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## REVIEWS IN BRIEF

*Changes in the Locational Pattern of Select Indian Industries, 1950-65*, Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, New Delhi, 1969. Pp. 148. Rs. 15.00.

The changes in the locational pattern of five major manufacturing industries in the mill sector in India, *viz.*, cotton textile, sugar, paper, cement and chemical fertilizer industries, over the period 1950-1965 are analysed in this study, as revealed by the tendencies of concentration and dispersal of manufacturing units. The study is based on the analysis of location data. The method of analysis used is the measurement and mapping of (a) the 'magnitude' of each industry at individual point-locations in 1950 and 1965 separately and (b) the share of individual point-locations in the total increase of 'magnitude' in each industry in the country during the period covered in the study. The 'magnitude' of the industry is defined in terms of the installed or production capacity, the number of units of equipment used or the amount of raw materials consumed, etc. The study has included a statistical measure of the conflicting tendencies towards concentration and dispersal. It has also examined the effects of locational changes on the absolute and comparative cost structures in different industries during 1960-64. The conflicting tendencies of concentration and dispersal in operation are classified as cases of (a) mixed trend of concentration and dispersal in the cotton mill (spinning), sugar, cement, paper and superphosphate fertilizer industries, (b) dispersal in the nitrogenous fertilizer industry, and (c) concentration in the cotton mill (weaving) industry. Various factors have influenced the changes in the locational pattern of different industries. These include expansion of the existing capacity of the individual mill and/or greater utilization of existing capacity, facilities for easy transport of the finished products, location of mills near the tracts which grow the raw material as in the case of cotton (spinning and weaving), and sugar, paper and cement industries and guarantee of minimum support price for the sugarcane grower. If locational changes follow locational advantages, the regional manufacturing cost differentials would tend to come down in course of time. The study reveals that irrespective of the increase in various costs, the variation in the total cost of production among different States is found to have been reduced in the case of sugar, cement and cotton textiles during 1959-63, but to have increased in the case of paper. The evidence shows that much more than labour, it was the non-labour factors that influenced locational advantages.

*Pulp and Paper—Prospects for 1975*, Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, New Delhi, 1969. Pp. ix+161. Rs. 10.00.

This study is the second in the series planned by the Foundation for assessing the position of important resource-based industries in relation to agricultural and mineral resources over the next five or ten years. A general review of the problems of pulp and paper industry is presented in Chapter 1. The relative impact of the demand factors on paper consumption is discussed in Chapter 2. A straight line logarithmic correlation between paper consumption and income is assumed and time-series analysis is made for studying the inter-relationship between the two. For the purpose of this study, demand projections for 1975 are worked out using a rate of growth of 2 per cent in per capita income with 1965-66 as the base year of estimation. Chapter 3 deals with the prospects of supply of the forest-based resources used in the paper industry and presents estimates of fibrous raw material requirements for 1975. The per capita demand for paper has more than

doubled from 0.6 kg. in 1950-51 to 1.4 kg. in 1965-66 and is expected to be more than doubled at 3 kg. in 1975-76. The demand for newsprint is estimated to increase from 115 thousand tons in 1965-66 to 313 thousand tons in 1975-76. The demand for industrial paper is estimated at 544 thousand tons in 1975-76 as against 213 thousand tons in 1965-66. The quantitative requirements of pulp is estimated to rise by 175 per cent from 725 thousand tons in 1965-66 to about 2 million tons in 1975-76 as against a rise of 100 per cent during 1955-65. It is estimated that by 1975, 2 million tons of bamboo, nearly 1 million tons of bagasse, straw, grass, etc., and 1.6 million cubic metres of hardwoods would be required to meet the demand of the paper industry. Against these future requirements, the current supplies are about 1 million tons of bamboo, 0.2 million tons of agricultural residues and over 0.2 million cubic metres of wood. The assessment of the availability of raw material shows that paper and pulp industry faces a threat of growing resource scarcity. A number of measures are outlined to improve the resource outlook such as a more rational pricing of forest products, intensive plantation programmes, investments in infra-structure, and multi-product approach to the use of forest resources.

*Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference of Agricultural Economists—The Economists and Farm People in a Rapidly Changing World*, held at the University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, 21-30 August, 1967, International Association of Agricultural Economists, Oxford University Press, London, 1969. Pp. xiii + 542. 70s.

This Volume contains the Proceedings and invited Papers on the main theme of the Thirteenth International Conference of Agricultural Economists held at the University of Sydney in August, 1967. It also includes the Addresses of Welcome by Lord Casey, Dr. L. K. Elmhirst and Dr. Keith O. Campbell and the President's Address by Dr. Nils Westermark. The theme of the Conference was "The Economists and Farm People in a Rapidly Changing World." Divided into five parts, Part I presents the four main theme papers, *viz.*, (1) "Population Growth—Demographic and Sociological Viewpoints" by W. D. Borrie, (2) "Trends and Prospects from the Viewpoint of Natural Scientists" by F. C. Bawden, (3) "The Approaches and Findings of Economists" by Thorkil Kristensen and (4) "Agriculture and the Political Scientist" by Rudolf Bicanic. Also incorporated in this Volume are the reports of group discussions on the four theme papers, organized in four Quarter-Conferences. Parts II to IV respectively present various opening papers and summarized reports of the discussion of the individual groups on the subjects of (i) Farm Production Economics and Management, (ii) Marketing and International Trade and (iii) Economic Growth and Development. The proceedings of each subject were opened by a short paper and the substance of the discussion was summarized in a rapporteur's report. Part V contains two reviews arising from the discussions held at the Conference by L. K. Elmhirst and Sherman E. Johnson, and a concluding Address on "The World Agricultural Situation: Policies and Trade Prospects" by John A. Schnittker.

*The Economics of Agriculture*, David Metcalf, Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, 1969. Pp. 144. 35p 7/-.

Designed as an introduction for students of agricultural economics, this book is both descriptive and analytical. The subject-matter of the book is ex-

mined in seven chapters. Chapter 1 analyses theoretically the production decisions facing the individual farmer and deals with the economics of farm size and the problem of imperfect knowledge which bears on the farmer's production decisions. In Chapter 2, the changing pattern of agricultural input use in the U.S.A. and U.K. is described. A model of one factor (agricultural labour) market is then presented, indicating how the variables used in the model aid the understanding of movement of workers away from farming. Drawing evidence from econometric studies, it indicates some of the factors which have been responsible for the growth in demand for capital inputs (e.g., farm buildings) and for current inputs (e.g., fertilizer). Chapter 3 reviews the interaction between technical change and economic growth and then considers the process of diffusion and adoption of innovations. The role of agriculture in economic development is examined in Chapter 4. It considers the aspects of economic growth, the special characteristics of agriculture in the process of economic development, agriculture's contribution to economic growth, agricultural development in relation to population growth and agricultural production. Chapter 5 presents an outline of market structure analysis and an assessment of the efficiency of the industries comprising the agricultural marketing chain. Chapter 6 analyses the more important institutional arrangements which occur in the agricultural marketing chain such as vertical integration, contract farming, producer co-operatives and marketing boards. The last chapter contains a brief appraisal of agricultural support policies in the U.K., U.S.A. and Western Europe, emphasizing that it is only recently that the problems of the agricultural sector have been understood to be fundamental, requiring structural adjustment, rather than merely transitory problems requiring temporary income support. This book is an invaluable addition to the literature on the subject.

*Elements of Regional Economics*, Harry W. Richardson, Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, 1969. Pp. 166. 35p 7/-.

This book dealing with the elements of regional economics is divided into three parts, according to the familiar classification of regions into homogeneous, model and planning regions. Part One deals primarily with inter-regional macro economics and analyses key problems such as regional income, fluctuations, stabilization policy and the determinants of regional growth. Part Two explicitly considers the role of location and distance and explores the spatial distribution of population and economic activity, particularly within regions. Part Three deals with the problems in regional planning, direction of policy and regional planning techniques such as regional accounting systems, linear programming, input-output analysis, technique for area planning, comparative cost studies, cost-benefit analysis, etc.

*Plant Science—An Introduction to World Crops*, Jules Janick, Robert W. Schery, Frank W. Woods and Vernon W. Ruttan, W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 1969. Pp. viii + 629. \$12.00.

This textbook focusses attention on the scientific, technological, and economic foundations of world crop production. It attempts to interrelate the formal disciplines that have been established in agriculture and the social sciences for providing a full understanding of the relationship between men and plants. The

book is divided into six parts composed of 27 chapters. In Part I—Plants and Men, the relationship between crops and civilization in both historical and biological terms is dealt with. The relationships, structure and development of plants are examined in Part II—Nature of Crop Plants. Part III—Plant Environment describes the ecology of crop plants and Part IV—Strategy of Crop Production examines the technological aspects of agricultural practices covering cropping systems and practices, crop nutrition, water management, crop hazards and crop improvement. A review of individual crop species—food, non-food and fiber, forest and horticultural crops—is presented in Part V—Industry of Plant Agriculture. In Part VI—The Marketplace is explored the relation between crops and the economic community. A chapter each discusses the economics of crop production and distribution, technological change and agriculture, the world market for agricultural products, commodity market and trade policy, and agriculture and economic development. The book is designed primarily as an introductory course in plant science for students of agriculture and economic botany in the Universities in U.S.A. Select references given at the end of each chapter enhance the utility of this book.

*Some Thoughts on Planning*, D. R. Gadgil, Commerce Pamphlet-19, Commerce (1935) Ltd., Vora & Co., Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, 1969. Pp. 59. Rs. 1.50.

This pamphlet deals with the basic postulates of economic planning in India, the objectives and stages of plan formulation, maintenance of stability in the course of planned development, self-reliance, importance of local plans, augmentation of financial resources for development planning, development administration and the role of agriculture, irrigation, industry, village industries, education and family planning in planned economic development. Dealing with economic planning, it is observed that pure types of planning do not last, if they emerge at any time. More particularly, in the growing complexity of modern techno-economic situation, planning and purposive regulation of the economy are unavoidable. A broad-based welfare approach including guaranteeing of minimum living conditions for all has also been well established. In the coming decades, pursuit of equality of opportunity and attainment of minimum conditions will be an important compulsive factor in our plans. In the context of plan formulation it is stressed that provision of an adequate infra-structure for all areas is a necessary pre-condition of intensification of productive effort in agriculture, and for correcting regional and area imbalances. Employment opportunities have to be integrated with the path of development and the emphasis on the programmes of infrastructure and conservation and development of natural resources offers the best way of doing this. In agricultural production, emphasis has to shift to detailed local and area planning and planning for needs of different categories of producers in addition to planning for individual crops. The needed increase in agricultural productivity and the implicit transformation of agricultural society are confronted with two sets of problems. The first relates to transfer of technology which in part depends on the spread of literacy and of primary, secondary and technical education. However, for the greater part it calls for adapting to local conditions the methods already well established elsewhere. The other set of problems is related to the structure and policies of governments and the response of societies. Types of problems encountered are indicated by relating them to motivation and organization.