
8. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bienefeld M.A.

'The Self-Employed of Urban Tanzania'
Institute of Development Studies,
Discussion Paper No.54, May 1974.

An examination of the characteristics of self-employed, non-wage earners in urban Tanzania, both overall as a group and activity by activity, e.g. street trading, crafts and manufacture. Findings: That entry to most activities is in fact effectively limited and that there is evidence that substantial re-emigration to rural areas is occurring, although the variations between the different activities was fairly great.

Boserup E.

'Woman's Role in Economic Development'
George Allen & Unwin, London 1970.

An examination of the new sex patterns of productive work, and their significance from the point of view of development policies, which are emerging with the modernization of agriculture and migratory movements to the towns. Data from censuses and other official statistics, collected and collated for the purpose of giving an overview of the pattern of female employment in the different regions of the developing world.

Callaway A.

'Nigerian Enterprise and the Employment of Youth: Study of 225 businesses in Ibadan'
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, Monograph Series No.2, Ibadan,1973.

Report on the research results of a 1961-1965 questionnaire survey of small-scale industry in Ibadan, Nigeria, with particular reference to the possibilities for employment and on-the-job training of youth. Includes information on the demographic characteristics of the entrepreneurs, and examines the sources and amounts of their starting capital. Describes the present opportunities for school leavers.

Callaway A.

'Education Expansion and the Rise of Youth Unemployment', in Lloyd P.C. Mabongunje A.L. & Awe B. 'The City of Ibadan' Cambridge University Press, 1967.

A brief tracing of the historical growth of Ibadan's educational facilities and a discussion of the prevalence in recent years of unemployment amongst school-leavers. Research results of a survey of households in three parts of the city in 1964, looking at school-leaver unemployment compared to the employment situation for the work force as a whole, and at the migratory movements of school-leavers coming to Ibadan. Findings: Over three quarters of the male unemployed work force were school-leavers, over half of whom had never had a job. Signs of a tightening job market situation were also noted.

Caree P. & Messy R.

'Remarks on Employment Objectives in Relation to Macro-Economic Planning' in 'Growth - but no Jobs' Institute of Development Studies, Bulletin Vol.2 No.4, July 1970.

A brief article pointing out some of the problems involved in integrating employment objectives into the framework of general planning in developing countries.

Clark B.A.

'The Work Done by Rural Women in Malawi' Agro-Economic Survey, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Malawi, 1972.

Data about the work done by rural women from five varied survey sites in Malawi. Findings: That the great majority of crop and field work was done by women, who were active in cash crop cultivation as well as subsistence farming. The women tended to spend more hours per day in productive activity (defined to include certain domestic activities) than did the men. Conclusion stating that women should have more opportunity of learning about agricultural processes, including modern techniques for the production of cash crops.

Coombs P.H. & Ahmed M.

'Attacking Rural Poverty; How Nonformal Education can Help' A research report for the World Bank prepared by the International Council for Educational Development, John Hopkins University Press, 1974.

Presentation of the findings of an international research study commissioned by the World Bank in 1971. Aimed at developing improved information, analytical methods and practical guidelines which would be useful to those actually involved in programmes of nonformal education geared to rural development, by improving the knowledge and skills of farmers, rural artisans and crafts workers and small entrepreneurs. Case studies and field notes on 25 selected programmes, as well as more general analysis, conclusions and suggestions.

Green R.H.

'Towards Ujaama and Kujitegemea: Income Distribution and Absolute Poverty Eradication Aspects of the Tanzania Transition to Socialism'
Institute of Development Studies,
Discussion Paper No.66, December 1974.

An analysis of Tanzania's income distribution and absolute poverty eradication strategy. Interesting 'annexes' on 'The Skeletal Structure of African Rural Poverty with special reference to Tanzania: Notes Towards a Strategy of Eradication'; 'The Case for Intermediate Consumer Goods: Equality, Development and Integration'; and 'Small Scale Manufacturing: Some Issues of Strategy'.

Gutkind P.C.W.

'From the Energy of Despair to the Anger of Despair: The Transition from Social Circulation to Political Consciousness among the Urban Poor in Africa' Canadian Journal of African Studies Vol. VII No.2, 1973.

An article based on a survey which demonstrates that continuing urban unemployment has had an increasing impact on the political behaviour of

young workers. It is maintained that growing political consciousness as seen amongst a group of unemployed low-income workers interviewed in 1966 and 1971 represents a source of future conflict.

I.L.O.

'Jamaica's National Youth Service Programme: Report on Project Results, Conclusions and Recommendations', Geneva, 1973.

A project report on the upgrading and expansion of vocational training programmes offered by youth camps in Jamaica. Summaries of project activities and results in respect of youth policies. Recommendations for the development of a comprehensive youth voluntary service. Discussion of instructor training, teacher and agricultural training, and employment promotion.

I.L.O.

'Employment, Incomes and Equality: A Strategy for Increasing Productive Employment in Kenya' ILO, Geneva, 1972.

The report of a mission under the ILO World Employment Programme. Analysis of the employment problem in Kenya and its causes, with special emphasis upon the low - often poverty-level of the incomes obtained by many producers and their families, from wage, self or farm employment. Several causes of the employment problem are identified, most of them the result of imbalances due to external and internal causes. Stress is placed upon the need for growth with equality - redistribution with growth - and there is an outline for an employment-oriented strategy, based upon the expansion of production and productive employment; abolition of poverty; reduction of extreme inequalities- and a more equitable distribution of the fruits of growth. Individual chapters and technical papers cover such areas as technology, agriculture, the informal sector, international policies, rural development and planning.

Jolly R. & Colclough C.

'African Manpower Plans: an Evaluation'
International Labour Review Vol.106
Nos. 2-3, August - September 1972.

A Survey of over 30 manpower studies prepared in more than 20 African countries in the previous twelve years. Concerned with the adequacy of their attempts to estimate the future demand for and supply of educated manpower. Looks at the theoretical issues involved and compares these with the actual techniques used. One method of taking the trade off between education and training into account is examined, and suggestions are made for improving future manpower surveys. Future trends in the employment and unemployment of educated manpower in Africa are discussed in the light of the surveys analysed in the article.

Little K.

'African Women in Towns: An Aspect of Africa's Social Revolution' Cambridge University Press, 1973.

An examination of women's adaptation to the 'modern' city in Africa, focusing especially upon the essentials of women's social relationships. The conclusion is that the position of African urban women is extremely ambiguous. Urbanization and women's efforts to alter their position go hand in hand, but women are still, in comparison to men, educationally at a disadvantage in the urban economy, although the situation differs considerably between East and West Africa.

Magra Institute (Sri Lanka Centre for Development Studies) Colombo

'Lectures on Opportunities for Youth on Land' 1972. 'Lectures on a Survey of Youth Organisations which Organise Youth for Productive Enterprise, with Special Reference to the Co-operative Movement', 1973. 'Lectures on Case Studies in Youth Enterprise', 1973.

Selection of seminar papers and lectures upon various youth projects in Sri Lanka.

Moore M.P.

'Some Economic Aspects of Women's Work and Status in the Rural Areas of Africa and Asia'
Institute of Development Studies, Discussion Paper No.43, March 1974.

This paper argues that the main determinant of women's status is the power which accrues to women from participation in extra-domestic economic activities. A number of possible objections to a policy of increasing female labour force participation rates are outlined, including the likely deterioration in the standards of child care and housework, and the adverse effect upon income distribution of the substitution of female for male hired labour. Although the treatment of women is often abominable, it is argued, the overwhelming problem is poverty itself. The best hope for the future is seen to lie in changes in the existing socio-political systems, which would permit the fullest possible utilisation of available labour to produce food and goods so urgently required to make widely available elementary medical care and to free women for productive work by reaping the economies of scale inherent in collective provision of child care and catering services.

Nigam S.B.L. & Singer H.W.

'Labour Turnover and Employment: Some Evidence From Kenya' International Labour Review Vol. 11, No.6, December 1974.

Early concern over excessive rates of labour turnover in Kenya and consequent attempts to stabilise the workforce have been replaced more recently by a situation of increasing shortage of urban employment opportunities for newcomers to the workforce as a result of low labour turnover. This reduced turnover may lower the average educational level of the labour force by keeping older people in their jobs while excluding the generally better educated younger generation with a higher skill potential. Labour turnover before and after independence in Kenya is briefly examined. Using the information gathered in a survey conducted in 1971 as part of the ILO/UNDP

Employment Mission, Labour turnover through time, in different areas and by age group is examined, as well as its possible causes. The policy implications of the decline in turnover rates are seen to include an ending of the need to offer high wage rates and other facilities to the industrial workforce, and the possible creation of incentive schemes to promote early retirement amongst the existing workforce. The need for wider collection and analysis of information on the causes, nature and extent of labour turnover in the modern sector in developing countries is pointed out.

Ramanujam M.S.

'Requirements of Technical Manpower in India
Indian Economic Review Vol.VIII No.2 October 1973.

A brief article pointing out the problems of predicting future manpower requirements, and the biasing effects of many of the techniques which are often presently used.

Richards P.J.

'Job Mobility and Unemployment in the Ceylon
Urban Labour Market'
Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics
Vol.35 No.1, February 1973.

An article on the urban labour market in Sri Lanka, demonstrating that the lack of voluntary labour mobility in certain sectors tends to inhibit the job searching efforts of new entrants and to concentrate unemployment amongst young workers and recent school-leavers. The employment preferences and attitudes of unemployed youth are examined, as are the factors which limit labour turnover, making use of the research results of a survey of 800 shop workers.

Senftleben W.

'Landerschliessungsprojekte für Jugendliche
in Malaysia' Institut für Asienkunde,
Hamburg Mitteilungen No.55, Hamburg, 1973.

A booklet on land reclamation projects for young workers in Malaysia. Includes descriptions of regional planning programmes and central government pilot projects, especially concerning the

cultivation of coconut tress for palm oil. The importance of youth land schemes for fighting unemployment is argued.

Sheffield J.R. (ed)

'Education, Employment and Rural Development. Report of the Kericho (Kenya) Conference 1966, East African Publishing House, 1967.

Report of a meeting of academics, policy makers, administrators and representatives of aid agencies to examine the issues of education, employment and rural development in the context of contemporary Kenya. Various conference papers on these issues and conference conclusions which point out the need to concentrate the development effort on certain key growth points, aimed at getting the maximum return on the scarcest resource, whatever that is decided to be. Various specific recommendations are made in the three fields discussed.

Srivastava R.K.

'The Unemployment Problem with Special Reference to the Rural Sector' Marga, Colombo 1973.

An article on the employment problems in Sri Lanka with particular reference to unemployment among young workers in the agricultural sector. Attention is paid to the impact of demographic factors on unemployment and the occupational choices and aspirations of school leavers. A summary of some employment policy goals is given.

Turnham D. & Jaeger I.

'The Employment Problem in Less Developed Countries: A Review of the Evidence' O.E.C.D. Development Centre Studies, Employment Series No.1, Paris, 1971.

A description of the nature and ramifications of the employment problem in developing countries, gathering together as much empirical evidence as could be found. Topics looked at include: the labour force and the structure of employment in less developed countries; unemployment; income distribution; nutrition and working efficiency; and employment growth: trends and prospects.

United Nations

'Participation of Women in the Economic and Social Development of Their Countries'
Commission on the Status of Women, Report of the Secretary General, UN? New York, 1970.

An analysis of the replies of governments to a questionnaire on the role of women in the economic and social development of their countries. Questions cover the present role of women in this respect, areas where their role might be increased, women's contribution to the economic and social development of their countries. In most countries at present, replies revealed, women do not, by and large, enjoy equal status, and where they do participate actively in national life their level of responsibility is usually comparatively low. Although progress was seen to have been made in this direction, many obstacles still remain, such as traditional attitudes about the roles of men and women, male and female sectors of labour, lack of education and training for women, and lack of initiative on the part of women themselves. Female participation in higher level planning bodies is virtually non-existent. However, few countries had gone into the problem of effecting basic changes in the respective roles of men and women in modern society. It was noted that there seemed to be a tendency to count on measures to expand overall development and progress to lead automatically to greater participation of women in the development process and in the labour force of their countries.

United Nations

'Report of the Interregional Seminar on National Youth Service Programmes' organised jointly by the United Nations, the ILO and the Government of Denmark -7-30 November 1968. UN, New York, 1969.

Seminar Report and consultants' papers. The purpose of the meeting was to review the experience gained so far in national youth service programmes and the part they play in promoting the participation of youth in national development. National youth service programmes are considered within the context of national youth policies, with particular

reference to their objectives and general principles, organisation and administration, programme content and relationship with national social and economic development.

UNICEF

'Wasted Asset: A Survey of Rural Youth in Two Indian Districts'

Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi 1973.

A report on the research results of a 1971 questionnaire survey of employment opportunity for rural youth in the 11 to 20 age group in two districts in India. Includes information on demographic aspects, the rate of educational development, drop-out and employment trends. Also upon the education and training courses offered to drop-outs, and the development of community services by young people.

Wood A.W.

'Informal Education and Development in Africa'
Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, 1974.

A study concerned with the evaluation of programmes of out-of-school education and training for young people, particularly primary school leavers, in the 12 Commonwealth countries of Africa. An attempt to assess why such programmes have expanded so rapidly in recent years, comparing the methodology and effectiveness of different approaches, outlining common problems and solutions, and indicating future lines of development. The programmes of each of the twelve countries is considered in turn, followed by a synthesis of programmes and policies in relation to National Youth Services, low level vocational training, often related to settlement, and youth programmes of a mainly recreational nature. The general conclusion is that it is only through all-round rural development, coupled with various measures to bring equilibrium into urban and rural rewards, that young people will be motivated to learn new skills and apply them independently in rural situations.

Woods D.E.

'Youth and Youth Organisations in Ghana'
Young Women's Christian Association of
Ghana. Geneva 1973.

A booklet examining the situation of youth, including young workers in Ghana and describing existing youth organisations. There is a discussion of the access to education, the educational system, employment problems, housing and political participation, as well as an examination of the organisations related to religion, community development, vocational training, and leisure activities. A comprehensive youth policy is recommended.