

All these impediments are organizational and intangible; they are nonetheless real. It is our considered opinion, however, that they are not deep-seated and that with sufficient determination and energy they can be overcome. These impediments can be summarized under the headings of the needs for better guidance and education for farmers, improved marketing facilities, improved agricultural credit facilities, and continued land reform. Pakistani farmers have demonstrated amply in the past that they will respond promptly and intelligently when they are given proper opportunities.

More than doubling the crop output of a district will place a severe strain on its marketing facilities and, indeed, will endanger the price structure that makes the increased output worth while. Provision must be made for storing, transporting, and financing these increased crops. These facilities should be employed to moderate the wide fluctuations of agricultural prices that are now experienced from season to season, from year to year, and from district to district.

If adequate provision is made, large increases in agricultural output can be absorbed without serious effects on the price structure. There is at present substantial unsatisfied demand for many agricultural crops. Total demand will grow step by step with increased agricultural prosperity, though the pattern of demand will shift from foodgrains to more expensive and nutritious foods and to fibers. The increased domestic production will displace imported foods and, if sufficient in quantity, will contribute directly to exports, as in the case of cotton. The first order of business, in short, is to increase output; we are still a long way from having to be concerned with the problem of disposing of it. But even the first order of business requires improved facilities for marketing, including godowns, transport facilities, credit, and marketing information. These should all be administered with an eye to price stability.

Credit is needed not only to enable farmers to hold crop inventories through seasonal lows in farm prices, but to permit them to increase their cash expenditures on crops at the time of sowing and throughout the growing season. The dependence of the fertilizer, improved seed, and plant protection programs on agricultural credit is too obvious to require expansion.

In all these ways the program of technical improvement must be supplemented by programs designed to assure to the farmer an adequate reward for participating in the agricultural modernization project. Bold and imaginative devices may be required; economic innovations as dramatic and far-reaching as the vast tubewell fields themselves, for the organizational problems are as serious as the