

## Book Notes

Bhalla, A. S. (ed.). *Technology and Employment in Industry: A Case Study Approach*. Geneva: International Labour Office. 1981. Pp. XV + 389. Price \$ 25.65.

The book is an extensive revision of the earlier edition which was published in 1975. The book is divided into two parts: Part I discusses conceptual issues and their measurement, while Part II deals with various specific case studies from different countries.

A majority of the case studies in this volume are based on field surveys. Two of the studies are inter-country comparative studies while the rest are related to individual country case studies in the manufacturing sector. The final chapter of the volume by Amartya Sen is a synthesis of the conclusions of the research studies and is useful from a policy point of view. An important finding of these studies is that the technology planner suffers from a lack of information regarding alternative technologies. The case studies included in this book show that considerable substitution possibilities exist in both primary and secondary operations of different manufacturing industries.

Brahmananda, P. R. *Growthless Inflation by means of Stockless Money*. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House. 1981. Pp. xvi + 471. Rs. 95.

This book has a rather unusual approach to its subject matter in that while most other books on inflation discuss the inflationary problems of developing countries in the light of the current economic theories of inflation that are based on the experiences of developed countries, this book examines the problem of inflation in the developing countries in general but in India in particular with reference to the socio-economic and political set-ups of these countries themselves. It contains a comprehensive survey of the causes, sources, and consequences of inflation in the less developed countries. The analysis carried out by the author shows that inflation has severe adverse effects for the developing countries both in the short run and in the long run.

Cody, John, Helen Hughes and David Wall (Editors). *Policies for Industrial Progress in Developing Countries. A study jointly sponsored by UNIDO and the World Bank*. London: Oxford University Press. 1980. Pp. ix + 316.

This book is an anthology of essays by a group of eminent economists including figures like W. M. Corden, Deepak Lal, Ronald I. McKinnon, Göran Ohlin and Amartya Sen who have had first-hand experience of the formulation and execution of industrial policy in the less developed as well as the developed countries.

The collection of articles in this book evaluates the main policies that affect the direction and pace of industrialisation. An important feature in most of the articles is the identification of constraints on the formulation of policy. As the book is primarily meant for decision-makers, who may not always be particularly strong in quantitative methods of analysis and appraisal, the use of mathematics and models has been kept to a minimum.

The various articles included in the book deal with such diverse subjects as trade, finance, labour and technology, taxation, licensing, public enterprises, infrastructure and the location of industry. Certain other related topics have also been discussed in the book.

Khan, Mahmood Hasan. *Underdevelopment and Agrarian Structure in Pakistan*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press Inc. 1981. Distributed by Messrs. Bowker Publishing Co. Ltd. (P.O. Box 5, Epping, Essex CM16 4BU, England) Pp. xviii + 308. \$ 22.50.

The relationship between agrarian structure and agricultural development in any developing country is an essential piece of information for both economists and policy-makers. This study provides such information in the case of Pakistan. The slow and uneven performance of the agricultural sector, the negative evaluation of the land reforms and the land tax reforms and the relationships that farm size and land tenurial arrangements exhibit with land productivity are the salient empirical findings on which the author bases his recommendations with respect to an economically viable land-tenures system. The economists and policy-makers should find the book useful and intellectually stimulating.

Onah, Julius, O (Editor). *Management Practice in Developing Countries*. London: Cassel Ltd. 1981. Pp X + 325.

The study is a symposium on management practices in developing countries. Contributions to the symposium have been made by some of the most eminent economists in the developing world. This book is particularly important and welcome as there is a considerable dearth of texts on management theory and practice in the developing world. The book is divided into six sections, viz. (i) papers dealing with the overall business environment, (ii) papers that discuss the role of the public sector *vis-a-vis* private enterprise, (iii) papers that deal with management principles, (iv) papers that discuss the role of marketing, (v) papers on accounting practices and finally, (vi) papers discussing the availability of finance for the establishment of enterprises.