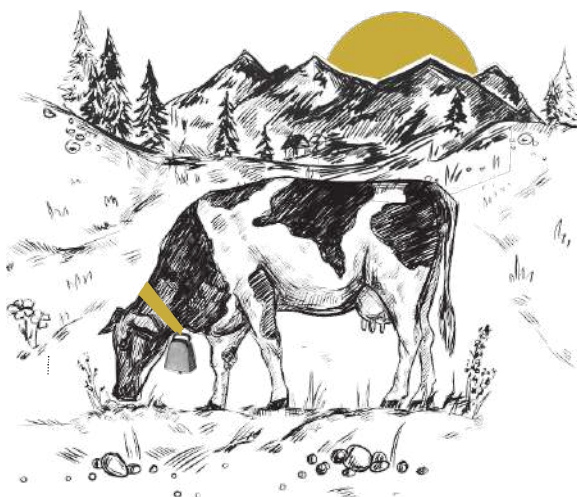




XXXII

International Conference of Agricultural Economists



COWBELL

YOUR CONFERENCE BULLETIN

AUGUST 2-7, 2024 - NEW DELHI, INDIA

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Hashtags: #ICAE2024 #ICAE24 #NewDelhi2024 #ICAEInIndia

32nd ICAE: Inaugural Opening

Honorable Prime Minister of India

Shri Narendra Modi



Saturday, 03rd August, 2024

History: The Tenth Conference 1958, Mysore, India

24th August to 3rd September 1958

The tenth Conference was splendidly housed in the Lalitha Mahal Palace at Mysore. On the opening morning, the Maharajah of Mysore sent his elephants to greet the Conference members — 350 in number — in their hotels.

India's official welcome to the Conference was expressed by *Prime Minister Pandit Nehru* himself. For over an hour, the audience sat spellbound, listening to a great statesman pleading for the cause of his country — an unforgettable experience.

In opening the proceedings, the President L. K. Elmhirst gave an account of his many connections with India and Indians and then outlined the central theme of the Conference: Agriculture and its Terms of Trade — a consideration of the problems of Balance between agriculture and other activities in the process of economic growth of states and in the development of a sound world economy, in its bearings on agriculture both in developed and less developed regions.

The Shifting Fortunes of Agriculture in General -was the theme of W. A. Lewis (Great Britain): The factorial terms of trade depended on the comparative growth of productivity inside and outside agriculture, on demand for agricultural and non-agricultural products and on the mobility of the population. At all stages of development, "the main remedy for farmers' ills must be to have fewer farmers". Movement out of farming must be highest in developed regions where production of food grows faster than consumption, but must also act in less developed areas with high demographic pressure on the land. Speaking of the developed countries, D. G. Johnson (U.S.A.) stated that returns to labour were lower in agriculture than in other occupations because of high birth rates, low-income elasticity of the demand for food and because of technological progress. The result was at least a relative decline of farm labour through migration. The long-run effect of State policies was often low because they failed to produce this result. The decrease in farm labour must be balanced by Investments in raising labour productivity. The shifting fortunes of farmers of the less developed countries -were discussed by D. R. Gadgil (India): In all these countries, production in industries rose faster than in agriculture, where yields stagnated so that one farm -worker could scarcely feed two persons. Economic insecurity due to instability of yields and prices, growth of unsalable surplus owing to the displacement of agricultural raw materials by synthetics, immobility as a result of rapid growth of population and lack of occupations outside farming -were the main causes of low farm income. Unless the vicious circle is broken, there is little hope for an upward trend in the fortunes of farmers. The subjects of movement of the rural population (a hardy perennial of many meetings) was taken up by K.O. Campbell (Australia).

Speaking of the Technical Peculiarities of Agricultural Supply, Sherman E. Johnson (U.S.A.) compared commercial and subsistence farming as the two main types of developed or less developed areas. Commercial Farmers reacted to the profit incentive by increasing cash turnover; the use of nonfarm inputs rose. Long-term Investments often made it difficult to change the form or volume of production. Besides reducing costs per unit of production, most non-farm inputs tended to raise total Outputs. But, the main inputs of small subsistence farms were labour and land. Most of the Output was consumed on the farm, and often, the land tenure system impeded progress. The only answer was an effective combination of technical, economic and institutional changes together with competent leadership.

Many points brought up by speakers -were coordinated by U. Aziz (Malaysia), who discussed the Interdependent Development of Agriculture and other Industries. He stated that Imperialism had destroyed the traditional socioeconomic rural balance to the disadvantage of farming, both in plantations and in villages. The result was poverty due to low productivity, exploitation by landlords, insecurity of tenancy, exorbitant rates of interest, and lack of Investment in agriculture. The remedies were general and vocational education, Provision of sufficient cheap working capital, agrarian reform eliminating

the exploiter groups, and coordination with industrial development, including Investments in non-exploitative sources. Other aids would be effective forms of cooperation and the creation of an infrastructure adapted to rural needs. All this called for comprehensive, skilful planning and execution.

A. F. Hanau (Germany) gave a critical analysis of the problems of Disparate Stability of Farm and Non-Farm Prices. His conclusions were: Both monetary and non-monetary factors caused the movements of farm prices; raw material and -wholesale prices varied more than retail prices, and farm prices more than others. In the long run, disequilibrium in food and agriculture was hard to avoid. Demand shifted with growth of population, per-capita income and income elasticity of demand. But supply changed for quite different reasons: expansion of acreage, rise of yields and productivity of livestock farming. Technology raised Output in both land and labour. But the growth of food production varied between less developed and developed areas. In the latter, it tended to outstrip the growth of population. Thus, supply and demand were disparate because they depended on very different sets of factors, and therefore, price fluctuations had very complex causes. As a whole, the price elasticity of demand and supply is low and subject to time lags, hence price fluctuations on free markets.

In discussing the Lack of Institutional Flexibility, R. Bicanic (Yugoslavia) gave a socio-economic review of causes and effects of institutional rigidity. In the face of the migration of the farm population, the various groups showed very different degrees of flexibility in their reactions to the "pull-out" factor (higher earnings) and the "push-out" factor (mediatization). The forms of entering and leaving farm life also varied among tribal, family-farm and collectivized socio-economies. The peasant attitude was rigid in face of emigration and in the principles of farm organization. The institutional lack of flexibility in the use of land, capital and other resources was the main reason for the low effect of State policies. In less developed countries, local markets showed extreme rigidity at the cost of the often illiterate peasant farmer, who was in the hands of monopolistic trader-cum-moneylender groups.

The plea made by Aziz and other speakers for more education was strongly supported by A. T. Mosher (U.S.A.) in his paper on the problems of Education, Research and Extension -with particular emphasis on Asia and Latin America. But T. H. Strang (Australia) was rather sceptical about the Use of Economic Research in Policy-Making.

During the Conference, excursions were made to villages, tea plantations and forests. They were very effective in bringing Conference members into contact with rural life in India. After the Conference, the Indian Government put two trains of air-conditioned sleeping-cars at the disposal of the Conference. In this rolling hotel, a trip was made from Bangalore in the south up to the foothills of the Himalayas. In little more than a week, members saw very much of the Indian countryside, visited most impressive monuments of art and history and inspected great development projects.

At the end of the Conference, L. K. Elmhirst retired from the post of President after almost thirty years of Service, during which he had helped to make the Conference an Institution of worldwide standing among agricultural economists. In recognition of this, he -was elected to the life-long post of Founder-President. His place as President was taken by Sherman E. Johnson (Washington, D. C.). He took over the task of preparing the next meeting of the Conference, to be held in Mexico. He had the able assistance of Vice-President E. Thomas, the experienced programme builder of the Conference. / J. Ackerman (Chicago), already for many years a pillar of strength in the Conference, succeeded H. C. M. Case as Secretary-Treasurer. The duties of Secretary, hitherto performed by / R. Currie, were divided between two Regional Secretaries: J. R. Currie and D. G. Karve (India)☺

PAST CONFERENCE THEMES

YEAR	THEME
2024	Transformation Towards Sustainable Agri-Food Systems
2021	Agriculture under the 4th Industrial Revolution
2018	New Landscapes and New Mandates for Agriculture
2015	Agriculture in an Interconnected World
2012	The Global Bio-Economy
2009	The New Landscape of Global Agriculture
2006	Contributions of Agricultural Economics to Critical Policy Issues
2003	Reshaping Agriculture's contributions to Society
2000	Tomorrow's Agriculture: Incentives, Institutions Infrastructure and Innovations
1997	Food Security, Diversification and Resource Management: Refocusing the Role of Agriculture
1994	Agriculture Competitiveness: Market Forces and Policy Choice
1991	Sustainable Agriculture Development: The Role of International Cooperation
1988	Agriculture and Governments in an Interdependent World
1985	Agriculture in a Turbulent World Economy
1982	Growth and Equity in Agricultural Development
1979	Rural Change: The Challenge for Agricultural Economists
1976	Decision-making and Agriculture
1973	The Future of Agriculture: Technology, Policies and Adjustment
1970	Policies, Planning and Management for Agricultural Development
1967	The Economist and Farm People in a Rapidly Changing World
1964	Disparities in the Pace and Form of Agricultural and Rural Development
1961	Role of Agriculture in Economic Development
1958	Agriculture and its Terms of Trade
1955	The Implications of Technical Change in Agriculture

Q: Why you shouldn't date an economist?

A: They will spend their lives trying to predict your behavior.



Our current food systems are neither healthy nor sustainable

Hunger and malnutrition



Climate change



Biodiversity crisis



Conflict and geopolitical tensions



ICAE 2024 Highlights in Pictures



- From 1929 to 2018, ICAE has welcomed 19,952 delegates across its thirty-two conferences.

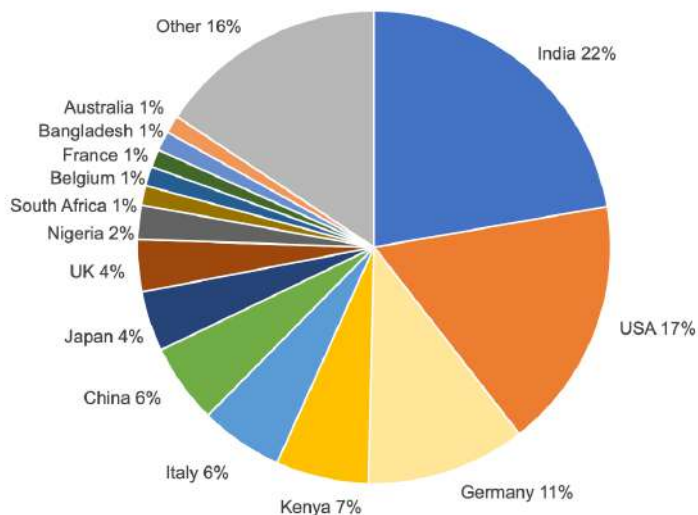
EARLIER ICAE CONFERENCES

YEAR	SERIES	LOCATION	DELEGATES
2024	32nd ICAE	New Delhi, India	942
2021	31st ICAE	VIRTUAL	948
2018	30th ICAE	Vancouver, Canada	1235
2015	29th ICAE	Milan, Italy	1158
2012	28th ICAE	Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil	632
2009	27th ICAE	Beijing, P.R. China	878
2006	26th ICAE	Gold Coast, Australia	987
2003	25th ICAE	Durban, South Africa	735
2000	24th ICAE	Berlin, Germany	951
1997	23rd ICAE	Sacramento, California, USA	781
1994	22nd ICAE	Harare, Zimbabwe	691
1991	21st ICAE	Tokyo, Japan	908
1988	20th ICAE	Buenos Aires, Argentina	759
1985	19th ICAE	Malaga, Spain	823
1982	18th ICAE	Jakarta, Indonesia	480
1979	17th ICAE	Banff, Alberta, Canada	795
1976	16th ICAE	Nairobi, Kenya	656
1973	15th ICAE	Sao Paulo, Brazil	695
1970	14th ICAE	Minsk, USSR	685
1967	13th ICAE	Sydney, Australia	501
1964	12th ICAE	Lyon, France	562
1961	11th ICAE	Cuernavaca, Mexico	485
1958	10th ICAE	Mysore, India	350
1955	9th ICAE	Helsinki, Finland	364
1952	8th ICAE	East Lansing, Michigan, USA	340
1949	7th ICAE	Stresa, Italy	271
1947	6th ICAE	Totnes, Devon, England	82
1938	5th ICAE	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada	510
1936	4th ICAE	St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland	219
1934	3rd ICAE	Bad Eilsen, Germany	170
1930	2nd ICAE	Ithaca, New York, USA	309
1929	1st ICAE	Totnes, Devon, England	50



ICAE 2024 Highlights

Registered participants from 68 countries



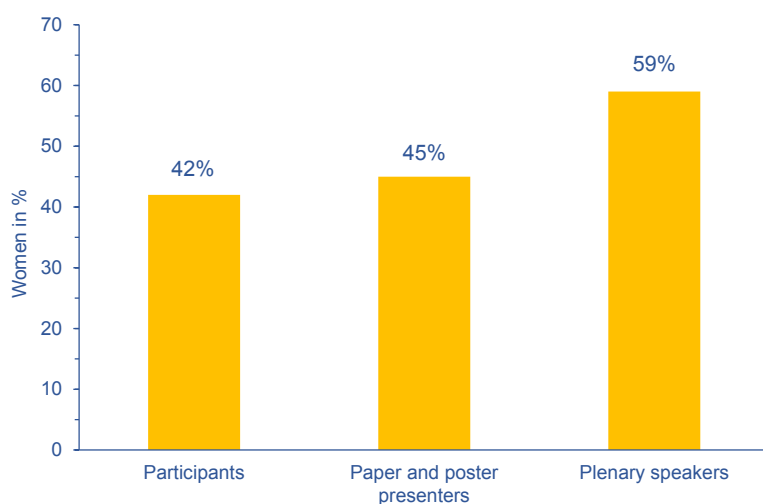
Participants with travel grants

IAAE could sponsor 119 participants from >30 low- and middle income countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Thanks to the generous financial support from:



Participants and program roles by gender



Submissions and Presentations

- **Contributed papers:** 1023 submitted; 380 included in program
- **Contributed posters:** 174 submitted; 222 included in program (including accepted poster submissions and positively reviewed papers that were transferred to poster)
- **Organized symposia:** 95 submitted; 57 included in program
- **Plenary speakers:** 22 invited and included in program (plus 4 in prize session)
- **Invited panels:** 23 invited and included in program
- **Pre-conference workshops:** 6 included in program

IAAE Paper Prizes

- **T.W. Schultz Prize for the Best Contributed Paper** (under 40 years): *Jury:* Meike Wollni, Sonia Akter, William Masters
- **Uma Lele Prize for the Best Contributed Paper on Gender:** *Jury:* Liesbeth Colen, Cheryl Doss, Kibrom Abay, Hema Swaminathan, Claudia Ringler
- **Nils Westermarck Prize for the Best Contributed Poster** (under 40 years): *Jury:* Martin Parlasca, Purnima Menon, Hope Michelson
- **Carl. K. Eicher Award for best dissertation on African development:** *Jury:* Tahirou Abdoulaye.

ICAE 2024 Program Committees

Overall Program



Matin Qaim



Uma Lele



Nick Vink



Stephan von Cramon-Taubadel



Martin Parlasca

Contributed Papers



Meike Wollni



Liesbeth Colen

Organized Symposia



Jill McCluskey



Wendy Umberger

Carl K. Eicher Award



Tahirou Abdoulaye

Our Sponsors in India



UPL



Global Health Strategies

The Agricultural Economics Society of Japan

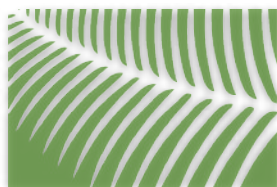
日本農業経済学会

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

ICAE 2024 Papers on AgEcon Search

IAAE is excited to present the ICAE 2024 Paper Collection on AgEcon Search. The Collection features the Plenary Papers and the Contributed Papers that were submitted for upload and will be presented at the upcoming Conference in New Delhi. Take a look, browse the collection, and whet your appetite. The Collection is available open access [here](#).



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

FAO Young Researchers Networking Event

The FAO welcomes Young Researchers for a networking event at [The Lalit](#) Hotel in New Delhi on August 4th at 7pm. If you're interested in participating, please fill out the [Google form link](#). Selected applicants will receive further details and an invitation to the event.

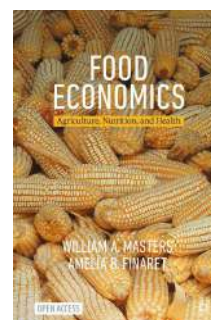


FAO Young Researchers Networking Event

4 August 2024 at 7 pm New Delhi time
[The Lalit](#) Hotel, Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place

Open-Access Textbook on Food Economics: Agriculture, Nutrition and Health

IAAE members are welcome to use the new open access textbook entitled "Food Economics: Agriculture, Nutrition and Health" (by William Masters and Amelia Finaret) freely available online here: <https://link.springer.com/book/9783031538391>. The book is aimed at helping instructors prepare and deliver courses for advanced undergraduates and graduate students from diverse backgrounds, including service courses taught for students with no prior knowledge of economics or agriculture.



The last pages of the Cowbell is the place for exchanging ideas, distributing information and communicating with members. If you have a story, let us know. If you want to organize an ad-hoc discussion group or a reunion, or communicate other things to the conference attendants, just let us know and it will be published in the next day's Cowbell! Email your notices for the Cowbell to communicationsdirector@iaae-agecon.org by 10h00 (10AM) IST of the day before publication.

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