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nomy. The introductory part briefly deals with the tempo of economic development in the inter-war years (1919-1939), followed by a discussion of the economic policy of post-war Poland. It discusses the stages of economic development of Poland in the post-war period and sums up the changes wrought by economic development. The last chapter examines the present (in 1958) level of Poland's economic development in relation to other countries with an analysis of the level of production in industry and agriculture and presents comparative studies in respect of other sectors of the economy, *viz.*, transport, foreign trade, employment, labour productivity and personnel, national income and living standards.

Four stages of economic development in post-war Poland are distinguished. They are : (i) economic reconstruction during the years 1946 to 1949, (ii) rapid industrialisation during 1950-1953, (iii) restoration of economic equilibrium during 1954-58, and (iv) more stabilised development with a certain rise in the level of investment, which the country entered at the turn of 1958 and 1959. The study has revealed that the level of development in Polish industry in 1957 though higher than the world average, is, nevertheless, lower than in the highly developed countries. As regards agriculture, the level of per capita production of the main farm produce in Poland in 1958 is rated high in comparison with such West European countries as France, Britain and the German Federal Republic. However, the level of yields and the annual productivity per unit are still lower than in the countries with a highly developed agriculture, the reason being insufficient use of fertilizers. Based on the overall analysis, the author reaches the significant conclusion that "Poland's economic development in the entire post-war period has been much more rapid than in the countries of West Europe" and that "present day Poland is no longer the backward country it formerly was."

The Economic Weekly, Volume XIII, Nos. 4, 5 & 6, Twelfth Annual Number, Bombay, February, 1961. Pp. 304. Rs. 3.00

This twelfth annual number of the *Economic Weekly* contains articles by eminent Indian and foreign authors on current political, economic and sociological problems. Included in this issue are the following articles which are of special interest to students of agricultural economics : (i) A Year of Panchayati Raj by P. K. Chaudhuri, (ii) Rural Tycoons, A Note on Greater U-Sector by Evelyn Wood, (iii) Money-lending in the Village Economy of the Malnad by Edward L. Harper, (iv) The State, the Temple and Agricultural Development by Burton Stein, and (v) The Virtues of Farm Planning by Don C. Kanel and Walter C. Neale.

An assessment of Panchayati Raj in Rajasthan shows that while the introduction of the scheme has led, in some cases, to greater efficiency in the execution of projects and created some commendable enthusiasm among the people, it has fallen short of evoking popular initiative for development programmes.

"Rural Tycoons" is a satirical writing which draws attention to the existence of a rural U-sector — even greater than the urban U-sector about which much has been said in recent months — which, in rural standards, indulges in an ostentatious living as does its urban counterpart, but manages to escape the notice of

economists. The author has given a few economic indicators of this rural U-sector.

The article on money-lending is a description of the credit system prevailing in Malnad part of the Shimoga District of the Mysore State. After making a detailed examination of the credit system and the economic background of the region, the author has concluded that money-lending and borrowing cannot be regarded merely as an economic transaction. Demographic factors, social relations between the members of the different castes and the type of its arecanut plantation economy are the important factors responsible for the pattern of credit system prevailing in the region.

The article "The State, the Temple and Agricultural Development" is a study of the medieval South India. It examines the role played by the State-patronised temples in the regional agricultural development and compares it to that of the contemporary Community Development Projects which too have as their main objective the development of agriculture in the villages concerned.

In "Virtues of Farm Planning" is described the method of farm planning and its advantages. A numerical example of farm planning is appended to the article. Among the other articles of interest to students of economics may be mentioned "Economic Strategy for Third Plan" by Thomas Balogh, "On the Eve of the Third Plan" by Surendra J. Patel and "Some Features of the Economic Growth of the Last Decade" by K. N. Raj. It also includes a thought provoking article on the "Teaching of Economics" by A. K. Das Gupta. The remedy suggested to arrest the progressive deterioration in the standard of teaching of economics in our Universities is drastic : cut down the number of post-graduate departments, choose the ones that have built up a tradition of good teaching so that they can attract really competent economists to teach.