In analyzing the agricultural economy of the Khairpur Feeder West region, we have considered the possibilities of twelve field crops, all of which are grown there currently to a greater or lesser extent. These crops, together with their acreages and their corresponding net farm values, are shown in Table 5.13. We have also analyzed livestock production—an integral part of the rural economy of the Khairpur area—and current production levels of meat, milk, and work-stock also are shown in Table 5.13.

The resources required for farm production can be grouped conveniently under the headings of labor, land, capital and water. Labor is in ample supply in Khairpur, as in the rest of Pakistan, and is not considered to be a restricting factor. Land, however, is considered to be a limiting resource, and allowance must be made for the fact that land under many of the crops can be used twice a year. There are therefore two restrictions on the use of land: neither the kharif nor the rabi plantings can exceed the total land available for cultivation, which is estimated to be 258,900 acres. Each acre of each field crop requires an acre of land in either kharif or rabi, as the case may be, and some require land in both seasons. These land requirements are shown in Table 5.15.

Capital, in the form of bullocks, farm implements, etc., is another important resource of the rural economy of Khairpur. There is very little information on the equipment now on farms, or on the per acre implement requirements for each of the crops; therefore, we have not been able to include this type of capital in our analysis. However, there are data on bullock requirements, and at the present time, there is approximately one bullock per eight cultivated acres in the Khairpur area. Hence, we have assumed that if the total cultivated acreage increases (decreases), the number of bullocks will increase (decrease) also at the rate of 0.13 bullock per acre.

The agricultural economy of Khairpur Feeder West exemplifies some of the intricacies of economic production in general. Bullocks, for example, are used to cultivate fodder. The fodder is then used to maintain the stock of bullocks so that they may cultivate more fodder (for themselves and other livestock) as well as other crops. In this economy, as in most, some of the things produced are not end-products desired for themselves but are intermediate goods required for the production of end-products as well as other intermediate goods. In analyzing such an economy, care must be taken to be sure