Concluding remarks by Sohail Jehangir Malik

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Main content

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It seems ordained that an agricultural economist of the stature of Vernon Ruttan should use the forum of the Pakistan Society of Development Economists' lecture series to talk of technical and institutional change in agricultural development. These lectures (like the theory of technical and institutional change propounded by Prof. Ruttan) are an 'induced' and 'endogenous' product of the process of intellectual interaction and development initiated in 1982 when the Pakistan Society of Development Economists was founded.

The large attendance at the two lectures and the question-and-answer sessions that followed bespeaks the relevance of the topic and the level of awareness of the issues involved. Prof. Ruttan is one amongst many who have been predicting that by the end of this century all increases in world food production will come from higher yields, i.e. increased output per hectare, implying a transition from a resource-based to a science-based agriculture. This increasing emphasis on 'land-saving' technology for increasing productivity and production has resulted from the growing population pressures on land and declining land-man ratios.

Within the context of overall economic growth, there has been, during recent decades, a sharp transition in economic doctrine with respect to the relative contributions of agriculture and industrial development. There has been a shift away from the earlier 'industrial fundamentalism' to an emphasis on the significance of growth in agricultural productivity and production. The focus, especially in the context of the present-day less developed countries like Pakistan, has sharpened with the rapid growth in demand for food resulting from the increasing growth in population and the high income-elasticities of demand for food.

Prof. Syed Nawab Haider Naqvi has, in his introductory remarks, in his usual inimitable style, provided an extensive overview of Prof. Ruttan's numerous contributions to the body of knowledge on agricultural economics and of how this work correlates with the evolution of the major themes in development economics. It remains for me merely to provide a summary of Prof. Ruttan's two lectures on "Technical Change and Agricultural Development" and "Towards Induced Institutional Innovations" and to highlight the major conclusions, especially those that relate to the process of agricultural and economic development in Pakistan.

Prof. Ruttan has classified the traditional literature on agricultural development, historically, into five headings or 'models'. Traces of the essential characteristics of each one of these models can be found in the economic thought and in the policies adopted at different times in Pakistan. The much-publicised agricultural revolution in Pakistan during the Sixties was based largely on the logic underlying the high-payoff input model. This model assumed that peasants in traditional agriculture were rational, efficient resource-allocators constrained to poverty only by the limited technical and economic opportunities to which they could respond. The earlier success of this model was based upon the development of high-yielding grain varieties for the tropics, which were highly responsive to fertilizer and improved soil- and water-management. The fundamental ingredients of the high-payoff input model are classified by Prof. Ruttan as (i) the capacity of private- and public-sector research...

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Concluding Remarks definition with examples. Concluding Remark is the last sentence of an essay, summing up the essay in a single sentence. However, sometimes there could be a question mark or an exclamation mark instead of a period, depending upon the type of remark. Types of Concluding Remarks. A concluding remark depends upon the type of the essay, or upon the purpose of the writer of the essay. It could be of several types such as: A Recommendation Remark A recommendation remark presents a recommendation that the author makes. 4. Concluding remarks. In this research, a random Fourier modes method has been improved to simulate the downstream decaying turbulence. The Lagrangian velocities of fluid particles were calculated with this improved random Fourier modes method, and the diffusion fields were simulated by the two-particle diffusion model in cases of a continuous point source and a continuous line source in the grid-generated turbulence. The predictions of the mean and fluctuation r.m.s. values are on the whole consistent with the experimental data. So we conclude that the present scheme is useful to simulate Sohail Jehangir Malik Thirty five years of international experience in policy-oriented research into development problems with a focus on the issues of agricultural sector, rural development, food security and poverty alleviation. Vast experience in the evaluation of public expenditure reviews, preparing budgets for provincial PRSPs, evaluating the provincial tax potential, and developing Pakistan’s Social Accounting Matrix.