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REVIEWS IN BRIEF

Markets, Prices and Interregional Trade, Raymond G. Bressler, Jr. and Richard A. King, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, U.S.A., 1970. Pp. xviii + 426. \$13.95.

The main objective of this text-book is to emphasize the inter-dependent nature of economic activities and the strategic role of marketing in the total economic system. The approach is analytical and uses economic theory to interpret the essential nature of marketing processes with frequent illustrations and factual applications to U.S.A. drawn largely from American agriculture and mostly centering on the marketing of milk. Merchandizing activities of marketing agencies are however outside the scope of this book. Divided into 21 chapters grouped under five parts, the Prologue (Part I) of the book traces the changes in the American economy from the early settlement through the Civil War, discusses the development of an advanced economy over the past century and emphasizes the inter-dependence of economic activities and sketches briefly the inter-regional and international commodity flows in America in the middle of the 20th century. The spatial dimension of market price is examined in Part II. It discusses the determination of price for a particular commodity as a result of the equilibrium of supply and demand in single and multiple price markets and deals specifically with prices for a single commodity in several spatially separated markets and the flows of a single commodity in inter-market or inter-regional trade. A realistic model is developed which includes the costs associated with the spatial distribution and segregation of production and consumption. A detailed consideration of transfer costs is made and the impact of these costs on economic specialization and trade is studied. Economic models that treat explicitly the spatial dimension of market price are then considered. The second part also examines the problem of the economical and efficient organization of plants and transportation when there are many scattered sources for the raw product or destinations for the finished goods. The form and time dimensions to produce an inter-dependent system of prices with three dimensions are examined in Part III. It examines price equilibrium with alternative product forms, multiple product forms and spatially separated markets, temporal market price relationships, price discrimination among markets and non-price factors affecting commodity trade. Part IV deals with regional specialization and trade. It considers an economy in which given bundles of resources may be used to produce a variety of sets of commodities in a given region, which may then be moved from site to site in response to price differences. The last part dealing with the spatial arrangement of economic activity describes multiple region production and trade models that reach toward a general theory of economic inter-dependence. It illustrates how various research problems have been formulated to indicate some of the implicit assumptions of partial equilibrium analysis. Brief comments are given on the contributions of marketing to economic development and the general welfare. Selected readings given at the end of each chapter enhance the utility of this textbook. Though this textbook is intended primarily for undergraduate students of economics in U.S.A., it will prove useful to the students of economics in the developing countries like India.

National Income in India : Concepts and Methods, B. W. Chavan and Anita Chavan, Sindhu Publications Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1970. Pp. vii + 88. Rs. 12.50.

Being intended to serve as an introduction to the students of social sciences and the general reader, this book discusses the various concepts of national income and State income and procedures and methods of estimation of national income in India and brings out the limitations of the estimates of national income. Divided into five chapters, the first chapter succinctly reviews the attempts made in the past by various persons/committees since 1876 to estimate national and per capita income in India and points out the limitations of these estimates. The concepts of national income and allied aggregates and their inter-relationships and the general limitations of national income estimates are discussed in Chapter II. The methods of estimation of national income adopted for revised series are briefly discussed in Chapter III. Estimates of national income both at current and constant prices for the years 1960-61 to 1967-68 are also presented. Since the statistical systems in India are not fully developed, the national income estimates prepared presently in India suffer from certain deficiencies. These deficiencies are brought out in Chapter IV. The last chapter deals with the utility of State income estimates, the concept and estimates of State income and their limitations and methods of estimation of State income. Estimates of State income of various States worked out by the State Statistical Bureaus by adopting the concept of 'income originating' and comparable estimates of State and per capita net domestic product prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation are presented in this book. The book will prove useful to the students of economics. The authors deserve warm praise for collating and piecing together valuable information on this subject and presenting it in a form intelligible to the general reader.

Rural Reconstruction in India and China (A Comparative Study), Netra Pal Jain, Writers and Publishers Corporation and Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 1970. Pp. xx + 370. Rs. 30.00.

An attempt is made in this book which forms the doctoral dissertation submitted by the author to the Allahabad University in 1965 to analyse and compare the approaches and achievements of various aspects of rural development in India and China with a view to locating the areas of strength and weakness in the rural development programmes of India. Divided into eight chapters grouped under two parts, Part I of the book deals with the institutional and organizational changes in the rural areas of India and China. These changes relate to land reforms, co-operativization of rural economy and introduction of community development programme in India and establishment of Communes in China. The development of agriculture, mobilization of inputs for agriculture and diversification of rural economy in both the countries are studied in Part II. The conclusions of the comparative study of the rural reconstruction programme in China and India are presented in the last chapter. A significant item in the programme of agrarian re-organization adopted by the People's Republic of China during the initial post-1949 liberation period was its land redistribution programme which was completed within a short period of three years. By 1953, about 700 million *mous* of land were redistributed to 300 million landless peasants, with a per capita share of 2.3 *mous* or 0.37 acre of land. Mutual aid societies

were started on a countrywide scale in 1952 which were completely transformed into semi-socialist institutions by the spring of 1956. By 1958, 99 per cent of the rural households in China had joined the advanced stage of rural co-operative. Rural communes set up in 1958 for the allround development of Chinese villages have become the most important dimension in the Chinese rural reconstruction programme. The relative progress made by India and China in regard to various aspects of rural reconstruction reveals that efforts made by these two countries to accelerate economic growth have been rather impressive. Differences in the methods adopted and emphasis placed on these methods as also in the extent of the achievements by these two countries are in many ways attributable to the different social and political philosophies adopted by them. A few suggestions are offered for accelerating the economic growth of India, which include removal of obstacles to speedy implementation of land reforms, organization of co-operative farms, tightening up the loose ends of community development by interlinking with it land reforms and co-operative farming, mobilization of farm inputs for increasing agricultural production and productivity, and diversification of rural economy. The book contains eight appendices which provide valuable information relating to the agrarian reform law of the People's Republic of China, decisions concerning the differentiation of class status, general regulations governing the organization of peasants' association and commune, and the programmes for agricultural development in China.

Agro-Industries in Maharashtra—Problems and Prospects, Maharashtra Economic Development Council, Bombay, 1970. Pp. viii + 320. Rs. 30.00.

This publication is the outcome of the efforts of a Study Group on agro-industries in Maharashtra constituted by the Maharashtra Economic Development Council to study the industries which (i) encourage greater input in agriculture, (ii) lead to better processing and conversion of agricultural and allied commodities, (iii) ensure fair returns on processed goods and/or (iv) increase agricultural production. For purpose of the study, seven Sub-groups were set up, each dealing with (i) agricultural equipment industries, (ii) fertilizer and pesticides industries and the industries based on (iii) cotton, (iv) oilseeds, (v) tobacco, (vi) sugarcane and (vii) food crops, fruits, vegetables, animal products, etc. Eighty experts on agro-industries and nine associations of the concerned agro-industries were actively associated with the preparation of this publication. It discusses the significance of the development of agro-industries in Maharashtra in the past, identifies specific agro-industries which promise brighter prospects and gives essential information of practical value particularly to businessmen and industrialists. Divided into 13 Chapters, Chapter I describes the importance and prospects of agro-industries in Maharashtra and outlines the main objectives and scope of the study. It also contains a summary of the main conclusions and recommendations of the Study Group, and indicates the general measures for the growth of the agro-industries considered, particularly the improvement in the organizational assistance, the condition of industrial estates, the present scheme of package incentives, the infrastructure and agricultural productivity. In the succeeding chapters, an attempt is made to indicate special measures for the development of individual agro-industries and solving their problems through the augmentation of the supply of raw materials and reduction in their cost, organizational changes, tax incentives, improvement in marketing techniques, etc. The urgent necessity to strengthen

the link between agriculture and industry and to evolve a strategy to ensure dynamic development of agro-industries for sustaining the green revolution in the State is emphasized in this study. The study reveals that in Maharashtra, there is scope not only for the development of agro-industries like agricultural equipment, fertilizers and pesticides which provide inputs for agriculture but also for the development of agro-industries which process agricultural products in different stages. The publication includes 70 appendices giving statistical and other information relating to the development of different types of agro-industries in Maharashtra during the last decade and projections of demand for the products of certain agro-industries. It is unique of its kind and is an invaluable source of reference work for those interested in the development of agro-industries.

Agrarian Revolution and Economic Progress—A Primer for Development, Rainer Schickele, Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, U.S.A., 1968. Pp. xix+410. \$ 15.00.

The book follows a thematic approach and emphatic method to the study of the developmental processes in the newly developing countries. The discussion is focussed on six key issues or themes around which many other inter-related aspects are examined, which are as follows : (1) Development planning must have two concurrent goals, viz., to increase production and to reduce poverty. (2) Industrial and agricultural development must go together. (3) Production process and their human aspects are by nature so different in agriculture and in industry that different types of development policies and implementation measures are required. (4) Modernizing agriculture required an agrarian revolution—a revolution in education, land tenure, and economic opportunities of the masses of small farmers. (5) Participation of rural people in planning and implementing development projects, and in group organizations such as co-operatives, farmers' associations, and political parties, is as important for raising production as it is for making them full-fledged responsible citizens. (6) National development plans to succeed in agriculture must be translated into effective local projects, involving local participation of farmers in adapting modern production techniques and administrative measures to local conditions. Divided into four parts, Part I of the book deals with the pervasive issues of linking the worldwide sweep of a humanistic-democratic ideology with the instruments of modern technology and socio-economic organization, which must be harnessed to serve human needs and aspirations for a better life, for freedom from hunger, poverty and oppression. The problems of mobilizing agriculture for economic development are analysed in Part II. It deals with the peculiar characteristics of agricultural production processes and their inherent differences from those in industry and trade and with the role of agriculture in national development and calls for deep changes in the traditional structure of rural life in many farming areas throughout the world. Part III explores the difficult problem of how to formulate agricultural policies and plans that can be implemented in practical, local terms, and what specific types of programmes and projects are required to make farmers willing and able to modernize their farming methods, to increase agricultural production and income, and to participate as full-fledged citizens in community affairs and group organizations. The last part examines the practical economic and organizational issues involved in technical assistance and capital aid to developing countries and foresees the prospects of the agrarian revolution in a world perspective.

Economic Development of Uttar Pradesh, Kripa Shankar, Arthik Anusandhan Kendra, Allahabad, 1970. Pp. 224. Rs. 16.00.

This book attempts to assess the efforts made in developing agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, transport and infra-structure facilities in the State of Uttar Pradesh and analyses the factors that have retarded a quicker growth of the economy. The subject-matter of the book is presented in 15 chapters, each dealing with a different facet of the economy of the State. In the arrangement of the subject-matter no logical sequence is followed. Chapter I describes the demographic and economic characteristics of the State, highlighting its backwardness as judged by low per capita income and food consumption, high density of population, slow progress of industrialization, heavy dependence on agriculture, low yield per acre of agricultural crops and low productivity per worker, inadequate infra-structure facilities and the increase in the number of unemployed persons entering the labour market. Chapter II deals with the composition, growth and trends in the State income during the Third Plan. The growth of agricultural production and the adequacy of food production to meet the requirements of the population are discussed in Chapter III. Chapter IV contains a critical assessment of the land reform measures in the State and brings into focus the shortcomings of the land reform legislation in improving the agrarian structure and productivity. Chapter V deals with the development of irrigation, flood control and power, Chapter VI with improvements in agricultural practices and Chapter VII with the development of animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries. The problem of agricultural finance and the role played by the credit agencies in the agricultural economy are analysed in Chapter VIII. In the next chapter, the problems of agricultural marketing and stabilization of prices are briefly discussed. Chapter X deals with issues relating to the reorganization of agriculture. A critical appraisal of the working of the community development programme and village panchayats is made in the subsequent chapter. Chapters XII and XIII deal respectively with the development of industries and transport. A brief review of the State's Five-Year Plans is presented in Chapter XIV. The last chapter examines certain fundamental questions regarding the acceleration of the growth of the State's economy.

Land and Peasants in Central Luzon : Socio-Economic Structure of a Philippine Village, Akira Takahashi, East-West Center Press, Honolulu, Hawaii, in cooperation with the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, Japan, 1969. Pp. xii + 168. \$9.00.

Based on a field survey of a rice-growing village (Barrio Kabukiran) in the Central Luzon Plain which was conducted in 1963-64—prior to the introduction of 'miracle rice'—, this monograph attempts to analyse the basic type of socio-economic structure in the rural Philippines. The study is divided into three parts. The introductory part outlines the problems and procedure of the survey and gives background information about the Central Luzon Plain. Part II deals with the physical, economic and demographic features of the selected village, its occupational pattern, land ownership, cropping pattern, pattern of utilization of farm labour, land tenure and land reforms, farm receipts and indebtedness and marketing of products, employment, economic stratification, social relations and political organization and village community. A summary of the main findings of the survey

is given in a separate chapter. The broad general conclusions of the study of the region in regard to the factors hindering agricultural productivity, evolution of the land system, the surplus labour force and village structure are presented in the last part. A few significant highlights of the study are as follows : Of the total geographical area of 151 hectares in the village in 1963-64, 134 hectares or 88 per cent were cultivated. The total number of households in the village was 44 of which 36 were farming households. The size of farm varied between one and five hectares and the average size of farms was 2.5 hectares. All farming households in the village were tenants. Ninety-three per cent of the total farm area of the village was irrigated but only 59 per cent of the land was double cropped. Although the village belonged to the leading agricultural region of the country, farm productivity was low. The standard yield per acre was 50 to 55 *cavans** for the first crop and 35 to 40 *cavans* for the second crop. The major cultivation processes are done with the help of hired labour and the ratio of family labour to total labour was small. The most common type of rent is the sharing of crops. The farm rent varied according to oral contracts and is influenced by the terms concerning the sharing of farm expenses and the interest rate on debts owed to landlords. The rent paid by the tenant was usually 45 or 50 per cent when expenses for irrigation water, seeds, transplanting, fertilizers and harvesting were shared. It is observed that under the existing conditions, the transition from share rent to fixed rent is unlikely to be beneficial to the tenants. The large indebtedness of tenant farmers to landlords helped to keep the terms of tenancy unfavourable for the former. The peasants did not have any will at all to increase the level of productivity of the land they cultivated. Most of the farming households of the village were heavily dependent on off-farm work for their livelihood. Economic stratification in the village was horizontally structured and there were no distinct difference between the four different economic strata recognized in the village. The landlord-tenant relations were impersonal and landlords did not intervene in the social relations in the village. Although the communal features of the village society have been almost lost, individual farming households as units of management have not established the initiative in controlling the processes of production. The rapid increase in the pressure of surplus population supporting landlordism in the Central Luzon Plain has led to the emergence of a form of premium for renting farm land. Feudalistic land holding families have not transformed themselves into agricultural capitalists but have become parasitical landlords. Under such circumstances, the scope for finding employment for the surplus population in agriculture has been limited, farms based on lease hold could not be expanded and the peasantry themselves have moved toward proletarianization. Since the development of industrial capital was retarded, the hired labour force has stagnated in the villages and has not migrated to the cities.

The chief merit of this book is that it has attempted to relate social relations adequately to production relations in agriculture and to give answers to the problems of village structure. The book makes an important contribution to the study of socio-economic structure in rural Philippines.

* Grain measure equal to 75 litres.