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Among the features singled out for special comment, the emergence of cocoa as a surplus crop drew attention to the general problem of fluctuations in supplies of tropical tree crops, arising from the time lag between planting decisions and the bearing phase of the plantings, as well as the improvements in cultivation methods which have been taking place. Discussing some of the implications of this change, it is pointed out that if the expansion in demand is not commensurate with supply, the resulting price decline might have a number of unwelcome consequences to the small producers and governments of exporting countries. The small producers who in most cases have failed to replant adequately, would have to accept lower incomes in the future or might have to look for alternative sources of income and employment. In addition to this hardship for individual producers, exporting countries might find their resources and foreign exchange earnings reduced. Finally, it is possible that the price decline might arrest further growth of some tree crops and that, after a period of oversupply in the 1960's, relative scarcities of these crops might be faced in the world in the 1970's. Measures suggested to minimize the danger of such an imbalance include (i) improvement of the basic statistics and other information on tree crops and (ii) effective international co-ordination of planting programmes.

Other interesting features of recent commodity developments have been the emergence of Asia as the major importing region in the world for wheat and the spreading tendency towards self-sufficiency among importers of rice in Asia, e.g., Japan and Philippines; and the substantial reduction during this year in exports of oil and oilseeds from Mainland China and the part played by the U.S.S.R. and Mainland China in the international sugar markets in 1960 and 1961. Surveying the commodity situation in Sino-Soviet area, the Review concludes that the area's growing participation in international commodity markets has probably, on balance, added some elements of uncertainty to individual commodity prospects.

Marketing Policies for Agriculture, James R. Bowring, Herman M. Southworth, Frederick V. Waugh, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1960. Pp. xi + 276. \$ 5.95.

The main aim of this book is to give some useful ideas about agricultural marketing that will increase one's ability to make a good living. More specifically, it discusses the main types of agricultural marketing problems and brings out the main economic principles useful in analysing and understanding them and in helping the individuals or groups concerned to reach wise decisions regarding them. The book is divided into four parts, comprising of 27 chapters. The first part is concerned with decisions in the market. It outlines in a general way the nature and functions of agricultural marketing as also its importance in a complex, specialised society, studies the marketing policies of farmers and firms-like wholesale shippers and receivers, elevator operators, canners, flour millers, meat packers, grocery-stores, etc., and deals with the marketing systems and the role of price in competitive markets. Part 2 entitled 'Costs and Allocations' contains some examples of costs and of cost-saving methods available to modern plants and firms handling agricultural products, and principles of market allocation. Special attention is given to profitable distribution of farm products through time, space and form including consideration of two price and multiple-price

arrangements and the problem of market development. Part 3 deals with marketing policies of organised groups including farmers' co-operative associations, trade associations and other corporations engaged in the processing and distribution of farm products. Part 4 discusses the marketing policies of Government and several kinds of government programmes affecting agricultural marketing and examines the role of Government in this sphere.

This book is intended for businessmen, farmers, policy makers, students and consumers of farm product marketing. Though it is written mainly from the viewpoint of the American audience, others interested in this subject elsewhere may find it useful. At the end of each chapter, problems for discussion in the classroom are posed and references are provided for further reading.

Types of Rural Economy—Studies in World Agriculture, Reni Dumont, Methuen and Co. Ltd., London, 1957. Pp. xii + 556. 45s.

This book presents a series of case studies of a broad variety of types of agriculture throughout most of the areas of the world. Within the compass of 17 chapters, it describes the present status of about 75 villages or farms in 15 different regions or countries and studies in great detail, their organisation, their past evolution and the problems arising out of technical change and economic development. The case studies are based on personal enquiries made by the author. Often extreme cases are examined because their backwardness or progressiveness is more instructive. The areas studied cover tropical or sub-tropical regions from Equatorial Africa to Viet-Nam and India, North Africa and most of Europe. In spite of this broad range and the use of the case study method, the author utilises the various instances given to present clearly his views on the general problems of agricultural organisation and development. It provides a fairly broad but admittedly rather fleeting view of the varied problems of agriculture.

Communities and their Development—An Introductory Study with special reference to the Tropics, T. R. Batten, Oxford University Press, London, 1957 (Second Impression, 1960). Pp. vi + 248. 15s.

This book is concerned mainly with how people in tropical and 'under-developed' countries can be stimulated and helped to develop their own local communities. It studies and compares the aims and methods of many government and voluntary organisations throughout the world and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of various approaches to community development, relating each approach to one or more actual situations with which it was designed to deal. It is divided into five sections, containing in all 14 chapters. Chapters II to IV may be grouped under "Agencies and People." In this section, the author discusses the trends in community development in the tropical countries, examines certain characteristics of the small community that affect its reaction to change and deals with the general principles underlying all good community development work. The section on 'Aims and Approaches' to community development deals with the main kinds of development agency, directing change in the community and aiding community projects, discusses the methods of working in disorganized communities and considers what the development agency can do where no community exists to be developed. In the section on "Methods and Techniques,"