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are discussed the role of school in educating the community and making people literate as well as the methods and techniques of presenting information to people and the problems involved therein. It also examines the existing methods of selecting and training community workers. In the last chapter, the author discusses, what, in general, distinguishes good communities from bad, and some of the criteria which can be used to measure success in community development work. It contains a list of select references for further readings.

*The Economic Development of Communist China, 1949-1958*, T. J. Hughes and D. E. T. Laurd, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Oxford University Press, London, 1959. Pp. 223. Rs. 15.00.

The book presents a short factual account of the economic development of China since the foundation of the People's Republic. It is divided into 17 chapters. After briefly surveying the previously existing economic pattern, and the economic doctrines and programmes by which the Government were guided, the authors describe the situation which faced the Government when they first came to power, their attempts to meet this during the period of rehabilitation that followed the transformation of the economic institutions of the country, the introduction of large-scale planning and of the First Five-Year Plan and the Great Leap Forward that followed it. The treatment meted out to private enterprise, the new economic geography and the development of communications, organisation of labour and the role of foreign trade in economic development of the country are dealt with in separate chapters. Of particular interest to students of agricultural economics is the section which discusses the development of agriculture in China. It contains a brief but critical survey of the land reforms introduced since 1949 by the Chinese Communist Party, examines the means and measures adopted for the collectivisation of agriculture, reviews the developments in the sphere of agricultural production and the measures introduced to control consumption of agricultural produce as exemplified in 'planned' purchase and supply of grain, rationing, unified procurement programme and system of advance purchase and quotas. In the last chapter an attempt is made to survey the future prospects of the Chinese economy. The authors come to the conclusion that the prospects for the future development of the economy depend largely on the successful limitation of the population growth, on the capacity of the Chinese to acquire and develop modern industrial techniques, and on the success of the Government in holding in check the demands of the consumer while the capital resources of the country are being built up. The material contained in the book is derived almost entirely from Chinese official records.

*Economic Growth and Inflation—A Study of Indian Planning*, Andrew Shonfield, Council for Economic Education, Bombay, 1961. Pp. 49. Rs. 7.50.

The publication contains a series of three lectures delivered by the author in Delhi in February, 1961 under the joint auspices of the Council for Economic Education and the Indian Council of World Affairs. In the first lecture the author advocates market mechanism for bringing about a rational allocation of resources, in preference to administrative decisions, licences, etc., and outlines what he considers to be the proper approach to the problem of using the price mechanism as a guide to growth in an under-developed economy without embarking on a

course of headlong inflation in the Latin American style. The trick, it is suggested, is to confine the inflationary process deliberately within the area of the economy where it will do some good, namely, the new and rapidly developing industrial sector. Their effects are, however, bound to spread over a wider area. The question whether the resulting increase in the cost of living would inevitably translate itself into a general rise in wages and therefore, into a further increase in costs and prices is dealt with in the course of the second lecture. Examining particularly the question of preventing the moderate amount of inflation that would be useful, from developing into a galloping one, the author suggests the need to guard the price stability of food and cloth, and one or two other basic consumer goods through imports of food and utilisation of excess capacity. In the third and the last lecture, the author studies the Indian situation more closely, examining briefly in the process the role of agriculture in the Five-Year Plans and the taxation policy. A higher rate of taxation on the middle class by levying taxes on the actual goods and services that they buy, and "massive imports of food" from abroad are the author's main recommendations to bring about industrial development and to solve the problem of unemployment. The various objections raised against a programme of large-scale food imports are sought to be answered at length by the author.

*Problems of Economic Growth*—(Report of a Seminar held in Tokyo), Edited by M. K. Haldar and Robin Ghosh, Congress for Cultural Freedom, New Delhi, 1960. Pp. x + 229. Rs. 4.00.

This report contains a collection of eight papers and proceedings of the Conference on the Problems of Economic Growth that was organised by the Congress for Cultural Freedom in Tokyo in April, 1957. It deals with some of the vital problems of economic development confronting the under-developed countries of the world. The topics selected for discussion include the rate of economic growth, agricultural productivity and land reform, industrialisation and urbanisation, education and the intellectuals, internal and external finance, problems of planning, control and administration, role of the trade unions and of private enterprise and political dilemmas. In the paper on 'Land Reforms in India,' Prof. M. L. Dantwala briefly reviews the progress of land reforms including the Bhoodan movement in India and deals with the supplementary measures taken in the sphere of credit and marketing to help achieve the objectives of land reforms. Dr. W. Arthur Lewis in his paper entitled "Sponsored Growth : A Challenge to Democracy" lists some added responsibilities which fall upon the governments of poor countries when they seek to accelerate economic growth and considers the dangers inherent in adding these responsibilities, such as inefficiency, corruption and strangling private initiative. Another paper on "Economic Growth under Centralised and Decentralised Planning" by Prof. Rudolf Bicanic, describes the shortcomings of centralised, administrative planning in Yugoslavia during 1947-51, and the efforts made to replace it by a new system of a more liberal, competitive, decentralised, socialistic planned economy during 1952-57.