The data set covers nearly all the districts (for a total of 271 districts) within thirteen of the States of India: Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan Bihar Maharashtra Tamil Nadu Gujarat Orissa Uttar Pradesh Haryana Punjab West Bengal Karnatak

Given the importance of the technology specification (6) to this paper, we want to develop this further. Over the period of this study (1970/71 through 1987/88: popularly known as the "Green Revolution" period in Indian agricultural history), Indian agriculture was realizing rapid technological gains. It was characterized by three major activities: 1) the development and diffusion of "High Yielding Varieties" of cereal grains, especially wheat and rice (which we measure as WHYV, the proportion of area under the five major food crops which are planted to high yielding varieties); 2) the expansion of multiple-cropped area, i.e., area cropped more than once during a year (which we measure as Gross Cropped Area divided by Net Cropped Area, GCANCA, in which NCA is area cropped at least once during the year, and GCA is total cropped area during the year); and 3) the expansion of area under irrigation (which we measure as net irrigated area divided by net cropped area, NIANCA)

The primary sources of data on Area and Production include: Area and Production of Principal Crops in India, GOI Crop and Season Reports of the various States Statistical Abstracts of the various States Agricultural Situation in India, GOI.