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overall process of growth is likely to be somewhat prejudiced, at any rate, limited by the slackness of the growth of the agricultural sector. Planners in this country have already become aware of the problems of imbalance between the two sectors. What is interesting is the route by which Professor Bonn  infers this imbalance and the analytical technique he employs for arriving at the inference.

S. B. RANGNEKAR

*Agrarian Unrest in Southeast Asia*, Second Edition, Erich H. Jacoby, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1961. Pp. x + 279. Rs. 17.00.

This is a fully revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Jacoby's well-known work on the agrarian problems of the Southeast Asian countries, originally published in 1949. Since then, Dr. Jacoby has been the Chief of the Land Tenure and Settlement Branch of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. As such he has had ample opportunity to visit the several countries personally and to examine their agrarian problem closely and at first hand. The knowledge and understanding thus gained has all gone into the revision of this important work. In spite of the many changes that have taken place in these countries during the last decade and the much progress that is evident, the one dominant impression which Dr. Jacoby has apparently gathered is that political independence, though a necessary condition for economic development and emancipation of poverty-stricken masses, is in itself not sufficient. That is the theme which runs through this book and is amply illustrated by the variety of developments that have occurred in the several countries.

As in the earlier edition, a chapter each is devoted to the description and discussion of the agrarian situation in Indonesia, Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, Philippines and Thailand. In the first edition these country reviews were pre-faced by a General Survey and were followed by a concluding chapter entitled *Agrarian Unrest and National Movements*. In the revised edition, both these are taken at the beginning and are followed by the country reviews. The book is concluded with a brief Epilogue.

The book provides excellent up-to-date material on the agrarian problems of the countries of the Southeast Asia. Its utility as a handbook is enhanced by an exhaustive 17-page Index at the end.

V. M. DANDEKAR

*Agricultural Economics in India—A Bibliography*, Second Edition, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, 1960. Pp. 342.

With the growing interest in social research, several agencies have now undertaken preparation of Bibliographies on literature published from time to time. The UNFSCO Research Centre on Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia have been issuing Abstracts of Social Science Periodicals with detailed annotations regarding their content. The Inter-University Board has been