REVIEWS IN BRIEF


This text-book composed of 10 chapters, deals with the problem of soil fertility with particular reference to Indian conditions. It describes how soil fertility can be preserved or improved by a study of the inorganic plant nutrients in the soil, its organic matter content and the micro-biological status. The author has critically examined a large volume of scientific evidence from field experiments on soils and fertilizers, to provide examples in support of the principles dealt with or conclusions drawn in the various chapters. It is estimated that the cultivated crops in India remove annually on an average 3 million tons of nitrogen, 1.5 million tons of phosphorus oxide and 3.5 million tons of potash. The plant food returned to the soil through organic sources are hardly 1.8 million tons of nitrogen, 0.60 million tons of phosphorus oxide and 1.8 million tons of potash, leaving a large gap between nutrients removed and those added. Efforts therefore need to be made to increase both the production and use of all sources of organic manure to help improve soil fertility. It is recognized that this source alone will not be enough to bridge the gap. Chemical fertilizers in large quantities need to be used to improve the fertility level quickly. The position in this respect is however none too satisfactory. Although fertilizer use has made rapid progress during the last ten years—from 65,685 tonnes in 1952-53 to 5,55,337 tonnes in 1962-63 (in terms of total plant nutrients)—, it is still far too below the actual requirements of about 1.6 million tons in terms of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash at the end of the Third Plan period. Evidently, much more ground has to be covered for reaching the targeted consumption of fertilizers. The student of agricultural economics will find the last two chapters on “Commercial Fertilizers in Soil Fertility” and “Permanent and Long-term (Fertilizer) Experiments in India” particularly instructive. The book will prove useful to students, research workers, farmers, extension workers and planners alike.


In this small book, Mrs. Bramley examines the case for the expansion of British agriculture, which is built upon three premises, namely, that (1) the farming industry in Britain is at present making an indispensable contribution to the national economy; (2) the industry is capable of further development in productivity per acre and per man and efficiency; and (3) there is likely to be a scarcity of food on the world markets over the next 20-30 years which imposes some responsibility on Britain for helping to raise food supplies. Out of a total of about 60 million acres of land in the United Kingdom, 48 million acres or around 80 per cent are devoted to crop and grass land farming and rough grazing. British agriculture produces two-thirds of its temperate foodstuffs. The average size of farms in England and Wales is 70 acres. Farming provides employment to a million farmers and farm workers, which constitutes 4 per cent of British labour force. There is wide inequality between farmers themselves inasmuch as a minority of farmers, about 6 per cent of the total earn more than £ 3,000 per year. At the other extreme, 60 per cent of them earn less than £ 1,000 a year, two-thirds of this
group earning less than £600 a year. British agriculture is becoming capital intensive. The gross output of British farming is about £ 1,800 million per annum. Between 1956-61, the farming industry increased its output by 3.3 per cent per annum. During the same period, productivity of labour engaged in farming (output per man year) increased by over 5 per cent per annum and between 1961-66, it is expected to increase by 6.1 per cent per annum. The expansion of farming over the last 25 years has brought about a substantial import saving to the extent of about £ 300-400 million per annum, equivalent to about 10 per cent of the import bill. About 35 per cent of expenditure on the average is on food. The average intake of calories per head per day has risen from 3,000 pre-war to 3,150 in 1960, an increase of 3 per cent. Though the quality of diet has improved greatly, there are still submerged groups in the population, particularly among children who do not have an adequate diet on account of poverty.

Government support to agriculture in the form of production grants, price guarantees and deficiency payment schemes along with the provision of assured markets for certain agricultural products has enabled Britain to build a stable and efficient agricultural industry and thereby to contribute to the growth of the national economy.

The author stresses that the possibility of a world food shortage should arouse serious concern in Britain. By the end of the century it is expected that population in England and Wales would increase by 18-20 millions or 37 per cent and food supplies need to be increased by 30-40 per cent. The ingredients of a policy for agriculture are suggested to include the following: (1) utilization of land resources with utmost care and putting an end to the reckless seizure of fertile farm land for non-agricultural purposes, (2) balanced area development, (3) better use of hill land and rough grazings, (4) co-ordination of land use planning with the planning of water resources, (5) provision of suitable incentives to the skilled farming labour force to stay in farming, (6) modernization of farms, (7) reorganized marketing systems and more extensive credit facilities with a view to providing a fair measure of security on prices and incomes. These policy measures would give farmers both the confidence and the incentive to stay in business and help to raise productivity.

Mrs. Bramley has projected the case for expansion of British agriculture by carefully sifting the facts. This book is a valuable addition to the growing volume of literature on British agriculture.


The three main objectives of this book which deals with universities and agricultural educational institutions in developing countries are: (1) to express those underlying assumptions and principles that give the land-grant institutions their vitality; (2) to explain and discuss the general structure which seems to have best promoted these underlying assumptions and principles; (3) to provide a reservoir of detailed and factual information about the internal organization and functioning of such a university. The book consists of 26 chapters. It first discusses the role of agricultural education in economic development, the purposes of the new universities and the need for them, and the necessity for a new philosophy and new look in existing colleges and universities. It contains a wealth of detailed infor-
mation about the structure, policies and procedures for setting up and operating both the academic and administrative areas in an agricultural university. The last chapter provides an insight into the existing agricultural universities in Africa, Asia and South America and also a list of suggested ways in which these universities may be improved. The appendices contain a glossary, select references, a digest of university acts and statutes, suggestions for university statutes and a detailed index. This book will prove useful to administrators and educationists as a source of valuable information.


This book attempts to describe the various measures taken by the Government to bring about agricultural development and examines their suitability and effectiveness to achieve the ultimate objectives of agricultural policy, which are stated to be production efficiency, income security, economic stability and improvement of social welfare. The book is divided into three parts: Part I entitled the “Agricultural Setting in the Country” analyses the trends in agricultural output, basic causes of low productivity and the low level of agricultural income. Part II analyses the objectives of policy for agriculture, examines the progress of land reform measures introduced in the various States and deals with the pattern of agrarian economy. The basic conditions for prosperous agriculture are dealt with in Part III. These include improvement of the co-operative marketing organization, price support, extended credit facilities, crop and livestock insurance, organization for agricultural extension and modernization of agriculture through complete mechanization in a phased manner.


First in the series, this book describes the various aspects of agricultural development of 17 African nations, namely, Algeria, The Congo Republic, the United Arab Republic, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Malagasy, Mali Republic, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda-Burundi, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda and Upper Volta. With the exception of Rwanda and Burundi, the agricultural development in each African nation is discussed in a separate chapter. The subject-matter of each chapter is broadly divided as follows: economic characteristics of agriculture, physiographical influences on agriculture, social and technological factors contributing to the production pattern, agricultural and livestock production, trade in agricultural commodities, domestic food consumption, government measures for agricultural reform and rapid advancement of agriculture, possibilities of increasing agricultural production and general appraisal and outlook. The last chapter examines certain problems of agricultural structure and their solutions and contains suggestions for the rapid economic growth in these countries.


This study which was sponsored by the Fertilizer Association of India, is based on the findings of a sample survey. It makes an attempt to probe into the
problem of fertilizer consumption in India in the context of its importance for increasing food production, the development of the agricultural sector, and the whole process of economic development. It was designed to bring out the factors that affect fertilizer consumption and to suggest ways of encouraging their consumption.

The method used was to compare the working of the relevant factors in two contrasting sets of areas—one in which fertilizer consumption was the highest and the other where it was relatively low. The first set consisted of the seven districts in which the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) was originally introduced in 1961. Control constituted of a set of seven districts which had the largest gap between actual and potential fertilizer use. In all, 840 farmers selected from 70 villages in 28 blocks in the two sets of areas were interviewed. The important factors influencing fertilizer consumption as revealed by the study are the prices of fertilizers, organization of distribution and marketing, arrangements for credit facilities and farmers’ attitudes towards the use of fertilizers.

The following are the main findings of the study. Availability of much larger quantities of short term credit and more sale-points in the villages are the two factors that favoured the package programme areas as compared with the non-package. Some of the important recommendations of this study are: (1) extension of a specific fertilizer loan in kind; (2) providing for flexible recovery procedures and recovery of the fertilizer credit, given in kind, through the procurement agency in areas where there are programmes of foodgrains procurement; (3) development of other sources of fertilizer credit by encouraging commercial banks to participate in the financing of agricultural operation through other institutions nearer to the farmers and by encouraging private enterprise to extend credit facilities to fertilizer trade; (4) grant of subsidies to reduce the fertilizer price payable by the farmers; (5) besides expanding the role of rural co-operatives, development of a really competitive sales system by permitting private dealers to participate in fertilizer trade of all types and setting up of manufacturers’ sales organizations; (6) improvement of the marketing system through (i) expansion of sales-points in the villages, (ii) expansion of warehousing facilities and (iii) introduction of a smaller bag of 25 kgs; (7) improvement and expansion of the extension service programme; (8) setting up of an independent organization to promote the use of fertilizers; and (9) speedy implementation of land reforms by the State Governments with a view to providing security of tenure and ownership rights to tenants, which would in turn encourage farmers to use more fertilizer inputs.
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED


AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA

A monthly journal presenting a factual and integrated picture of the agricultural and food situation in India against an appropriate background.

This journal, issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, has as its regular features:

- A monthly news-letter surveying the latest developments in the field.
- Authoritative special articles on topics of current interest.
- Extensive information on events and trends in India and abroad.
- Reviews of production and prices of various commodities.
- A comprehensive statistical section.

Commanding a wide and influential readership in India and abroad, Agricultural Situation in India is an invaluable guide to students of agricultural economics, business executives and administrators.

Annual subscription ... ... ... Rs. 24.00 or 37sh.

Available from:
2. The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, "India House," Aldwych, LONDON, W.C. 2.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL

Volume XIII October-December 1965 No. 2

1. ARTICLES

Long-Term Planning of The Budget : The Need for Advance Tax Planning ... ... ... ... I. S. Gulati
The Pattern of Investment and Economic Growth ... ... ... ... H. Ezekiel
Consumption Function for India: A Micro-Time Series Study ... ... ... ... K. Krishnamurty
The Ownership of Industrial Securities in India ... ... ... ... L. C. Gupta
On Some Programming Applications of a Development Planning Model for India ... ... ... ... J. K. Sengupta and V. Y. Rao

2. REVIEWS

3. NOTES

All communications should be sent to:
The Assistant Editor,
THE INDIAN ECONOMIC JOURNAL,
Department of Economics,
University of Bombay,
Bombay 1. (INDIA)

Per Copy: Rs. 5.00 or 7/6 d. or $1.25—post free.
Per Annum: Rs. 20.00 or £1-10-0 or $5.00—post free.
AROLHA VIJNANA
Quarterly Journal of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona-4

Vol. 8 March 1966 No. 1

CONTENTS

Statewise Growth-Rate in Agricultural Output—An Econometric Analysis ... A. Parikh
An Experiment to Gauge the Psychological Effects of Sterilization in a Rural Community in India ... Victor Barnouw
Methodology of Spatial Equilibrium Models of Rice Economy of South India ... M. G. Kanbur and H. Neudecker
The Cost of Competition Under Natural Monopoly Conditions ... David R. Kamerschen
Comment ... V. Muckerji
Factual Basis of Labour Policy in India (In Bengali) ... Kshitimohan Mukherji
NOTES AND MEMORANDA
Measurement of Rural Foodgrain Consumption ... George Blyn

Subscription Rates: Annual: Rs. 15.00; Single Issue: Rs. 5.00
Please address commercial correspondence to:
Asia Publishing House,
Calicut Street, Ballard Estate,
Bombay-1.

Please address Editorial correspondence to:
The Editor, Artha Vijnana,
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona-4.

THE ASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW
(Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Economics)
Editor: Prof. S. V. Ayyar

Vol. VIII February 1966 No. 2

1. ARTICLES
Capital Accumulation and the Developing Economies ... K. J. Charles
Population Distribution in Greater Bombay ... Jag Mohan Sehgal
The Tenant as Owner—A Pioneering Experiment in Andhra Pradesh ... P. T. George
Long-Term Planning in Pakistan ... Krishan Seth
Australia—Trading Transformation of a Transition Economy ... K. Anantaram
Geographical Distribution of Industrial Activity in the Punjab ... S. Lal

2. REVIEWS

3. NOTES AND MEMORANDA
Per Copy: Rs. 5.00. Annual Subscription: Rs. 20.00.
Copies can be had from:
Registrar,
THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS,
Hyderabad (A. P.) INDIA.
THE MALAYAN ECONOMIC REVIEW

Edited by You Poh Seng and Ronald Ma

Vol. XI April 1966 No. 1

ARTICLES

International Monetary Reform and the Less Developed Countries ... ... ... ... ... Harry G. Johnson
Is Inflation the Inevitable Price of Rapid Development or a Retarding Factor in Economic Growth ... ... Harry G. Johnson
The Future of Import and Excise Duty Taxation in the States of Malaya and Singapore ... ... C. T. Edwards
Financial Aspects of the Co-operative Movement in Malaya ... ... ... ... ... P. J. Drake
The Development of Commercial Banking in Singapore and the States of Malaya ... ... ... ... S. Y. Lee
Thai Money: Review Article ... ... ... ... T. H. Silcock
Growth and the Free Market: Case Study in Thailand ... ... Robert J. Muscat

BOOK REVIEWS

This Journal is published twice a year, in April and October. The Annual subscription is Malayan $14.00 (US $5.00 or Sterling 32s. 6d.). Subscriptions may be sent to any bookseller or direct to:

MALAYSIA BOOKS LTD., 4-8, TRAFALGAR STREET, SINGAPORE 2.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

A Journal devoted to research, especially in the problems of economic growth, social change and political action in under-developed territories.

Vol. 14, No. 3

The Case for Equities as a Part of Official External Assets ... ... ... ... ... ... Charles Kennedy
The Colonial Stock Acts and the British Guiana Constitution of 1891 ... ... ... ... J. W. Harper-Smith
Population Redistribution and Economic Development in Puerto Rico 1950-1960 ... ... ... Leroy O. Stone
Black Carib Adaptation to a Latin Urban Milieu ... ... N. L. Solien de Ganzalez

Vol. 14, No. 4

Constitutional Development in Trinidad and Tobago ... ... ... ... ... ... Ann Spackman
Agricultural Co-operation in Burma: A Study on the Value-Orientation and Effects of Socio-Economic Action ... ... ... ... Mya Maung

Supplements and Special Publications

The Development of the Capital Market Institutions of Jamaica. Supplement to Vol. 14, No. 3. ... Charles Victor Callendor
Monetary and Financial Arrangements in a Dependant Monetary Economy. Supplement to Vol. 14, No. 4. ... ... C. Y. Thomas
The Supply of Essential Skills in Less Developed Countries (Special Publication) ... ... ... ... R. L. Williams

Subscription Rate: Annual (4 numbers plus supplements) £1 10s. 0d.; U.S. $4.25; WI, $7.20.
As from March 1966: Annual (4 numbers plus supplements) £2 0s. 0d.; U.S. $5.60; WI $9.60.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH,
University of the West Indies, Jamaica.
THE PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
Quarterly Journal of The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Karachi (Pakistan)

Vol. VI  Spring 1966  No. 1

CONTENTS

I. ARTICLES
The Operation of the Export Bonus Scheme in Pakistan's Jute and Cotton Industries  ...  Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad
Some Comments on the Export Bonus, Export Promotion and Investment Criteria  ...  Ronald Soligo and Joseph J. Stern
Export Policy in Pakistan  ...  Richard Mallon
Proximity and Other Geographical Factors in Family Planning Clinic Utilization in Pakistan  ...  Lawrence W. Green and Karol J. Krofki
Tariff Protection, Import Substitution and Investment Efficiency  ...  Gustav F. Papanek
A Comment  ...  ...  ...  Joseph J. Stern
A Reply  ...  ...  ...  Ronald Soligo and Joseph J. Stern

REVIEW ARTICLE
Asian Economic Development  ...  Keith B. Griffin

SUMMARIES OF SELECTED ARTICLES
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published four times a year — Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Subscription: $ 4.00 per annum or equivalent in other currencies; individual copies: $ 1.00 each. Reprints of individual articles are available @ Rs. 1.00 or equivalent in other currencies.

All communications to be addressed to: the Editor, The Pakistan Development Review, Old Sind Assembly Building, Bunder Road, Karachi-1 (Pakistan).

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF
FOR
INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
(Quarterly)

Mechanical Data

Size of printed page: 7½" × 5"
No. of columns: One
Width of column: 5"

Average No. of pages per issue: about 300 for Conference Number;
about 120 to 140 for other numbers
on fine quality printing paper.

RATES
Rs. 100/- per full page
Rs. 60/- per half page

(For Special Positions extra which can be ascertained on application)

Membership Fee per Annum: Rs. 15.00 or £1-5-0 or $4.00
Annual Subscription: Rs.15.00 or £1-5-0 or $4.00—post free.
Conference Number: Single copy: Rs. 6.50 or 10s. 10d. or $1.75—postage extra.
Other Issues: Single copy: Rs. 4-00 or 6s. 8d. or $1.10—postage extra.

The Honorary Secretary
THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
46-48, Esplanade Mansions, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bombay 1.
WORLD
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND RURAL
SOCIOLOGY ABSTRACTS
published by
COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX
in co-operation with the
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS
and the
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIANS AND DOCUMENTALISTS

Editor : J. O. Jones, M.A.
Editorial Office : 31A St. Giles, Oxford,
England.

This quarterly journal is designed specifically to meet the need for a comprehensive key to world literature on the economic and social aspects of agriculture, and includes over 3,000 abstracts per year. It also presents occasional articles reviewing significant developments in these subjects with a summary of the relevant publications.

Literature is classified under the main headings: Agricultural Policy, Marketing, Supply and Demand for Agricultural Products, International Trade in Agricultural Products, Finance and Credit, Economics of Production, Co-operation, Education and Training, Rural Sociology, and Research Methods and Techniques, with subsidiary break-down.

From 1966 onwards author, subject and geographical indexes are provided quarterly in addition to an annual index.

Annual Subscription Rates

60s. to subscribers in the Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland, whose governments contribute to the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux.

100s. to subscribers in non-contributing countries.

Orders and subscriptions should be sent to :

COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX, CENTRAL SALES BRANCH,
FARNHAM ROYAL, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.
CONTENTS

(Proceedings of a Seminar on the Fixation of Support Prices of Foodgrains held at Vallabhbh Vidyanagar from October 15 to October 17, 1965)

Foreword ... ... ... ... ... ... H. M. Patel
Welcome Address ... ... ... ... ... ... I. J. Patel
1. Minimum Support Prices for Foodgrains, Guidelines for a Policy and a Programme ... ... V. M. Dandekar
2. Setting for a Policy of Foodgrain Prices in India M. B. Desai
3. The Concept of “Minimum Support Prices” in the context of Growth ... ... ... ... ... ... G. Parthasarathy
4. Fair Prices ... ... ... ... ... ... S. G. Madiman
5. Factors Affecting Marketable Surplus and Marketed Supplies—A Study in Two Regions of Gujarat and Rajasthan ... ... ... ... ... ... V. S. Vyas and M. H. Maharaja
6. Agricultural Prices, Stocks and Consumption ... ... ... ... ... ... Ashok V. Desai
7. Guidelines for Determining Support Prices for Agricultural Products ... ... ... ... ... ... B. P. Dutia
8. Prices and Income of Farmers—Some Implications of Price Policy ... ... ... ... ... ... P. N. Mathur
9. A Proposal for Dual Price Policy ... ... ... ... ... ... C. H. Shah and Tara Shukla
10. On Fixation of Price in Agriculture on the Basis of Cost of Production ... ... ... ... ... ... Nilakantha Rath
11. Support Prices of Foodgrains ... ... ... ... ... ... K. M. Shah
12. Defining Support Prices for Foodgrains ... ... ... ... ... ... Shivabhai J. Patel
13. Fixation of Support Prices for Foodgrains ... ... ... ... ... ... S. N. Jha
14. A Resume of the Seminar on the Fixation of Support Prices for Foodgrains ... ... ... ... ... ... H. M. Patel
15. A Consensus of Views Expressed by Participants

Address for communication:

Managing Editor, Artha Vikas, Department of Economics, Sardar Vallabhbhai Jyapeeth, Vallabhbh Vidyanagar, Gujarat (India).
PUBLICATIONS OF THE GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY

JOURNAL OF THE GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY (Published four times a year, January, April, July and October) per copy Rs. P.
per annum Rs. 8.00

ENGLISH-GUJARATI SCIENTIFIC GLOSSARY in Nagari Script, by
P. G. Shah Rs. 6.00

VIGNAN VICCHR (Gujarati) by P. G. Shah Rs. 2.50

*VIGNAN VINOD (Gujarati) by P. G. Shah, published by M. S. University, Baroda Rs. 2.75

*THE BACKWARD CLASSES OF INDIA, by P. G. Shah Rs. 1.00

DUBLAS OF GUJARAT by P. G. Shah, Published by Adhimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi-9. Rs. 15.00

*DUBLAS—A Serf Tribe, by P. G. Shah Rs. 1.50

NAIKA—NAIKDAS, A Gujarati Tribe, by P. G. Shah, Parts I & II Rs. 5.00

RACE REALITIES IN CULTURAL GUJARAT (with maps, 40 photographs, 13 charts, curves etc.) by D. N. Majumdar Rs. 12.50

*SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MEHESAN DISTRICT (Gujarati) Rs. 3.00

GUJARATNU GRAMJIVAN (Economic life in Gujarat Village) by Shri M. B. Nanavati Rs. 1.00

REPORT OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF RESEARCH WORKERS FOR GUJARAT (October 1962) in four parts including index for 25 years Rs. 5.00

MAHA GUJARAT SERIES:

*The Language of Maha Gujarat, by T. N. Dave Rs. 1.50
*Geological Evolution of Maha Gujarat, by R. N. Sukheshwala Rs. 1.50
*Birds of Gujarat, by Salim Ali Rs. 5.00
*Race Elements in Maha Gujarat, by D. N. Majumdar Rs. 1.25
*Plant Life of Maha Gujarat, by G. A. Kapadia Rs. 3.50
*Animal Life of Maha Gujarat, by G. A. Kapadia Rs. 1.00
*Meteorology of Maha Gujarat, by Lily B. Desai and B. N. Desai Rs. 3.00

HEALTH PAMPHLETS AND REPORTS:

Diet in Health and Disease (Gujarati) No. 6 Rs. 0.50

*Diseases of the Digestive System, by Dr. H. I. Jhala and Dr. H. J. Mehta Rs. 1.00
*Asthma—its Origin and Prevention Rs. 1.00
*Cancer, by Dr. H. R. Derasari Rs. 0.25
*Old Age, by Dr. H. R. Derasari Rs. 0.50
*Diabetes, by Dr. H. R. Derasari Rs. 0.25

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS:

Intelligence Test by A. J. Joshi Rs. 0.15
Vocabulary Test by N. P. Dave Rs. 0.15
Reading and Comprehension Test by N. P. Dave Rs. 0.15
Arithmetic Ability Test by N. P. Dave Rs. 0.15
Mechanical Comprehension Test Rs. 0.75
Abstract Reasoning Test Rs. 0.75
Vocabulary Test by N. C. Maniar Rs. 0.15
Reading and Comprehension Test by N. C. Maniar Rs. 0.15

*Publications not in stock.

PUBLICATIONS sold at concession rates to Members of the Society at half price. Membership Subscription Rs. 12/- per annum includes free supply of the Journal and other privileges.

Bombay Address: SAMSHODHAN SADAN, SOUTH AVENUE, Khar, Bombay-52.
Ahmedabad Branch: 2943 AMBLI POLE, Jhaveriwad, Ratan Pole, Ahmedabad.

Publications are also available at N. M. TRIPATHY & Co., Princess Street, Bombay-2.
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

AUTHORS


J. D. Sethi : Reader in Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Ashok Parikh : Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona-4.

John H. Foster : Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., U.S.A. and Visiting Fulbright Professor, 1964-65, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad (U.P.)

R. V. Tamhane : Adviser, Soil Conservation, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

REVIEWERS

K. R. Bharadwaj : Senior Research Officer, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.

A. P. Kurian : Bombay.

B. Sharada Rai : Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, Khalsa College, Matunga, Bombay-19.

Jai Krishna : Joint Director, Agricultural Prices Commission, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.

Nilakantha Rath : Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona-4.

N. K. Thingalaya : Investigator in Agricultural Economics, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay.


M. B. Desai : Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Arts, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda-2.
GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF PAPERS BY AUTHORS

1. **Subjects**: The objective of the *Journal* is to provide a forum for dissemination and exchange of findings of research on agricultural economics. Purely descriptive material is not appropriate for such a journal. Papers dealing with (i) new developments in research and methods of analysis, or (ii) which apply existing empirical research methods and techniques to new problems or situations, or (iii) which attempt to test new hypotheses/theoretical formulations or modifications of existing theories or policies to explain economic phenomena especially in the Indian context, or (iv) papers based on research done by the authors bringing out new facts or data presented in an analytical frame will be preferred. Younger economists are advised to seek guidance from their seniors in the preparation of the paper for the *Journal*. A one-page statement indicating the author's own assessment of the importance and relevance of the findings reported in his paper in the context of recent researches would be welcome.

2. **Size of Paper**: In view of the exorbitant increase in the cost of printing, it has become necessary to restrict the length of the papers accepted for publication to 20 (double space) typed pages (of the size 8½-by-11 inches) including tables and appendices (with margins on all sides of at least 1½ inches). Papers exceeding this size limit will be returned to the authors. The authors may however send along with their papers such “supporting material” as may be of help to the referees in evaluating them. Abstracts not exceeding 100 words should be submitted in duplicate along with the paper.

3. **Copies**: Two copies of each paper should be submitted along with a processing fee of Rs. 15/- either by M.O. or crossed I.P.O. ($ 4.00 or £ 2.50) drawn in the name of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, to meet partly the postage and other incidental charges.

4. **Author's identification**: To protect the anonymity of authors while referring the Papers for expert opinion on their merits, authors are advised to avoid disclosing their identity in the text and to attach a separate page showing the name(s) and affiliation(s) of the author(s) along with any footnotes containing bibliographical information or acknowledgements.

5. **Mathematical notations**: Only essential mathematical notations may be used; it is prohibitively costly to typeset such notations. All statistical formulae should be neatly typed.

6. **Figures-Charts and Tables**: Professional assistance should be availed of while presenting figures and charts. They should be drawn in black ink which can be easily reproduced by photographic process. Typescript is not suitable for reproduction. Roman numerals may be used for tables.

7. **Footnotes**: Footnotes should be numbered consecutively in plain arabic superscripts.

8. **References and citations**: Only cited works should be included in the reference list. Please follow the style of citations as in previous issues of this *Journal*.

9. **General**: While sending papers the authors should state that the material has not been published elsewhere or is not being published or being considered for publication elsewhere.

10. **Reprints**: Ten free reprints of the paper would be given to the author; additional reprints, if required, are supplied at cost which may be ascertained from the Editor.

*Printer*: Shri G.R. Shetty; Type-setting on Postscript laser printer at Indian School of Political Economy, Arthabodh, Pune - 411 016; Place of printing: Madra, 383 Narayan Peth, Pune - 411 030; *Publisher*: Shri G.R. Shetty; Place of Publication and Owners: The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 46-48, Esplanade Mansions, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-400 001.
SOME OF THE
PUBLICATIONS OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

1. INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS 1940-1964-SELECTED READINGS (1966) 25.00

2. EVALUATION OF LAND REFORMS (with special reference to the Western Region of India) by Prof. M.L. Dantwala and Dr. C.H. Shah (1971) 15.00

3. COMPARATIVE EXPERIENCE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF ASIA AND THE SOUTH-EAST SINCE WORLD WAR II (1972) Cloth bound $ 9.00, £ 3.60 45.00
                               Card bound 30.00

4. INDIAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE INDEPENDENCE (1986) 135.00

5. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: THE NEXT STAGE (1988) 190.00

6. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY: ADJUSTMENTS AND REORIENTATION (1990) 250.00

SEMINAR SERIES

7. No. IV. SEMINAR-CUM-WORKSHOP ON PROBLEMS OF FARM PRODUCTION PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING (1964) 10.00

8. No. VI. SEMINAR ON FARM PRODUCTION PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING (1965) 8.00

9. No. VIII. SEMINAR ON FOODGRAINS BUFFER STOCKS IN INDIA (1969) 12.00

10. No. XII. SEMINAR ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR WEAKER SECTIONS (1974) 25.00

11. No. XIII. SEMINAR ON THE ROLE OF IRRIGATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S AGRICULTURE (1976) 30.00

12. No. XV. SEMINAR ON CROP INSURANCE (1983) 60.00

13. TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS AND ECONOMIC POLICY FOR DRYLAND AGRICULTURE: POTENTIAL AND CHALLENGE Edited by Dr. N.S. Jodha (1989) 250.00

14. LIVESTOCK ECONOMY OF INDIA (1989) 95.00

Nos. 4, 6 and 14 can be had from:
OXFORD & IBH PUBLISHING CO. PVT. LTD.,
66, JANPATH, NEW DELHI-110001.

No. 5 from:
HIMALAYA PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Ramdoos, Dr. Bhulesh Marg, Girdson, Bombay-400 004.

No. 13 from:
CONCEPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
A-15-16, Commercial Block,
Mohan Garden,
New Delhi-110 059.

The rest can be had from:
THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
46-48, Esplanade Mansions,
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-400 001.