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is estimated that out of the 3 million tons of nitrogen which crops in India absorb annually, only one-third is being replaced in the form of both organic and synthetic fertilizers.

The volume of world trade in commercial fertilizers increased by 41 per cent to 10.3 million tons during the period. Europe, U.S.S.R., North and Central America were the world's leading exporters of all kinds of commercial fertilizers in 1964-65. The other countries were net importers, Asia being the largest with 1.1 million tons, followed by Africa, Oceania and South America. Of the total of 345 thousand tons of fertilizer imported into India in 1964-65, nitrogenous fertilizers constituted about 77 per cent. Detailed data on production, consumption, trade and prices of fertilizers are given in 28 appendix tables.

Economic Survey of Europe 1965—Part I. The European Economy in 1965, prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva, United Nations, New York, 1966. Pp. viii+177. \$3.00 or Rs. 18.00.

The first part of this Survey which is the nineteenth in a series of reports prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe, deals with the economic developments in Europe during 1965. Divided into two chapters, the first chapter of the Survey deals with developments in the different sectors of the economy of countries in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. It highlights the achievement of relatively high rates of economic growth in the majority of the countries in this area except eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia. The average rate of growth of national income varied from as low as 1.9 per cent in Czechoslovakia to as high as 9 per cent per annum in Rumania and 6.7 per cent in the Soviet Union. The performance of individual sectors of the economy varied from country to country but the main contribution to the rise of national income invariably came from an expansion of industrial output. In contrast to this, the contribution of agriculture to the rise of national income was either insignificant or negative in all countries except Poland and eastern Germany. Agricultural production was rather erratic largely as a result of the impact of variable weather conditions on crop culture. Among the countries in this area, Hungary and Czechoslovakia recorded a decline in agricultural production of the order of 3-4 per cent in 1965. On the other hand, Poland reported an impressive increase of 7.4 per cent in agricultural output in the same year; while agricultural market production in eastern Germany increased by 8.5 per cent in 1965. Irrespective of the variation in the size of the agricultural output, the livestock sector performed well in most of the countries. The introduction of advanced methods of breeding and feeding at the farm level has contributed to a rise in productivity in the livestock sector. The growing awareness that technical measures alone, even if supported by large investment outlays, are not likely to transform agriculture into a truly dynamic sector has led up to important government decisions in most of the countries in the area. In the Soviet Union, some important structural changes in the direction of a more rational crop rotation appear to have taken place in 1965. Numerous decrees for the implementation of a programme of action which spans a field ranging from planning to the question of individual material incentives were promulgated. Two other developments in the Soviet Union relate to the introduction of the system of guaranteed minimum remuneration for farmers and the inclusion of payments to the labour in the cost accounting of farms.

With increasing reliance being placed on the improvement of farm incomes as a method for achieving higher accumulation rates and improving material production incentive, direct state support in the countries of this area is being scaled down and gradually replaced by higher producer prices that are more closely aligned to costs, including those of labour. The various measures implemented in 1965 or adopted for 1966 were in accordance with this policy. Thus, profit margins were widened and relative prices adjusted to production costs and priorities; in some countries, certain farm purchasing prices were corrected. The payment of bonuses and premia for above-plan and above-contract deliveries is becoming a common practice. The approach towards the planning of agricultural production is being changed in order to establish a close relationship between the central plan targets and the material incentives of the farms and the farmers. The move towards economic reform, which had originated in Poland and Hungary in 1956-57, has since spread to all countries of the region with the exception of Rumania and Albania. The general nature of the changes in the systems of economic planning and management tends to be similar, irrespective of the levels of development and economic size, but the detailed measures adopted in particular fields vary considerably from one country to another. The Survey lists the major developments of 1965 and discusses the general features of the reform as also reviews the changes carried out or contemplated in individual countries.

The second chapter of the Survey deals with the major events in 1965 and expectations for 1966 in the market economies of Europe. The discussion centres on developments in the industrial countries of western Europe as well as in southern Europe and Yugoslavia. It describes the growth of output, the associated changes in the components of final demand, the employment situation, wages, productivity and labour costs in industry and consumer prices. It contains a summary of the prospects for 1966 and a review of developments in central economic policy in the major countries. Significant among recent developments in economic policy reported are the following: (1) There has been a more determined effort in France, United Kingdom, Italy, Sweden, Norway and Finland to link short-term economic policies more effectively to medium-term programmes for development and structural change. (2) There has been an increased realization in several countries of this region of the need to use budgetary policy in addition to monetary and credit policy, as a major instrument for short-term management of the economy. (3) Prices and incomes policies have been developed with a view to improving the pricing practices of enterprises and the wage and salary policies of both trade unions and enterprises and adapting them to the pursuit of economic efficiency as well as to social needs.

World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963, Population Studies, No. 41, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 1966. Pp. vii+149. \$2.00 or Rs. 12.00.

This report presents retrospective population estimates for the period 1920 to 1960 and future population estimates for the world, major areas and regions and for each country in the period 1960 to 2000. These estimates supersede the estimates given in previous United Nations publications and take into account more recent data, including the results of censuses taken in many countries in 1960

and 1961. The report is divided into 4 parts and 17 chapters. The introductory part outlines the major features of the world demographic situation pertinent to the future outlook, defines and interprets the variants of the future population estimates and defines the major areas and regions. Part II entitled 'Summary of results' presents the estimates of population growth in the world, classified into eight major areas and 24 regions for the period 1920 to 2000 and of crude birth and death rates and age structure according to the medium projection. The sources and the nature of basic demographic data and the methods of population projections are discussed in Part III. The last part contains the basis and results of estimates for regions and countries. During the forty years from 1920 to 1960, it is estimated that the world population increased by about 61 per cent from 1860 million to 2998 million. The areas of greatest growth during the period included Latin America with an estimated increase of 137 per cent, Africa with 91 per cent (figures are highly uncertain), South Asia with 84 per cent, and Oceania with about 85 per cent. The increases in population were moderate in Northern America (72 per cent), the Soviet Union (38 per cent), and Europe (31 per cent.) According to the low, medium and high projections, the world population would increase to 5,448 million, 6,130 million and 7,000 million respectively by 2000. For the Middle South Asia region as a whole, it is estimated that the regional population increased by almost 75 per cent and that of India by 73 per cent during the 40-year period. The population estimates based on medium projections for the period 1961-1981 indicate that India's population would increase by 57.6 per cent to 682 million by the end of the period, assuming fertility to decline from 1970. The rate of increase of decennial population would be 25.5 per cent in the 1960's and 1970's, 21.8 per cent in the 1980's and 18 per cent in the last decade of the century. The projection implies an expectation of life of about 43 years for both sexes in 1960, rising to 49 years by 1970 and 52 years by 1980. The longer-range projections suggest that India's population is likely to increase to 981 million by the end of the century.

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