

Book Notes

Azizur Rahman Khan and Mahabub Hossain. *The Strategy of Development in Bangladesh.* London: Macmillan. 1989 xvii + 198pp.

This volume deals comprehensively with the economic structure in Bangladesh. The book discusses various economic policies followed by the country to develop its economy. In this, the economic planners relied on the advice of the international donor agencies, which emphasized privatization and the liberalization of the economy. However, the results of following such policies have not been conducive to a self-sustaining economy. The incidence of poverty and inequality continue to be high and the social sectors have lagged behind in development. In particular, the literacy rates have not risen appreciably. At the same time, industrial growth also has not been remarkable. This book thus looks at the economic performance of Bangladesh, identifying the structural weaknesses in the economy.

Muhammad Nasir Gazdar. *An Assessment of the Kalabagh Dam Project on the River Indus Pakistan.* Karachi: Environmental Management Society. 1990. 92pp.

This book evaluates the Kalabagh dam scientifically, socially, and economically. A strong environmental message is also conveyed in the book. The planning process in the country is discussed in detail and recommendation and alternative solutions are offered. The book ends with the message that there is a need for consensus and partnership between the government and the people if problems have to be resolved – and this is particularly so in the Kalabagh dam project, which is expected to have an adverse environmental impact.

Richard Sisson and Leo E. Rose. *War and Secession: Pakistan, India, and the Creation of Bangladesh.* New Delhi: Sage Publications. 1990. xiii + 338pp.

This book attempts to clarify the complex motivation and misperceptions that led to the war between Pakistan and India in 1971 and the subsequent creation of Bangladesh. The book is replete with data drawn from primary sources, most of which is being made available for the first time. This book is the most thorough study yet to be published in this area of the relationship between Pakistan and India.

D. S. Tyagi. *Managing India's Food Economy Problems and Alternatives.* New Delhi: Sage Publications. 1990 240pp.

Although India has achieved self-sufficiency in the production of food, much remains to be done particularly if one looks at the distribution of food. The existing policies do not cater to the vulnerable sections of society. The author examines various options including the free trade in foodgrains. Thus, this book deals with the current system of management of India's food economy and, at the same time, advocates alternative strategies for the 21st century. The book will be of immense value to policy-makers, scholars, and bureaucrats concerned with food aid and food policy.

Manjit Singh. *The Political Economy of Unorganized Industry: A Study of the Labour Process.* New Delhi: Sage Publications. 1990. 234pp.

With the help of a detailed case study, this book examines the labour process in the unorganized industrial sector. The book can be divided into two parts: the first part looks at the growth of industrial capital and the path of relations of production in Europe and India. This, the author demonstrates, was different for India because of that country's colonial experience. A detailed account of the political economy of the growth of small-scale industry in the Punjab is presented. The second part of the book presents an analysis of the woollen hosiery industry of Ludhiana. Thus, the inter-relationship between the level of development of industrial capital and its effect is observed and a framework is provided for the conceptual redefinition of the "unorganized sector".

Jacques Hallak. *Investing in the Future. Setting Educational Priorities in the Developing World.* Paris: UNESCO. 1990. vii + 303pp.

The last 30 years have witnessed a rapid progress in education. However, much remains to be done, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The book, addressing itself to policy-makers, describes how educational policies can be formulated, the priorities for educational development established, and appropriate strategies designed. The book draws extensively on the experience of others. However, it does not provide standard solutions to the problems encountered. These solutions can only be reached after a detailed understanding of the local conditions.

OECD. *Economic Outlook.* Paris: OECD 1990. xii + 203pp.

This is a statistical document put out by the Economics and Statistics Department of the OECD Secretariat. Projections for output, employment, prices, and current balances are given for the next two years for member countries of the organization. Particular attention has been paid to the policies that governments are adopting to solve current economic problems.

Timothy J. Cartwright. *The Management of Human Settlements in Developing Countries. Case Studies in the Application of Micro Computers.* London: Routledge 1990. xi + 284pp.

The main theme of this book is that micro computers are an appropriate technology for the management of human settlements in the developing countries. Country case studies are used to support this argument. The countries include Jamaica, Trinidad and Tabago, Tunisia, Abu Dhabi, Burma, Yemen Arab Republic, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Philippines, Mauritius, Bahrain, Turkey, Swaziland, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Cyprus, Mexico, and Panama.