

the rise in the agricultural labour productivity and an increasing volume of agricultural surplus create an increasing demand for the products of textile and iron industries or, in other words, he develops his industrialization model on the basis of what may be called a creation of effective demand. His model as such can be characterized as an argument for building up an internal market, and it is the reviewer's opinion that this argument for internal market is yet to be strengthened and deepened. Internal market primarily means evolution of division of labour in a nation where agriculture and various industries together form a market circle in which effective demands are created mutually between agriculture and industries and also between industries themselves. If the Bairoch model had been built in such way as would develop the diverse industries and combine them into such a market circle as mentioned above, the model would have been of still greater significance for those developing countries *whose economies having been made monocultural have not been self-supporting*.

Third, in applying his model to the developing countries, the author from the outset gives up efforts to include in the model those factors absent in it; that is, the factors which came into existence under the historical circumstances after World War II. As the author himself recognizes at the beginning of his book, the problems facing the developing countries today differ much from those of 18th and 19th centuries. What is important is to examine how the new factors of the latter half of 20th century can or cannot be included in the author's industrialization model and, after this being done, to try to build another new model which is more applicable to the realities of the developing countries of today. The building of a model only becomes meaningful after such an effort is made. It is to be regretted that the author's pessimistic view on the prospects for the developing countries emanates from this lack of efforts on his part.

The three points which the reviewer has made in the above, however, do not set him opposed to the basic position of the author on the question of industrialization. It is the reviewer's hope that, after having recognized the author's such position, the question will be looked into deeper by the author in future. (*Hiroshi Akabane*)

FAO, *Agricultural Development in Nigeria, 1965-1980*, Rome, 1966, xliv+512 pp.

During the 1960's a number of attempts have been made to view the future economic structures of the developing countries and to discover the possibilities of economic growth and the expansion of foreign trade in these countries. These are attempts to arrive at what may be called the long-term prospects for the economies of the underdeveloped countries. As is common knowledge, the United Nations designated the 1960's as "The United Nations Development Decade" and set up the targets of promoting economic develop-

ment and expanding exports of primary products in order to raise the rate of increase of real incomes in these countries by at least 5%. The first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) adopted the "growth and aid" recommendation and set a target of aid from the advanced countries to the underdeveloped countries at 1% of national income. Thus, moves to impede further enlargement of the gap in incomes between the advanced countries and the developing countries through the expansion of trade and through aid and the effective utilization of aid, and to eventually correct the gaps that now exist, have been rapidly coming into prominence. The majority of studies on the long-term prospects for the underdeveloped economies can be classified roughly into studies on the prospects for economic growth and international trade, and studies on the prospects for supply and demand in relation to certain commodities. For example, a number of U. N. studies,¹ as well as those by T. Kristensen, A. Maizels, and B. A. Balassa and others² can be put in the first category, while such publications as a recent work of the FAO³ and the series of studies produced by the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs⁴ can be regarded as being concerned with the prospects of supply and demand in relation to commodities and the prospects for international trade. Such studies as these provide many suggestions for the drafting of development strategy for the purposes of accelerating the economic growth of the underdeveloped countries and for the estimates of the sums of aid required for this. However, the fact that the developing countries have themselves now drawn up long-term plans which go one step further beyond the medium-range plans they devised in the past and have endeavoured to put these into effect may be said to be a characteristic of the 1960's. For example, India's third and fourth five-year plans, Malaysia's first Malaysian Development Plan, South Korea's second five-year plan for economic development, and Pakistan's third five-year plan, have been drawn up and put into

1 UN, *World Economic Survey, 1963, 1964*; UN, *Towards A New Trade Policy for Economic Development, 1964*; UN, *Studies in Long-Term Economic Projections for the World Economy, 1964*; UN, *Economic Bulletin of Asia and the Far East, Vol. XIV, No. 3, Dec., 1963*; and UN, *Review of Long-Term Economic Projections for Selected Countries in the ECAFE Region, Bangkok, 1964*.

2 T. Kristensen and Associates, *The Economic World Balance*, Copenhagen and Amsterdam, 1960; P. G. Hoffmann, *One Hundred Countries, One Billion People, How to Speed Their Economic Growth and Ours in the 1960s*, Washington D. C., 1960; A. Maizels, *Industrial Growth and World Trade*, Cambridge, 1963; and B. A. Balassa, *Trade Prospects for Developing Countries*, Homewood, Illinois, 1963.

3 FAO, *Agricultural Commodities Projections for 1970*, Rome, 1962; and FAO, *Agricultural Commodities Projections for 1975 and 1985*, Vols. I and II, COP/67/3, 1966.

4 Institute of Asian Economic Affairs, *Ajia keizai no chōki tembo* (The Long-Term Prospects for the Asian Economies), Tokyo, 1964; Institute of Asian Economic Affairs, *Ajia no keizai seichō to ikina'i kyōryoku* (Economic Growth in Asia and Intra-Regional Cooperation), Tokyo, 1965; and Institute of Asian Economic Affairs, *Ajia shokoku no ikina'i kyōryoku to enjo* (Intra-Regional Cooperation and Aid in the Countries of Asia), Tokyo, 1967.

effect as a part of long-term 15 to 20 year projections. In Africa, too, we can enumerate the ten-year plans of the Sudan and Sierra Leone, Tunisia's "Ten-Year Prospects for Development." Plans covering a still longer term are the twenty-year long-term projections of Togoland, the Cameroons, Tanzania, and Ethiopia.

The majority of these plans, however, are principally composed of the setting up of targets and the target figures, and a concrete approach on how target figures are to be attained is not always displayed. In drawing up and putting into effect its current six-year plan (1962-1968), the Nigerian government has set up the year 1979-80 as the target-year for the attainment of economic independence, but the work under review, *Agricultural Development in Nigeria, 1965-1980* published by the FAO is not a long-term projection produced by the Nigerian government itself. The work was undertaken by the FAO at the request of the Nigerian government. While recognizing the premise of the ultimate target embodied in the Nigeria's current six-year plan, the report looks into the question of the role to be performed by agriculture and the possibilities for each field in agriculture. It also makes recommendation on measures to be adopted. Consequently, we cannot treat it as being the same class as the long-term projections and targets drawn up by the developing countries. Rather, it is a document which puts forth a basis upon which the government can erect its development strategy and as such we can compare it with the directions in development which other countries intend to take. Again, while the long-term prospects for the economies of underdeveloped countries which we listed previously are of a comparatively academic character, this report may be considered significant in that it represents an attempt to produce long-term projections which are extremely practical.

In the twenty and more years since it was set up, the FAO has undertaken a large number of work projects, and since the latter half of the 1950's it has worked particularly hard at setting up agricultural development plans closely related to over-all economic development planning in the developing countries, using the so-called "integrated approach." The first of these undertakings is said to be "the Mediterranean Development Project" carried out in 1957 (report published in 1959), while in 1961 a survey of development possibilities in Africa was carried out, and this was published as the *FAO Africa Survey, 1962*. This survey report on the prospects for agricultural development in Nigeria can also be included in the series of survey studies enumerated above. Not only was the Nigerian government able to draw on this report for important lines of policy when devising its plans for economic development, but the utility of the report also consisted in its making available very valuable source-material for use in the various studies concerned with the economies of all underdeveloped countries. Lack of suitable source-material is the greatest difficulty encountered by studies of the economies of the underdeveloped countries, and the fact that this report provides a great quantity of information about agriculture over a wide field including production, consumption, commodity circulation, international trade, land-tenure

systems, and administrative organization, is extremely significant. There seems to be little doubt that this work provided important basic material for the *West Africa Pilot Study of Agricultural Development, 1960-75*, the first pilot study for the "Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development" which the FAO is now tackling. Again, as is shown in the bibliography given in the report, various reports and other publications on the Nigerian federal government and provincial administrations, together with the FAO/EPTA Reports from 1960 onwards, provide a great quantity of information, and while the FAO has already issued a variety of publications relating to the economic development of Nigeria we may be justified in saying that in this report it has made a great contribution by bringing all these publications together.

As we have noted above, this report surveys the prospects for agricultural development up to 1980 with a view to contributing to the setting up of economic development plans in Nigeria. The twenty-three chapters of the text of 378 pages are divided into three parts, Part A on the keynote of policy, Part B on the policies and plans for the development of agricultural production, and Part C on administrative organization and the institutional aspect. The conclusions and recommendations in the chapters included in these three Parts are presented in a summary at the head of the volume. Again, the statistics, estimates and predictions related to each chapter, as well as notes on the drawing up the economic model as a whole, are included in Part D. An account of the Nigerian soil survey and other matters are included in an appendix.

Chapters 1 and 2 in part A, which is concerned with the keynote of policy, discuss over-all development strategy and the tasks and roles facing Nigerian agriculture. The long-term projections for development in these three parts aim at making clear how agriculture can contribute effectively to Nigeria's attainment of economic independence and what policies are necessary for this purpose. As their point of departure the projections more or less recognize and take as premises the main heads of policy embodied in the current Nigerian six-year plan for economic development (1962-1968). While recognizing the aims of the current six-year plan, the report gives consideration to the possibilities of its realization—the possibilities of attaining its targets within the framework of long-term economic planning. We cannot go into the matter in detail, but we may take up the following two or three points. First, while envisaging in the light of the actual results obtained in the last few years, a rise in the annual rate of economic growth from the 4% aimed at under the current economic development plans to 4.5%-6.0%, the report points out that this is by no means adequate in relation to the ultimate target of the current plans—the attainment of economic independence by the end of the third or fourth plan. Again, in intention the report aims at the attainment of economic independence, but the rate of saving envisaged is an extremely high one, one which will depress consumption to a great extent. Even so the report considers that it will be impossible to sever dependence

on foreign aid by 1980. The report also points out the importance of investment in education for the attainment of technological independence, as well as the necessity of increasing employment in the non-agricultural sector in connexion with rapid population increase. It goes on to draw attention to such matters as the unutilized resources in agriculture, which may justly be described as the devotion of due consideration to setting up a realistic development strategy. The meeting of the national demand for foodstuffs and raw materials, the provision of increased opportunities of employment, the accumulation of capital required in development and the raising of productivity are listed as functions to be fulfilled by agriculture. In particular the discussion of the possibilities of meeting the demand for foodstuffs and increasing exports also serves the purpose of outlining every commodity treated in Part B.

Part B consists of the fourteen chapters from Chapter 3 to Chapter 16. The content of this part begins with the possibilities of developing water resources and goes on to the possibilities of producing cocoa, rubber, oil palm, groundnuts, cotton, other commercial crops, food crops, next to the use of fertilizers, mechanization, the encouragement of animal husbandry, and the development of forestry and fisheries, and lastly to the processing of agricultural products. Roughly, the various chapters set out the present state of affairs or its main features, the prospects for the future, in particular the prospects for overseas markets, investigations of profitability, and the principal problems regarding production targets, etc., up to 1980. They take up the development plans for each of the regions (North, West, Central, and East), look into their possibilities and add necessary recommendations. Consequently the report is also useful as an outline account of Nigerian agriculture. In regard to such international commodities as cocoa, it presents source-material which is of great importance for the problems of the world cocoa economy. We do not have the space to deal with individual crops here, but fairly close analyses of such crops as cocoa, groundnuts, palm kernel, and natural rubber, which are the principal sources for acquiring foreign exchanges in comparison with other crops like benniseed, coconuts, etc. Of course, this is due to the fact that the statistics on these export crops are easy to obtain, but it also bespeaks the fact that it is still necessary to emphasize this sector in agricultural development. These analyses are of assistance in understanding the problems. Again, whereas we can set out the prospects for the development of commercial crops with comparative concreteness, (granted that there is still much room for improvement including improvement on the technical side), the fact remains that as far as the production of food crops is concerned there are still a great number of difficulties in the way of even making a start in the direction of improvement. This is reflected in the manner in which the successive chapters are written. The present state of food crop production is regarded as representing the accumulation of some hundreds of years of experience of the ecological conditions of the country. On the one hand this may be taken to mean the existence of great possibilities of devel-

opment and latent productive potential. Latent cultivable land exists in extreme abundance. In particular, the great contribution to increasing agricultural production which could be made by the utilization and development of the central belt and the valleys of the Niger and Benue rivers, areas whose utilization is impeded by the tsetse-fly, may be expected to occur just as the report indicates. Even granting that the fertility of the soil is declining because of the shortening of fallow periods as an accompaniment of population increase and other factors, this fact may perhaps show the necessity of having the peasants adopt rotations or techniques for supplementing soil nutrients (applications of fertilizers, etc.). New techniques such as fertilizer application may be expected to promote a switch from traditional mixed cropping to single-crop culture. However, the problem is how these numerous possibilities are to be brought to realization.

On the other hand, there are also the inappropriate administration and traditional systems of land tenure. The report would have been more complete if a still closer examination had been made of the steps by which such adverse conditions as lack of capital, lack of technologists, and such non-capital elements as land-tenure systems could be overcome and food production increased. In this sense the account of the various attempts to encourage the use of fertilizers is of extreme interest. Further, the examinations of development plans by commodities and regions are of great value. However, throughout parts A and B one has the feeling that something is lacking as far as a clear portrayal of the condition of the economy of each region is concerned.

Part C consists of the seven chapters from Chapter 17 to Chapter 23. Its content comprises the administrative mechanisms and institutions for agricultural development, education, agricultural statistics, land-tenure, plans for colonization, market organization for agricultural products, financial institutions, and proposals for the reform of the administrative organization. These problems include, for example, the consideration of the land-tenure system, its history and present condition, and the problems of land-ownership in the process of breaking free from a tribal society and emerging as a modern state, or again, the problems of commodity circulation in respect to the various commodities. We learn of the aspects in regard to which the developing countries are most conscious of difficulties in the process of their economic development, and of the points in respect to which aid from the advanced countries is regarded as a great impeding factor, and not as something which necessarily operates effectively. It is common knowledge that many such problems exist within the institutional and social problems which we have mentioned above. The fact that the effort to "break free from backwardness" is an important element in development planning is clearly shown in this report. We can easily imagine, however, that the efforts which are being made at the present time, as well as the recommendations which form an important part of this report, are in no wise such as can easily be fulfilled. Changes in the external economy can be expected to produce some kind of

change in these institutional aspects, and repeated trial and error is likely to continue into the future.

Among the many attempts to survey long-term prospects, this report may be said to be unique, possessing as it does both meticulous analyses and practical recommendations. In general, exports of primary products from the underdeveloped countries are falling off, and at the same time hasty attempts to nurture the manufacturing industry sector in these countries are not always succeeding. In a country such as Nigeria where population pressure is comparatively low, the enlargement of exports of primary products may be considered a hopeful measure to take, but in order to attain this aim it will probably be found necessary to take steps to raise productivity by diverting sufficient capital and technological resources to the export producing sector. In the sense that the recommendations embodied in the study suggest such a break-away from technological stagnation the report is eminently practical in character, and it may also be expected to be of great benefit to studies of development problems. We also wish to express our profound respect for the FAO team which has used the scanty source-material so effectively in producing an extremely useful report.

(Mitsugi Kamiya)