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parts of the world, though most of them deal with the British Isles and the overseas territories under British Administration in East Africa, South East Asia, the Far East and elsewhere. Other countries included in the study are U.S.A., Canada, Denmark, Netherlands, Austria, Spain, U.S.S.R., Cyprus, Turkey, Israel, South Africa, Nigeria, Brazil and Australia (New South Wales). The first and the leading article in the volume is on "The Co-operative Marketing of Horticultural Produce" in its broad aspects. The article, though not concerned with particular countries, studies the legal form of organization of these markets, systems of finance, selling methods, techniques of processing, subsidiary services, and the applicability of different systems to different types of crops. While the country articles relating to the British Isles and the British administered overseas territories are sort of annual reports for recent years, mostly 1959 and 1960, articles relating to other countries take up for discussion one or two specific aspects of the co-operative movement. Among the more important of them may be mentioned. (1) The Biography of a Co-operative—a review article on U.S.A. by William Morgan, (2) Finance of Danish Co-operative Dairies, by T. Mathiassen, (3) The Farmers' Credit Co-operatives in the Netherlands, by M. A. Hussein Mullick, (4) Soviet Agriculture, by A. Wiseman, (5) Agricultural Co-operative Movement in Israel, by Z. Abramovitz, (6) Agricultural Co-operatives in Canada, by the Co-operative Union of Canada, (7) United States Co-operatives and the Challenge of Change, by Martin A. Abrahamsen, (8) National Co-operative Bank and Co-operatives in Brazil, by Dr. Ralph von Gersdorff, and (9) Rural Co-operation in New South Wales, by A. J. Mockler.

The volume contains an annotated bibliography of new books on co-operation.

Co-operative Farming and Agricultural Development in India, S. B. Mehta, S. Chand & Co., Delhi, 1961. Pp. v+156. Rs. 5.00.

This brochure deals with the current trends in thinking on co-operative farming in India, examines the various viewpoints both for and against it and the re-organization of Indian agriculture on co-operative lines. It consists of two parts, composed of five chapters each. The introductory chapter in the first part restates briefly the main problems of Indian agriculture and outlines the measures taken by the Government to develop agriculture. Chapter II describes the attempts made by the State Governments in organizing co-operative farms and presents summaries of reports of important committees and resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Sessions in 1959 and 1960 as also by the National Development Council on this subject. In the next two chapters, an attempt is made to discuss the nature of various criticisms, sociological and economic, that have been advanced against co-operative farming and evaluate them. Chapter V considers some additional advantages that would arise from the adoption of co-operative farming. In the second part entitled "The Re-organization of Agriculture", the author describes the present system of peasant farming to be an anachronism in the era of large scale production and considers in detail the exact pattern of co-operative farms that may be best suited to India under the prevailing socio-economic conditions. He also deals with the conditions that should be fulfilled before Indian agriculture can be co-operativised on a large scale and presents a few suggestions for re-organizing the whole of rural sector in order to put co-operative farming on a sound footing.

This book would prove useful to the general reader and the students of economics.

Higher Education in Agriculture, Documentation 1960 Series in Food and Agriculture, The European Productivity Agency, Division for Technical Action and Productivity in Agriculture and Food, Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Paris, 1960. Pp. 141. 7s.

This is a report prepared under the *Fatis* Project of the European Productivity Agency Programme for Agriculture and Food and sponsored by the O.E.E.C. Ministerial Committee for Agriculture and Food. It forms a complementary volume to the survey of "Agricultural Education—upto University Level" published as a supplement to the *Fatis Review* in 1957.

The report is divided into two parts. Part I is a summary report of the proceedings of the "International Working Conference of Representatives of the Agricultural Faculties of Universities and Institutes of Similar Standing providing Higher Education in Agriculture and Food" held at O.E.E.C. Headquarters in July 1959, and contains a brief resume of the papers presented at the Conference, the consensus of opinion on the issues raised, and the summary recommendations of the Conference. The Conference recommended, among other things, the consideration of a greater interchange of qualified personnel in O.E.E.C. countries through mutual recognition of degrees, inclusion on a wider scale of production economics, marketing and statistical methods in agricultural degree courses, inclusion of the social aspects of the farming population in the curricula for higher education in agriculture, and organization of a further working conference in 1962.

Part II of the report consists of an account of the present facilities for education in agriculture at the University level in the O.E.E.C. countries. It contains, firstly, a preliminary report compiled by the joint editors of this volume on the basis of the data furnished by the individual country rapporteurs, followed by 16 chapters detailing information on individual countries. Annexed to the report are three notes on agricultural education in (1) U.S.A., (2) Canada, and (3) Iceland. Statistical information on the subject pertaining to the O.E.E.C. countries and relevant aspects are given in the other annexures.

The volume would serve as a useful guide in formulating programmes for higher education in agriculture.

Development Through Food: A Strategy for Surplus Utilization, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Basic Study No. 2, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, 1962. Pp. xiii+162. \$1.50.

This is a revised edition of the volume first published in 1961 which deals with the role of food aid in accelerating economic development in the less developed countries particularly those suffering from food shortages. As in the earlier edition, a chapter each is devoted to the following aspects: Food as Aid, National Programmes requiring Food Aid, Requirements for an Expanded Programme of Food Aid to Economic Development, International Emergency Food