

- A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 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. and 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-leavers unemployment compared to the employment situation for the work force as a whole, and at the migratory movements of school-leavers coming to Ibadan.

- CHAMBERS, R. Policies for Future Rural Livelihoods Institute of Development Studies, Internal Working Paper No. 28, Feb. 1975.

This paper outlines the challenge presented by the rural areas of the developing countries, i.e. the need to generate livelihoods and to raise the levels of living of all members of the increasing rural populations so that they can all afford the food and other goods they need and will wish to limit their families. Drawing upon experience in Africa and South Asia the author considers some of the longer-term questions how rural environments in developing countries can possibly sustain much larger populations at acceptable standards of living.

COOMBS, P.H. and AHMED, M. Attacking Rural Poverty: How Non-formal Education can help 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 non-formal 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.

EMMERIJ, L. 'Education and Employment: Some Preliminary Findings and Thoughts' in International Labour Review, Vol. 107, No. 1, January 1973.

The author reviews briefly research undertaken at the ILO on education and employment. He points to the important role that education must play in avoiding structural imbalance of the economy. While advocating more emphasis on primary education, he warns against the type of primary

education, he warns against the type of primary education that exists now. He recommends pre-vocational training courses, open to all age groups during the last years of primary education, and recurrent education to marry more closely the world of work and that of education.

FORD FOUNDATION Technology and Employment in Developing Countries, Vols I and II Papers for a Seminar sponsored by the Ford Foundation, New Delhi, March 1973.

A collection of seminar papers. Amongst the assumptions underlying the seminar were that there is a large and growing employment problem in the developing countries and that the nature of technology, conceived of as a socio-economic variable, is closely associated with this problem both as a cause and as a possible cure or alleviating factor. On the basis of these assumptions means of creating and introducing a more appropriate technology in developing countries is discussed.

GREEN, R. H. Towards Ujamaa 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' in 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, ILO, 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, Growth and Basic Needs: A One-world Problem, a report of the Director-General of the ILO.

This report covers a very broad canvas, as indeed is demanded by the breadth and scope of the subject matter before the Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress and the International Division of Labour. Its aim was to help the conference reach a world-wide, tripartite consensus on the direction and emphasise a new approach to achieve the goals assigned to the ILO

in its Constitution. The report represents a relatively brief distillation of the main conclusions which emerge from six years intensive work by the ILO and several other agencies. It represents a first, but bold, attempt to come to grips with the formidable problems of unemployment, underemployment, inequitable income distribution and mass poverty in the world.

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 of 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.

I.L.O. Towards Full Employment: A Programme for
Colombia, ILO, Geneva 1970

This report on an inter-agency employment mission organised by the ILO discusses the size and nature of unemployment in Colombia, and outlines a strategy for eliminating it which includes policy in every major field - population, land reform, agriculture, manufacturing, construc-

tion, taxation, foreign exchange, credit, wages, labour legislation, education, training, health, etc.

I.L.O. Matching Employment Opportunities and Expectations: A Programme of Action for Ceylon, ILO, Geneva 1971.

This report on an inter-agency employment mission organised by the ILO analyses the employment problem in Sri Lanka, drawing particular attention to the very large number of educated unemployed. It suggests reforms in various fields to correct imbalance in foreign payments, the economic structure and the labour force and indicates the lines along which employment should be expanded and the policies implied, including the support needed from bilateral and multilateral agencies.

I.L.O. 'Economic Research for the World Employment Programme' in International Labour Review, Vol. 101, No. 5, May 1970.

A report of the meeting of economists held from 3-7 November, 1969 to advise the ILO on research priorities for the World Employment Programme. Includes papers by J. Tinbergen, Doreen Warriner, I. Inukai, Keith Marsden, Paul Strassman and A.S. Bhalla, along with a summary by W. Arthur Lewis.

I.L.O. Youth Training and Employment Schemes in Developing Countries: A Suggested Cost-Benefit Analysis, ILO, Geneva 1972.

This monograph deals with general organisational questions arising out of a number of existing schemes in developing countries and includes a case study of the Kenya National Youth Service.

I.L.O. Technology and Employment in Industry,
(Ed) A.S. Bhalla, ILO, Geneva 1975.

This is a collection of case studies together with the preceding examination of some of the conceptual and measurement issues relevant to the problem of technological choice. Most of the studies are concerned with identifying and analysing alternative techniques of production, and examining their implications for specific policy decisions. The concluding chapter by the Editor, Dr. Bhalla, provides a synthesis of the findings of the studies and draws lessons for policy making. One of the significant conclusions of the analysis is that inappropriate choices are often made not because technical alternatives do not exist but because selection systems are inadequate and private and public decision-makers are unaware of the alternatives.

JOLLY, R. DeKadt, Third World Employment Problems and
Singer, E. & Strategy, Penguin Modern Economic
Wilson, F. (eds.) Readings, 1973

A collection of readings examining the dimensions of the employment problem in developing countries and emphasising the way in which these differ from those prevailing in the developed world. Aspects considered include the policies needed to reduce poverty through more productive employment; the link between education and employment, and the need for more labour-intensive technologies.

NIGAM, S. B. L. 'Labour Turnover and Employment: Some
& Singer, H. W. Evidence from Kenya' in International
 Labour Review, Vol 110, 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 shortages 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 the 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.

PURI Mohinder The Strategy of International Development:
& CAIRNCROSS Essays in the Economics of Backwardness.
Alec (Sir) (ed.) Macmillan, London 1975.

This book illustrates a number of the central problems of economic and social progress of the developing countries, including employment, technology, planning, aid and trade.

It consists of a series of papers prepared during the last five years, with the development of indigenous national technological capacity emerging as the key problem.

Increasingly also, wider participation in development and fuller employment with better income distributions emerge as the context within which all development policies must be judged.

PURI Mohinder Employment, Income Distribution and
& CAIRCROSS Development Strategy. Macmillan,
Alec (Sir) (ed.) London 1976.

This is a collection of essays by a distinguished group of economists and social scientists from many different countries. Their contributions deal with various aspects of development strategy and development policy. First six papers concentrate on the distribution of income and the alleviation of unemployment in the process of national development. Other papers examine various aspects of development strategy, including industrialisation, the role of capital goods, the collective self-reliance of developing countries, and population policy. Finally, some papers focus on special problems ranging from food aid to India's experience of economic management. Taken together, these contributions provide a useful conspectus of the economic problems of the developing countries.

SENFLEBEN, 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 trees for palm oil. The importance of youth land schemes for fighting unemployment is argued.

SHEFFIELD, J.R. Education, Employment and Rural Development.
(ed.) 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 in the occupational choices and aspirations of school leavers. A summary of some employment policy goals is given.

THORBECKE, E. 'The Employment Problem: A Critical Evaluation of Four ILO Comprehensive Country Reports' in International Labour Review, Vol. 107, No. 5, May 1973.

This article examines the reports of four inter-agency missions on employment which went to Colombia, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Iran and critically stresses the contribution made by these to the approach, definition and identification made by these to the problem in these countries.

However, their value would have been strengthened by the availability of better basic data and by the design and use of an inter-sectoral consistency framework.

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

A description of the nature and remification 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; employment growth; trends and prospects.

WOHLMUTH, K. Employment Creation in Developing Societies: The Situation of Labour in Dependent Economics. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, New York 1973.
(ed.)

A collection of writings which cover five topics of relevance to research workers and decision-makers in various institutions and activities of field work. These topics are: the general scope of the unemployment problem; the basic methodological problems of the labour market; manpower and employment analysis; the fundamental constraints upon employment creation; the important institutional problems and models of employment creation in specific areas, countries and regions; and the effect of international policies upon employment.