



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

Vol XVII
No. 3

ISSN 0019-5014

JULY-
SEPTEMBER
1962

INDIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



INDIAN SOCIETY OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
BOMBAY

11.7 per cent in 1957. The number of persons engaged in agriculture declined between 1947 and 1957 from 19.5 per cent to 13 per cent of the total working population. The Netherlands government assists the agricultural industry not only by providing research, advisory and educational facilities and measures for agricultural improvements in farming, but also by an active agricultural price policy. This price policy is designed on the one hand to stimulate production and on the other to safeguard agricultural producers to some extent against risks resulting from wide price fluctuations. The agricultural price policy is operated by fixing minimum guaranteed prices for a number of important products which guarantees are related to the cost prices of the individual products covered. Not only the calculated cost prices but also other factors such as the development of marketing possibilities, are taken into consideration when deciding upon the agricultural price policy. More than 80 per cent of all farmers and growers in Netherlands are organised in Farmers' Unions and Organizations. This handbook is well illustrated with photographs and charts.

An Introduction to the Principles of Agricultural Economics, R. H. Tuck, Longmans, Greens & Co. Ltd., London, 1961. Pp. vii + 260. 25s.

This book is intended to be an introductory course on the theoretical or 'principles' side of agricultural economics. It is divided into three parts. The first part expounds basic economic principles while Part II develops and applies these principles to the internal structure and organization of agriculture with special reference to the United Kingdom. The topics discussed in this part include a preliminary general survey of capital in agriculture and its relationship to the farm management problem and land and labour in agriculture. Part III examines the relationship between agriculture and the rest of the economy, particularly the demand and marketing of agricultural products, population movements and changes in the state of supply of agricultural products, and the economic activities of the Government. Inclusion of a few diagrams in the place of tables would have enhanced the utility of the book.

Report of the Nutrition Committee for the Middle East, First Session—Cairo, 18-26 November, 1958, sponsored jointly by FAO and WHO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1959. Pp. vi + 55. \$0.50.

Report of the Technical Meeting on Nutrition in Food Policy and Planning in Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, Thailand, 6-13 June, 1960, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1961. Pp. vi + 49. \$0.50.

The first report reviews the nutrition problems in countries of the Middle East based on information included in reports prepared by members of the Committee as well as data contained in FAO/WHO working papers. It deals with surveys of food consumption and state of nutrition, education in nutrition, the training of nutrition workers, the development of nutrition services and the formulation of national nutrition policies. Cereals are the principal source of calories and protein, their contribution to total calorie supplies ranging from 53 to 73