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Vol XVII
No. 4

ISSN 0019-5014

OCTOBER-
DECEMBER
1962

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



INDIAN SOCIETY OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
BOMBAY

lend itself to quantitative analysis. And yet, there is no doubt, every detail rings true. Even as case studies, their range and depth would qualify the book as a significant contribution to the literature on the process of social change and economic development. Above all, it is a delightfully readable book, which can be said of not many, perhaps more erudite, books on the subject.

M. L. DANTWALA

Farm Surpluses : U.S. Burden or World Asset ?, Murray R. Benedict and Elizabeth K. Bauer, Division of Agricultural Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A., 1960. Pp. 232. \$ 3.50.

The book is addressed primarily to the U.S. public and explains very lucidly, the nature of the problem of the U.S. farm surpluses and also the nature of the various solutions suggested. The authors observe in their Foreword : "The people of the United States are understandably concerned about the persistent and seemingly insoluble problem of heavy excess stocks of U.S. farm products in a world that is pictured as suffering from chronic shortages of food. To many, it seems obvious that both of these problems could be solved by an enlightened policy of sharing our abundance with the needy people of other countries; or alternatively, that we should cease to produce more farm product than can be used at home or exported in normal ways." The book is designed to assemble the main facts relating to this problem together with a clear statement of the laws and policies pertaining to it. After stating in an introductory chapter, what they call the 'Paradox of U.S. surpluses and World Deficits' the authors give in two subsequent chapters, a factual account of the U.S. exports of farm products during the earlier period upto World War II and during the War and after. The account includes normal exports as well as exports through special programmes. In Chapter Four, there is a full account of the current (1960) stocks of farm products, commodity-wise. In three subsequent chapters are explained and discussed the several programmes and policies designed to resolve the problem. In a final chapter the authors have brought together the several issues of policy. They are discussed under major headings such as : Production Adjustment, The Role of Tariff Reductions and Free Trade, Export of Capital, Disaster Relief, and the Problem of Relations with other Exporting Nations. The discussion demonstrates how complicated a process it is even to share an abundance. In a final section, the authors indicate certain changes needed in emphasis and procedure of the several programmes. The foremost of their suggestion is that the programme should be authorized and laid out on a longer-term basis. Altogether, it is an extremely balanced and lucid statement of the problem. Though it is addressed primarily to the U.S. reader, there is no need to emphasize its interest to the Indian reader.

V. M. DANDEKAR

Land and Labour in India, Daniel and Alice Thorner, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1962. Pp. 227. Rs. 16.00.

This is a collection of writings on India by Thorners during nearly a decade of their stay in this country. There are in all 15 articles grouped under three