This study is an attempt to understand the impact of recent technological change (cultivation of High Yielding Varieties of seeds) on the agriculture of Janganagar district of Rajasthan. The idea for this study originated when a project titled "Changing Agrarian Structure in Haryana" was designed by Professor G.C. Khalla at the Panjab University, Chandigarh, to look into the impact of "Green Revolution" in the rural areas of Haryana. During discussions on the proposed project, I was introduced to the domain of the subject along with other members of the research team. Later on, I gained much at the time of the field survey, data processing and interpretation of results.

The subject of "Impact of Technological Change" on Indian agriculture has been explored by several scholars in India and abroad and a considerable amount of literature is available now. Various aspects of the impact of Green Revolution have been covered by these studies.

Some of these studies are based on very careful analysis of data collected by employing proper sampling techniques. But these studies have been confined to the narrow technical aspects of the impact of technological transformation such as input responsiveness of H.Y.V's, extent of adoption, per acre productivity and output gains of various H.Y.V's and other crops.
On the other hand, there are studies that have tried to go deeper into the questions like the impact of new technology on income distribution, employment and capital formation. There are only a few studies that have answered the relevant questions rightly. Many researchers have derived conflicting conclusions about the impact of technological transformation. Some others, inspired by impressions of visits to villages in green revolution areas, have generalised partial findings about the distribution of gains from the new technology. On this basis, they have expressed serious concern about the increasing disparities in income and consequent heightening of tensions in rural areas. Some economists have repeatedly asserted that the new technology has benefited only the rich farmers and small farmers have failed to get any benefit.

It is against this background that the present study based on a survey of a cross-section of cultivator households has been taken up for the Ganganagar district of Rajasthan. Since the two neighbouring states, Punjab and Haryana, have pioneered the green revolution, it was decided to undertake a study of the impact of green revolution on the agriculture of Ganganagar district. Ganganagar has a well built canal irrigation network being fed by Punjab rivers. This has helped a large number of Ganganagar cultivators to grow high yielding varieties of crops.
I have benefited very much from the early studies in this field and have taken into account the suggestions to the extent necessary.