

Book Notes*

Overseas Development Administration. *The Evaluation of Aid Projects and Programmes*. London: HMSO. 1984. (Proceedings of the Conference organised by the Overseas Development Administration in the Institute of Development Studies, at the University of Sussex 7-8 April, 1983). pp vii + 149. Price: \$ 5.95.

This book describes in detail the experience of the Overseas Development Administration (hereafter referred to as ODA) with its evaluation work, the techniques it uses, the problems that have been encountered and some of the lessons learned. It also contains the comments and reactions of a number of experienced evaluators from many countries and aid organisations.

In Part A of the book, the ODA's evaluation procedures have been highlighted and some practical problems pertaining to conceptual and methodological aspects have been identified. Part B reviews findings from key ODA evaluations in selected sectors such as natural resources, infrastructure, technical cooperation and programme aid. Part C is devoted to three evaluation systems being adopted by the World Bank, the USAID and India. Part D takes a visionary look at the direction that evaluation is taking and the last part synthesizes the various issues raised in the discussions.

Iqbal Alam (ed.). *Fertility in Pakistan: A Review of Findings from the Pakistan Fertility Survey*. Voorburg, Netherlands: International Statistical Institute. 1984. 259 pp.

This volume contains a collection of ten articles which are based on data from the Pakistan Fertility Survey. Most of these articles are on fertility and related research and provide new and in-depth information on fertility levels, trends and differentials; on breast-feeding, age at marriage and contraception; on the effect of intermediate variables and community variables on fertility. Some articles are also included which deal with an evaluation of the quality of the data, sampling errors and infant child mortality. The book's merit lies in the commendable academic standard of the articles which contain some significant policy implications. It is a useful volume both for demographers and for policy makers in the field of health and population.

E. P. Mach and B. Abel-Smith. *Planning the Finances of the Health Sector: A Manual for Developing Countries*. Geneva: World Health Organization. 1983. 124 pp.

The manual sets out a methodology for carrying out an analysis of the finances of health services and suggests ways of collecting and organizing data on expenditure and sources of

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finance. It also suggests how this information might be utilized in policy formulation – to make a master plan of future use of all financial and material resources. Particular attention is paid to primary health-care in view of its high priority in current health policies. A series of tables presents models that provide an analytical framework for national planning. Summary tables have been prepared for the use of policy makers.

The manual is aimed at planners, economists, statisticians, accountants and researchers in health and health-related sectors in developing countries, and at the staff of international and bilateral agencies concerned with development aid. The manual is also intended to serve as training material in courses on planning, management and evaluation of the health system.

Mahmood Ali Ayub. *Made in Jamaica. The Development of the Manufacturing Sector*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press. 1981. pp. xii + 128. (World Bank Staff Occasional Papers Number Thirty-One)

This book gives a comprehensive view of the main characteristics of the manufacturing sector in Jamaica and examines the factors that played an important role in determining its present structure. The growth of manufacturing sector over time is documented in detail and the factors responsible for this growth are discussed. Protection (nominal as well as effective) provided to the manufacturing sector as a whole and its subsectors is described. Future growth prospects of exports of the manufacturing sector are analyzed. Certain policy recommendations, based on this analysis, are also made. This study uses macro-economic data from private and government institutions as well as micro-economic data gathered through a survey of manufacturing firms. The extensive survey questionnaire is reproduced as an appendix at the end of the book.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. *Industry in a Changing World*. (Special issue of the Industrial Development Survey for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.) New York: United Nations. 1983.

This book describes and analyses trends in several major industrial fields such as production, employment, productivity and trade. It has been written during a period which has seen a weakening of the conventional wisdom behind industrial growth and the emergence of new economic constraints on future industrial development.

The book is extremely comprehensive in examining the linkages between the manufacturing and other important fields of the economy such as agro-processing, services, external trade, etc. Relevant policy implications springing from empirical analysis are brought out and highlighted. Case studies of four main industries (steel, machine tools, consumer electronics, and petrochemicals) show the weaknesses of protectionist policies being followed in developed countries. Finally, the survey examines the various approaches measuring comparative advantage in international trade, and points out their relative strengths and weaknesses.

Jetha Nizar, Shamshad Akhtar and Govinda Rao. *Domestic Resource Mobilisation in Pakistan: Selected Issues*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. (World Bank Staff Working Papers No. 632.)

The book explores various facets of taxation and its linkage with the public, personal and business savings in Pakistan. It argues that policies aimed at accelerating national savings will be

effective only if all the three components of national savings — public, personal and business — are considered simultaneously in view of the interrelationship between the three forms of savings. To encourage larger savings in the private sector, a strong case is made for improving the overall incentive climate for savings, provisions of incentives for investment and adequate availability of suitable saving instrument, especially in the rural areas. It suggests that public-sector savings can be improved if current tax policies are supplemented by appropriate policies on user charges, subsidies and self-financing by public enterprises. It further argues that proposals for tax reforms should also consider tax-induced distortions in the allocation of resources.

This book gives a comprehensive view of the main characteristics of the manufacturing sector in Pakistan and examines the factors that played an important role in determining its growth. The growth rate during the period 1950-1965 is documented in detail. The book also provides an analysis of the growth rate of the manufacturing sector in Pakistan. It provides a comparative study of the growth rate of the manufacturing sector in Pakistan with that of other developing countries. It also provides a comparative study of the growth rate of the manufacturing sector in Pakistan with that of other developing countries.

The book describes and analyzes trends in several major industrial fields such as production, employment, productivity and trade. It has been written during a period which has seen a remarkable upsurge in the international industrial growth and the expansion of new economic relationships between industrialized countries. The book is particularly comprehensive in examining the changes between the industrialized and the developing countries. It also examines the changes in the industrial structure and the changes in the industrial composition. It also examines the changes in the industrial composition and the changes in the industrial structure. It also examines the changes in the industrial composition and the changes in the industrial structure.

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