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REPORT ON PHASE I

LDC PARTICIPATION IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH
(Grant No. AID/otr-G-1416)

February 1976

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I. Scope of Work of Project

The first phase of the subject project which this report covers was, in accordance with the grant document, an "assessment of interests and capabilities of various research institutions in the lesser developed countries and the identification of the economic research programs with which these justifications are most concerned."

The main task of the second phase is the development, structuring, and preparation of a research proposal (proposals) with one or more LDC institutions as primary contractor. 1/

II. Background and Introduction

A. Importance of Increased LDC Participation to AID Goals

1. AID Legislation

Participation by LDC institutes in development research is not a new idea; however, the support for LDC institutes to prepare proposals according to their own priorities and to act as primary contractor does represent a significant break in AID's previous research practice. In this regard, it is consistent with the program approach of U.S. foreign assistance that emphasizes increased participation by the recipient communities in both the planning and the implementation of various development programs that receive AID assistance. It is also consistent with AID policy on research which calls for genuine collaboration of LDC research institutions in Agency research projects and programs. For example, the value of interregional activities fostering innovation will depend on the Agency's ability to identify

1/ See Program Description, Attachment A to Grant.

research activities of sufficient importance to the LDC's to encourage their involvement in developing local applications in in contributing to the findings that have multi-country applications. 1/

Secretary of State Kissinger has spoken to this participation theme in a number of recent speeches on international economic matters:

"In every area of endeavor that I have described--economic security, growth, trade, commodities, and the needs of the poorest--the developing countries themselves want greater influence over the decisions that will affect their future. They are pressing for a greater role in the institutions and negotiations by which the world economic system is evolving. The United States believes that participation in international decisions must be widely shared, in the name of both justice and effectiveness." 2/ (Emphasis Supplied)

"There must be consensus, first and foremost, on the principle that our common development goals can be achieved only by cooperation....The consensus must embrace the broadest possible participation in international decisions." 3/

Involving LDC research institutions directly in the Agency's social and economic research is consistent with the thrust of these statements and the intention that they convey.

1/ AID, Guidelines on Strengthening the Innovative and Research Thrust of AID Programs (Wash., D.C., Sept. 14, 1972), p.2. (Emphasis supplied)

2/ Excerpt from Secretary Kissinger's Address Before the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly (Sept. 1, 1975) in Selected Documents No. 2, Dept. of State, p. 12.

3/ Ibid, p. 2.

2. LDC Institution Interest

LDC researchers frequently have criticized the nature of the research relationship between the developed and the underdeveloped countries, pointing both to its substantive undesirability (the danger of the creation of research priorities of greater interest to the donor than to the donee) and its procedural impropriety (the inability of LDC researchers to obtain equal credit with U.S. or developed country researchers for work done in their own countries).

The Bellagio Conference on Social Sciences and Development ^{1/} (held in 1974 under the auspices of AID, the International Development Research Center of Canada, the IBRD, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation and composed of leading LDC researchers and heads of donor research institutions) examined the problem of LDC research participation. The Conference report noted the substantive problem:

"Several speakers asserted that many of the research financing agencies in developed countries gave priority to research that met their own needs, which were primarily those of the national aid agencies supported by those countries. While this was not wrong, it was not enough, and more weight should be given to the research needs of the developing countries themselves, and to the building up of research capacity in those countries....

^{1/} The Social Sciences & Development, Papers presented at a Conference in Bellagio, Italy, on the Financing of Social Science Research for Development (February, 1974).

"It was pointed out that, because research in developing countries was largely financed by funds which, whether they were provided by external donors or their own governments, were tied to specific research projects, the research institutions were often unable to undertake the kinds of research that they themselves considered of highest priority." 1/

The Conference was also concerned with what we have termed the procedural issue. It was concerned especially where the LDC institutes are used as subcontractors, often for elementary tasks such as data collection. In these cases, the LDC representatives usually have had little or no role in planning or decision making for a project and received sparse credit and recognition for their contribution to the research. Paul Streeton of Oxford University, commenting on this situation, described LDC participants in this type of research as "unequal partners." 2/ Many of the LDC conferees employed a harsher label: "intellectual imperialism." 3/

The first Conference of the Third World Forum was held in January, 1975, with funds provided by the Governments of Canada and Sweden. The Forum's inaugural meeting at Karachi--composed of leading social scientists and intellectuals from developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America--immediately struck both the substantive and procedural theme noted above. It identified a need to confront "the systematic intellectual biases which have been diffused in much of the world on

1/ Ibid, p. 225.

2/ Ibid, p. 22.

3/ Ibid, p. 225.

such questions as economic development, international trade, welfare economics and project criteria." 1/ It set forth in its goals the seeking of alternative development strategies from those established by the donor agencies as follows:

"to provide an intellectual platform for an exchange of views on alternative development strategies and their policy implications;

to provide intellectual support to the Third World countries in devising their policy options and negotiating alternatives on all relevant development issues;" 2/

The Karachi Conference was equally clear on the procedural change required to meet this substantive goal. It set forth the goals:

"to stimulate and organize relevant socio-economic research particularly through the regional and national research institutes in the Third World;..." 3/

"to provide support to programmes...on all types of co-operation among developing countries by...
(i) suggesting areas, methods, and type of...co-operation;...
(iii) examining and analysing mutual co-operation in all fields, including science and technology, with the purpose of facilitating the exchange of ideas, information and an efficient transfer of these between Third World countries;..." 4/

1/ Communique of the Third World Forum Conference in Karachi, January 1975, p. 8 (Mimeo).

2/ Ibid, p. 1.

3/ Ibid, p. 2.

4/ Ibid, p. 2.

In sum, this project, as articulated to us by AID officials and as we saw it, puts great importance on relating AID's intellectual efforts, its program formulation and research strategy, to the participation requirements found elsewhere in the AID program. We were careful to convey this basic purpose to the LDC research institutions with which we were in contact and we are pleased to report that this was also the way it was viewed by the LDC institutions who were contacted. Even those who were unable--or less able--to participate heartedly approved this AID initiative. The concern that was evidenced in some circles within AID when this grant was first contemplated that there may be an unwillingness by LDC institutions in Asia and Africa to participate or to take the lead in an AID-financed project was not confirmed. We found no such unwillingness. Rather, we found that where it was clear that AID's goal was to give a stature and a credibility to the LDC research institution itself, there was a willingness and enthusiasm in the LDC institutions to participate in the AID program.

For AID to fully capitalize on the present initiative and on the interest of LDC research institutions, a long-term agency commitment and appropriate follow-up action will be required.

It is also desirable to view the LDC participation as a process rather than a project with a clear beginning and ending. We are aware that the various LDC projects would not all come to fruition at the same time. In general, multinational research in Africa is much slower to formulate and more difficult to develop than in Asia. Further, certain types of projects where the lead researchers are in great demand may again be slower to reach fruition. Finally, there are uncertainties in the development of proposals which cannot be programmed in advance (i.e., the sudden absence of a lead researcher or the falling out between two institutions) but which will affect the pace or development of the project.

We should add a few more words by way of introduction which we think important to AID policy-makers. We saw our effort as part of a broad process whereby the AID research program would in time have a breadth of participation, intellectual interchange and challenge which would be beneficial not only to AID's research program formulation but also to assist the general receptivity for AID's program throughout the developing world. We believe it would be a positive and constructive initiative, both to the LDC institutions who have indicated an interest in the long run in participating in AID's research program and to AID's own stance, to encourage several LDC research initiatives rather than a single effort. We feel it important and desirable that in the long run there be a large number of smaller LDC-led projects considered by AID (even if in the final analysis not all are funded by AID) to which AID relates and considers important in its program formulation efforts.

For these reasons--(1) certainty of final result, (2) broader participation, and (3) continuity of effort--in accordance with our oral conversation with the Project Officer in PPC, our recommendations envision more than one research institution in both Asia and Africa continuing into Phase II effort to develop research proposals even if in the last analysis AID only selects one for review and possible funding. But if, as we hope, AID agrees with the broader approach suggested here, there will be available to AID over time (during the next two or three years) a number of LDC research institutions ready to give to AID the views of intellectuals in their countries which would be most desirable to AID and give AID access, easily, unfiltered through U.S. institutional intermediaries, the attitudes and ideas of LDC researchers.

We should note that we have also contacted during the course of the project development a number of foundations and governmental institutions (i.e., Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the IBRD, and the IDRC) who have indicated an interest in this AID effort and some of whom would, in our view, be ready to be actively supportive of projects developed during the course of Phase II. AID may find the opportunity for collaboration with other agencies in supporting a future program of LDC research. We recommend that AID seek to develop such collaboration.

III. Data Collection

Various means were employed by IILED to obtain data concerning prospective LDC participants. Well-established sources of information on research institutes in LDC's were consulted, including directories such as those published by the Overseas Liason Committee, the OECD, and UNESCO, and participant rosters from recent international and regional development related conferences. These sources provided basic and useful information on the facilities, staffs and research interests of various LDC institutions.

A number of individuals and organizations provided personal and in-depth commentaries on the capabilities of LDC institutes drawing from their own past experience in dealing with the institutes. (Appendix A lists these individuals and organizations which were consulted by IILED.) Journals published by LDC institutes, as well as other research papers and monographs which were available, were reviewed with the aim of identifying both the research capability and priority interests of the various institutes. (Appendix B lists some of the Journals reviewed.)

Correspondence with the LDC institutes provided a considerable measure of information about their facilities and staff, current research interests and especially proposals for new projects, including those appropriate for the proposed AID-funded research project. Direct discussion, most of them at the institutions themselves but others in Washington, were an essential means for collecting the kind of information required to make recommendations to AID. We have had the benefit of direct discussions with about half of the thirty-nine institutions upon whom we focussed with some intensity.

IV. Selection Process

Following an initial survey and selection process based on research and interviews with persons knowledgeable about LDC research institutes, approximately 120 institutions in Asia and Africa were selected as having research capabilities and interests compatible with the type of project envisioned for development during a later phase of the project. Letters were sent to these institutes describing IILED's work on behalf of PPC/PDA and soliciting information and expression of interest from the institutions. (Appendix C is a copy of the letter and a list of recipient LDC institutions.)

Understanding PPC's preference not to involve Latin American institutions as lead institutions at this point, the Latin American institutes were surveyed and a separate letter sent to them in order to obtain an understanding of their interest in a more secondary role. (Appendix D is a copy of this letter and the list of Latin American institutes contacted.)

Thirty-nine Asian and African institutions responded to our initial correspondence. IILED focussed, then, upon these thirty-nine institutes that responded, regarding an absence of response as a self-selecting mechanism indicating lack of interest for one reason or another. In some cases, a second letter was written to some of these institutions where, for various reasons, we felt that a special effort should be made; but in those cases, this special effort did not prove to be of

any benefit. In a few cases an institution indicated an interest in participating but not in the near future or only in a subject matter area quite removed from AID's interest. These expressions of interest were acknowledged but no active follow-up was essayed.

Further contact was made, then, with these thirty-nine institutions to obtain more concrete ideas of the kind of research each institute hoped to undertake, other LDC institutions which were seen as potential collaborators, and further information about their staff and facilities. Personal contact, usually through visits by IILED personnel to the institution, was made with about one-half of these institutions.

V. Criteria for Recommendations

The criteria used by IILED in making its recommendations were based on attributes of both the institution itself and the nature of the proposed research topic.

With reference to the institution, several factors were considered in judging an institute's capability to undertake an interdisciplinary multinational development research project for AID:

1. Quality of the institution: its Director and staff; reputation among developed research community.
 - a. Stature of Director and key aides
 - b. Reputation in international research community
 - c. Number of full- and part-time researchers, junior and senior, and adequacy of support staff.
 - d. Adequate physical facilities for carrying out proposed project.
 - e. Past experience in development related research, especially on issues relevant to proposed research.
 - f. Past experience in cooperative research with other LDC institutes

2. The institution's current and anticipated schedule of research (to assure adequate time and attention for proposed AID research).

- a. Priority interest of the institution in the project
- b. Availability of key researcher
- c. Other obligations of staff (e.g., teaching) which might affect staff availability for AID project

3. Interest of the institution in proceeding with this grant.

Obviously, some of these criteria admitted of more precise measurement than others and some of these involved a more subjective judgment than others. Still more difficult was the fact that in some cases information in some of these areas was less available. In discussing our recommendations, we will indicate the basis of our judgment and the information available to support it.

We made no judgment based upon the location of the institution provided it was located in a country eligible to receive AID funds. It was our feeling that questions of relation to the research project to other AID program efforts in the country, priority of the country to AID's goals, were issues outside IILED's ken which should be brought to bear by AID in its decision to proceed in one or more areas and not in others.

With regard to the subject matter of research proposals from the LDC institutes, the following guidelines were used by IILED in making its recommendations to AID:

1. Relevance to AID's development research priorities;
2. Relevance to LDC and regional priorities for research;

3. Innovativeness and complementarity of the proposed topic with respect to previous research in the same field; and

4. Interest in the proposed topic by other potential donor agencies or foundations.

Although some of the proposals were in fuller form than others, little or no weight was given to this fact. Since Phase II involves careful development of the research proposal itself, it was felt inconsistent with the project to weight at this point the fullness of the back-up for the proposal presented.

Finally, we should note that the institution and the proposal are, of course, not separate, but rather in the last analysis the recommendation represents an assessment of how these two aspects of the final product will conjoin.

VI. Recommendations

We should indicate it is our belief that there are opportunities for active participation by LDC institutions in the AID research program from a large number of institutions, ranging over many countries; and, therefore, the selection was an extremely difficult one. (A listing of the thirty-nine institutions upon which IILED focussed in Phase I, and a summary of the proposals received from each institution, is included in Appendix E and F.)

Based upon the study undertaken in the first phase of the project, IILED recommends that the following LDC research institutes and project proposals be supported by AID for project development in Phase II. The recommendations are listed in order of preference.

A. Asia

In Asia, the following institutions are recommended:

1. Thammasat University (Faculty of Economics), Thailand
2. Marga Institute, Sri Lanka
3. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore
4. Small Industry Extension Training Institute, India
5. Research Inst. for Mindanao Culture, Xavier Univ., Philippines

1. Thammasat University (Faculty of Economics) Bangkok, Thailand

Thammasat University is, perhaps, the leading University in Thailand, enjoying a significant degree of prestige and stature in the country. The active development of the Economics Department is a somewhat later development. About ten years ago the former Governor of the Bank of Thailand, Mr. Pueyungphakorn, became Dean of the Faculty of Economics--he is now Rector of the University--and with strong Rockefeller Foundation support, he began to build up the Economics Faculty at the University.

The Rockefeller Foundation, as mentioned above, has a continuing interest in the Faculty of Economics at Thammasat and now has a representative--Mr. George Delehanty--based in Thammasat teaching in the Faculty of Economics. It appears likely that the Foundation will support a research effort at the University to complement the teaching program so that supplemental support to match AID funds appears not unlikely.

The Faculty of Economics, well-regarded in its own right, is often supplemented with visiting Professors from the United States and other countries. A number of junior faculty members from Thammasat are now working abroad on advanced degrees.

We were impressed by the new leadership of Dr. Lily Kosiyanon, the new Dean of the Faculty of Economics, a young, dynamic woman appropriately concerned with the interest and capabilities of her Department. She seemed to fully understand AID's objectives and appeared able to handle a major research project for the AID agency quite well.^{1/} Her reputation is good. As a result, there is every prospect both by the subject matter of the project and by the reputation and stature of Thammasat and Dean Lily for multinational cooperation. This was affirmed in discussions with Dr. Vinyu Vichit-Vadakan of the U.N.'s Asian Development Institute. He indicated he personally--he is Thai--and his Institute--which is based in Bangkok--would cooperate in bringing about this multinational character.

Much of the recent research emphasis at the Faculty of Economics has been on rural development, including a very extensive study of the Meklong Delta region. Within the rural context, focus has been on income and employment issues--areas of long-time interest and expertise for the Thammasat Economics Faculty.

Although a number of projects were suggested to us (see Appendix F), we recommend to AID for Phase II development a project on the income and employment consequences of a number of feeder road

^{1/} The Faculty of Economics recently carried out an important review of training and research need in Thailand. See Faculty of Economics, Thammasat Univ., Report of a Survey on Priority for Training, Research and Advisory Service in Development Planning in Thailand, commissioned by the U.N. Asian Institute for Econ. Dev. & Planning (Nov. 1974).

projects in rural Thailand. This is consistent with AID's emphasis on the rural poor and it has consequences, we believe, for a general program of public works investment in the rural sector. The area is one where Dean Lily herself has been active and she would be the lead researcher. The other lead researcher has been identified--C.P. Holzbert--who has worked with the International Labour Organization. The Government of Thailand's Highway Department has agreed to cooperate in the effort and has expressed a great interest because of their desire to measure the marginal productivity of labor intensive vs. capital intensive projects. In short, host governmental support which we would assure during Phase II appears likely. The ILO has also indicated general interest in the project.

We were impressed also by the fact that there appears to be interest in similar projects elsewhere among LDC institutions who have indicated an interest in this project; and cooperation (comparative research), we think, could be readily obtained.

We should also note that the AID Mission in Thailand has expressed a strong interest in cooperating and supporting this project generally; and would, we think, provide useful back-up support as the project proceeds. We discussed directly one general effort with the Mission who expressed their support and we would look to the continued interest and assistance of both Roger Ernst, the Mission Director, and Paul

O'Farrell on the Mission staff. Further discussions were held and important cooperation will also be available from Robert Smail, Research Officer, RED, Bangkok, Thailand. (The specific recommendation is our choice, although a number of research topics--including this one--were mentioned in accordance with our discussions.)

2. Marga Institute, Sri Lanka

The Marga Institute enjoys a very favorable international reputation (based on discussions with offices at AID, various foundations, and IDRC) and has received considerable support from Western sources over the last few years. One of its co-directors is now active with UNCTAD. Its 30 researchers have earned a reputation for fine research although its senior core staff are few and are stretched thin because of various research commitments. The institute has maintained a somewhat independent, aloof position from that of the government, resulting in a cool, but correct, relationship. Our understanding is that recently the relations have grown considerably closer.

The project we recommend to AID deals with rural modernization and legal change, an area we think is of major importance. It is an area in which Marga has already done considerable work, including a two-volume study on "Social and Political Dimensions to Legal Change in Sri Lanka," and has, therefore, proved its capacity. Its key staff have a continuing interest in this area.

Increasingly the problems of rural development have come up against various legal and institutional barriers. These have begun

to be increasingly recognized and various studies of regional legal changes in relation to governmental programs have been commissioned by those concerned with the development of the rural sector. We might note, for example, the World Bank's study of land reform problems in various countries; 1/ and, on a more exploratory basis, the International Legal Center's discussion of agriculture change. 2/

There is also a very good likelihood of developing the project on a comparative basis. In addition to the general cooperation of the U. N. Asian Development Institute, which we have mentioned, a similar project was presented to us by the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) in Bangkok, the major institute in Thailand providing graduate study in public administration. NIDA was established with strong Ford Foundation support over the last ten years. NIDA indicated a similar interest in relation to an investigation of the cooperative system in Thailand. Although presented to us from a perspective which emphasized the administrative, institutional aspect of the problems, it appeared from subsequent discussion that both projects had similar directions and core interest.

The IDRC in Canada has indicated an interest in particular aspects of the Marga Institute project.

1/ International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, Land Reform, (Washington, D.C., 1974).

2/ International Legal Center, Law and Development (Sweden, 1974).

3. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore

Although somewhat smaller in terms of its core staff (at present this numbers eight, although it has a large number of visiting scholars), the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) has established itself as a major institution in Southeast Asia in relation to discussion on a multinational basis. It was designed as a policy research and conference center with the goal of "promotion of research on Southeast Asia," not solely to the problems of Singapore. Its list of publications 1/ indicate it is taking its mission seriously with publication in a wide range of subjects outside of Singapore.

ISEAS was established approximately seven years ago and has always been headed by a non-Singaporean. Its early directors, including Professor Harry Benda from Yale (its first director) and Professor Silverstein from Rutgers, were all Westerners. The present head of ISEAS Professor Kernial Sandhu, is a Malaysian whose last position was Professor at the University of British Columbia, Canada. The core staff of ISEAS is multi-national, comprising scholars from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Malaysia, in addition to Singapore. There are a number of Americans present as visiting researchers at ISEAS whose works are published under ISEAS auspices.

1/ Publications Catalogue, September 1975, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore.

The project that we are recommending to AID is entitled Culture and Fertility. It treats a very sensitive area but one which is critical to address in connection with any attempt to reach out to assist the very poor, the lower 40 percent: the ethnic component and the ways in which this can be addressed or at least taken note of in the development of various programs. 1/ What ISEAS has suggested is to look at this aspect--it has been labelled culture--in connection with population planning problems. ISEAS has held an initial conference on population in which institutions in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines indicated their interest in pursuing the cultural question in relation to the receptivity and effectiveness of population control problems.

James Faucett of the Population Council in the Philippines has indicated his interest in the project, as has the regional office at IDRC which is in Singapore.

Because of the sensitivity of this project and its lower priority within the AID research program, we are suggesting a second possibility with respect to ISEAS dealing with the incentives to and control of private foreign investment. This is, of course, a problem of increasing importance throughout the world. As nationalism arises, there is at

1/ The issue also has been most gingerly broached recently in relation to the so-called informal sector, the marginal entrepreneurs and employees in urban society. See IDRC, Hawkers and Vendors in Asian Cities (Ottawa, 1975); William Keyes, Manila Scavengers: The Struggle for Urban Survival (Institute of Philippine Culture, Quezon City, 1974).

best mixed reaction to foreign investment and closer examination of the control and, at the same time, the means used to promote foreign investment. The most active work in this area, of course, has been done in Latin America through a series of studies by the OAS and by the Andean Group focussing upon the Andean Code and its implications and problems. 1/

ISEAS has been focussing upon foreign investment in relationship to natural resources, primarily oil; but in other mineral resources as well. It has published significantly in the field and has close links in that area with Indonesia and Malaysia. We see the possibilities here for major cooperative effort dealing generally with the question of incentives for foreign investment in relationship to increasing governmental control in Southeast Asia and the Far East.

4. Small Industry Extension Training Institute (SIET Institute)
India

SIET Institute is a major technical assistance and training institute in Hyderabad, India, designed to assist small business in India by providing back-up support and technical assistance to various publicly supported regional organizations throughout the country. It is recognized within India for its training activity--it has facilities to house approximately 100 people at any one time--in addition to having the third largest library and documentation center in the country. SIET was established about 10 years ago with strong financial support from the

1/ OAS, The Strategy of the Transnational Corporations and the Legal System of the States: The Latin American Experience (OEA/Sec. K/XXI.1, CIDIP 4) (Feb. 25, 1974). (Original in Spanish)

Fore Foundation. In 1967 SIET initiated international training programs as well and since then representatives from 41 countries (most recently from Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Fiji) have come to receive training at SIET. In short, this is an organization with considerable prestige and working relationships with foreign countries.

The Institute has a large professional staff of 53, both training and research personnel. SIET focusses its research efforts on areas relevant to the development of small industries and the adaptation of technological and managerial techniques to small industries in developing countries. Issues addressed within this context include employment promotion, taxation and incentives, growth center development and promotion of indigenous entrepreneurship.

The project we are recommending be pursued during Phase II is one that looks to examine the dispersion of technology within and among LDCs, both within various regions and within various sectors. In the past, the research focus in the area of transfer of technology has been from developed to developing countries. This research project builds upon that effort but looks to examine technology dispersion and transfer within and between LDCs; that is, after the innovation has been rooted somewhere within an LDC.

The senior researcher in this project has been identified: B.M. Chebbi, Vice Principal-Director of SIET Institute. He has had considerable experience both in the private sector, having been managing director

of the Phoenix Chemical Works, Ltd. in Bombay and the Madha Pradesh Small Industry Corporation, in addition to having a rather lengthy public service career with SIET Institute. His work in the area of transfer technology has been recognized by ESCAP who has asked him to prepare a number of chapters in connection with the work ESCAP is producing on technology transfer.

Some links have been established, in addition to the industrial ones noted above, particularly in connection with this project, in Indonesia. In addition, we believe that the University of Malaya, which is building up its small business capacity, will be interested in participating in the project.

We are aware of the difficulties in relation to the need to use Indian local currency under AID regulations. (The same problem exists in Sri Lanka.) SIET believes that they may be able to resolve this problem. It will be one of the issues to be addressed early in Phase II. Because it may inhibit development of either or both of these proposals, we have suggested a larger number of alternatives in the Asian context.

5. Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University, Philippines

The Research Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMC) is a well established organization which has made its reputation in relation to data development, particularly in the analysis of demographic statistics. Their method for gathering and maintaining accurate information on births, deaths, etc. is now widely followed and many institutions in other countries have sought their assistance in establishing a system for bureaus and offices concerned with vital statistics of this kind.

The project that we are recommend to AID is intended to evaluate the regional impact of the Misamis Oriental Electric Service Cooperative project, jointly sponsored by the Philippine Government and AID, upon the way of life of the people residing in the western half of Misamis Oriental Province. The objectives of the study are to determine the main sorts and significances of economic and social changes such an electrification project may be expected to trigger in order to acquire greater perspective for future planning of this region, and in order to illuminate probable developments in other regions where such rural electrification is planned or soon to be implemented (e.g., South Cotaboto). The examination of this issue is quite important within the Philippines since among the first reform programs taken by President Marcos in 1972 was the reorganization of the government and the division of the country into eleven regions for administrative and planning purposes and regionalization is still the underlying thrust of the economic progress of the government.

In addition, the question of growth centers and regionalization is becoming increasingly important in the developing world where there has been much less clarity of concept and approach than in developed nations. 1/

This is of importance in other developing countries and, therefore, the likelihood of comparative research is quite good. 2/

1/ E.g., OECD, The Regional Factor in Economic Development: Priorities in Fifteen Industrialized OECD Countries (Paris 1970); and European Free Trade Assoc., Regional Policy in EFTA: An Examination of the Growth Centre Idea (Geneva 1968).

2/ E.g., National Council of Applied Research, Research and Training Priorities in Economic Development and Planning: A Survey in India (1974) at II, 14.

B. Africa

In Africa, the interest in this project was also high, but the capacity to produce full prospectuses was much less, reflecting a thinness of staff. We would expect, and our budget reflects this, that much more staff time would have to be devoted to the development of projects in the African area than in Asia. We also have reason to believe that even with Phase II there would be substantial contribution available elsewhere to assist in this project development phase.

We would recommend the following lead institutions in Africa:

1. Institute of Development Research, University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
2. Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya
3. Institute de Recherches Economiques et Sociales, University of Zaire, Zaire

1. Institute of Development Research, University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The Institute of Development Research (IDR) is relatively new (having been started in 1972) and has emphasized research in rural problems of Ethiopia. It has a small core staff (less than ten), drawing from the University when additional personnel are required. The University itself, of course, is quite well established and has considerable prestige and stature notably through the anthropological work of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies.

IDR's research focus is major constraints to rural development (agricultural, socio-economic, environmental, etc.). Appropriate rural technology, evaluation of planned agricultural development and rural-urban adaptation are among recent issues addressed in IDR's research.

IDR has indicated an interest in a project of interest to AID; that is, exploration of an early warning system in relation to ecological change. We are particularly interested in this project, and recommend it to AID, because of its priority character within the African context and in the possibility of cooperative research that exists on this problem. Thus, the Institut de Recherche en Sciences Humaines of the University of Niamey in Niger had independently expressed an interest in this area and, we believe, the Societe Africaine d'Etudes et Developpement in Upper Volta and the Institute for Development Studies in Kenya would be interested in a multinational, comparative project of the character outlined.

2. The Institute for Development Studies (IDS), Kenya

This is, perhaps, the leading research institute in Eastern Africa, having obtained strong support over time from various donor countries and close working relationship with various Western countries, particularly Great Britain. During conversations with IILED representatives (Edmond Hutchinson, formerly Assistant Administrator for Africa, and John Marshall, Professor of Law at Vanderbilt University and presently at the University of Zambia Law School), with the new Director, Peter Hopcraft, and his staff, IDS indicated a strong interest in participating in this program. Our assessment is that they have the capacity to make a contribution to the AID research program.

Research at IDS has addressed agricultural and rural issues of importance to the Kenyan economy. Of particular note is a recent study involving an overall evaluation of the Kenyan government's Special Rural Development

Program. Various alternative approaches are analyzed and compared in terms of their effectiveness for rural development goals.

IDS indicated its interest in building on its experience in agricultural program evaluations through a study of how such programs affect the income of small farmers. We saw as possible collaborators in such an effort the University of Zambia's Rural Development Studies Bureau and the Economic Research Bureau of the University of Dar Es Saalam in Tanzania.

3. Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES),
University of Zaire, Zaire

This is a somewhat less well-known African University than those mentioned. It was recently reorganized and the Faculty of Social Sciences has been centralized in Kinshasa where IRES is based. IRES was formally established in 1956 with research beginning in 1962. It has a staff of considerable size, approximately 40 researchers with an additional 40 persons in administrative supporting positions.

IRES has indicated a great interest in participating in this program and suggested focussing upon various aspects of the problem of the relation of urban and rural development: the tracing of the food distribution system within the major city of Kinshasa, the concentration of wealth in the urban area. Since food distribution is critical in countries which are extremely poor and the mechanism for its distribution in large cities is still in the process of formation, the

issue is an important one. The focus on wealth analysis is a variation of the income distribution question in relation to urban growth and, therefore, related to AID's priorities. As noted in Appendix F, the two ideas were presented to us as distinct proposals. We believe they may be able to be linked as suggested here as part of a broader analysis of rural/urban relationships. We believe the University of Ibadan in Nigeria may be interested in collaborating in the research.

VII. Procedure for Implementation of the Recommendations

The task set forth in the subject grant for Phase II is as follows:

1. Advise and assist the LDC research institution, using AID guidelines, in the development and preparation of a research proposal in a suitable format for presentation to AID for review. The proposal should be well articulated with testable objectives or hypotheses and a research design and methods commensurate with data problems likely to be encountered and rigorous enough to produce results of significance for policy and to yield generalized results.
2. Collaborate with interested LDC research institutions in the development of the research proposal. The research proposal should be of an interdisciplinary character on a comparative cross-country basis.
3. Assure that the research proposal represents an area of inquiry of interest to AID and the LDCs.

IILED's own experience in Phase I and the consensus of others who have engaged networking and project development activities underscored the necessity for frequent, almost continuous, direct consultations with the participating LDC institutes in order to check and encourage progress in the project development phase.

The project development and coordination among institutes required in Phase II calls for both travel to the various participating institutes and conferences involving representatives from the various institutes. Substantive work on the topic of research, methodological determinations, the institutional linkages and arrangements for the cooperative/comparative elements of the project and the mechanics involved in preparing a proposal for submission to AID are all matters that will have to be resolved through various meetings with and among the LDC participants.

VIII. Conclusion

Based on our explorations under Phase I we conclude as follows:

1. There is considerable interest among various LDC institutions in Asia and Africa in participating directly in the AID research programs.
2. There is capability in these institutions to make a contribution to the knowledge and policy formulation of AID.
3. There were a number of research ideas and prospectuses proposed which are in keeping with AID priorities.
4. There are very favorable prospects for developing research proposals from LDC institutions on a multinational basis in areas of priority to AID.

**APPENDIX A. SELECTED PARTIAL LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS
CONSULTED BY IILED FOR INITIAL CONTACTS**

APPENDIX A. Selected Partial List of Individuals and Organizations
Consulted by IILED for Initial Contacts

1. John Bannagan, Washington Representative, The Asia Foundation
2. John Beger, Consultant, Robert Nathan Associates
3. Jay Davenport, Office of the Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Science
4. Kirby Davidson, Deputy Director, Social Sciences, The Rockefeller Foundation
5. Erik Eckholm, Research Fellow, Worldwatch Institute
6. Carl Eicher, Chairman, Overseas Liason Committee
7. Charles Frank, Policy Planning Staff, U.S. Dept. of State
8. Peter Geithner, Deputy Head, Asia and Pacific Program, Ford Foundation
9. Norma Globerman, S.E. Asian Division, U.N.D.P.
10. Laverne Grayson, African Division, Library of Congress
11. Henry Ingall, Program Officer, Academy for Educational Development
12. Wilbur Jones, Project Coordinator, African-American Institute
13. Lionel Landry, Executive Vice President, The Asia Society
14. Donald Matthews, Director, The African Bibliographic Society
15. Jane Meskill, Editor, Technical Assistance Information Clearing House
16. Robert Meyers, Program Officer, Education, The Ford Foundation
17. Phillip Musgrove, Research Fellow, The Brookings Institution
18. Ronald Ritzer, Research Fellow, Resources for the Future
19. Theodore Smith, Assistant to the President, The Ford Foundation
20. Lawrence Stefel, Secretary, The Rockefeller Foundation
21. David Szanton, Staff Associate, S.E. Asia Social Science Research Council
22. Karlfritz Wolf, West African Division, U.N.D.P.

APPENDIX B. PARTIAL LIST OF JOURNALS REVIEWED BY IILED

APPENDIX B. Journals Reviewed.

A S I A

INDIA

- SEDME, published by Small Industry Extension Training Institute of Hyderabad, India.
- APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY DOCUMENTATION BULLETIN, published by Small Industry Extension Training Institute of Hyderabad, India
- ASIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published by Indian Institute of Economics
- ECONOMIC CHRONICLE, published by Institute for Techno-Economic Studies of Madras, India
- ARTHA VIJNANA, published by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics of Poona, India
- MARGIN, published by National Council of Applied Economic Research of New Delhi, India
- MANPOWER JOURNAL, published by Institute of Applied Manpower Research

PHILIPPINES

- PHILIPPINES REVIEW OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS, published by Institute of Economic Development and Research
- JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS, published by Council for Asian Manpower Studies, U. of the Philippines
- ASIAN STUDIES, published by Asian Center, U. of the Philippines
- IPC PAPERS, published by Institute of Philippine Culture
- PHILIPPINE STUDIES, published by Ateneo de Manila University
- PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES, published by Institute of Mass Communication
- PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, published by College of Public Administration
- PHILIPPINE PLANNING JOURNAL, published by Philippine Society of Environmental Planners and Institute of Planning
- PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES REVIEW, published by College of Arts and Sciences, U. of the Philippines
- SILLIMAN JOURNAL, published by Silliman University
- NORTE DAME JOURNAL, published by Notre Dame University (Philippines)
- ST. LOUIS QUARTERLY, published by St. Louis University (Philippines)

KOREA

SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY ECONOMIC REVIEW, published by Institute of Economic Research, Seoul University

KOREANA QUARTERLY, published by International Research Center, Seoul

MALAYSIA

EKONOMI, published by Faculty of Economics and Administration, Univ. of Malaya

JERNAL UNDANG UNDANG ANTARABANGSA (Journal of International Law), published by Faculty of Law, Univ. of Malaya

BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, published by Bangladesh Institute of Development Economics

PAKISTAN

THE PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT REVIEW, published by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics

NIPA JOURNAL, published by National Institute of Public Administration Pakistan

SINGAPORE

MALAYAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published by Economic Research Center, Univ. of Singapore

SRI LANKA

MARGA, published by Marga Institute (Colombo)

THAILAND

THAI JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION and the NIDA BULLETIN, both published by the National Institute of Development Administration

ISRAEL

ITCC REVIEW, Published by Association of Engineers and Architects

A F R I C A

ETHIOPIA

JOURNAL OF ETHIOPIA STUDIES, published by Institute of Ethiopian Studies

KENYA

EAST AFRICAIN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published by Institute for Development Studies

EAST AFRICAIN JOURNAL OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, published by Univ. of Kenya and Makere University (Uganda)

MADAGASCAR

LA REVUE ECONOMIQUE DE MADAGASCAR, published by the Centre d'Etudes Economiques

MOROCCO

CAHIERS AFRICAIN D'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE, published by Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche Administrative

NIGER

ETUDES NIGERIENNES, published by Institut de Recherche des Sciences Humaines

NIGERIA

NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC & SOCIAL STUDIES, published by the University of Ibadan, Economics Department

BULLETIN OF RURAL ECON. & SOC., published by the University of Ibadan, Department of Agriculture and Economics

SENEGAL

NOTES AFRICAINES, published by the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire

TUNISIA

REVUE TUNISIENNE DE SCIENCES SOCIALES, published by the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Economiques et Sociales

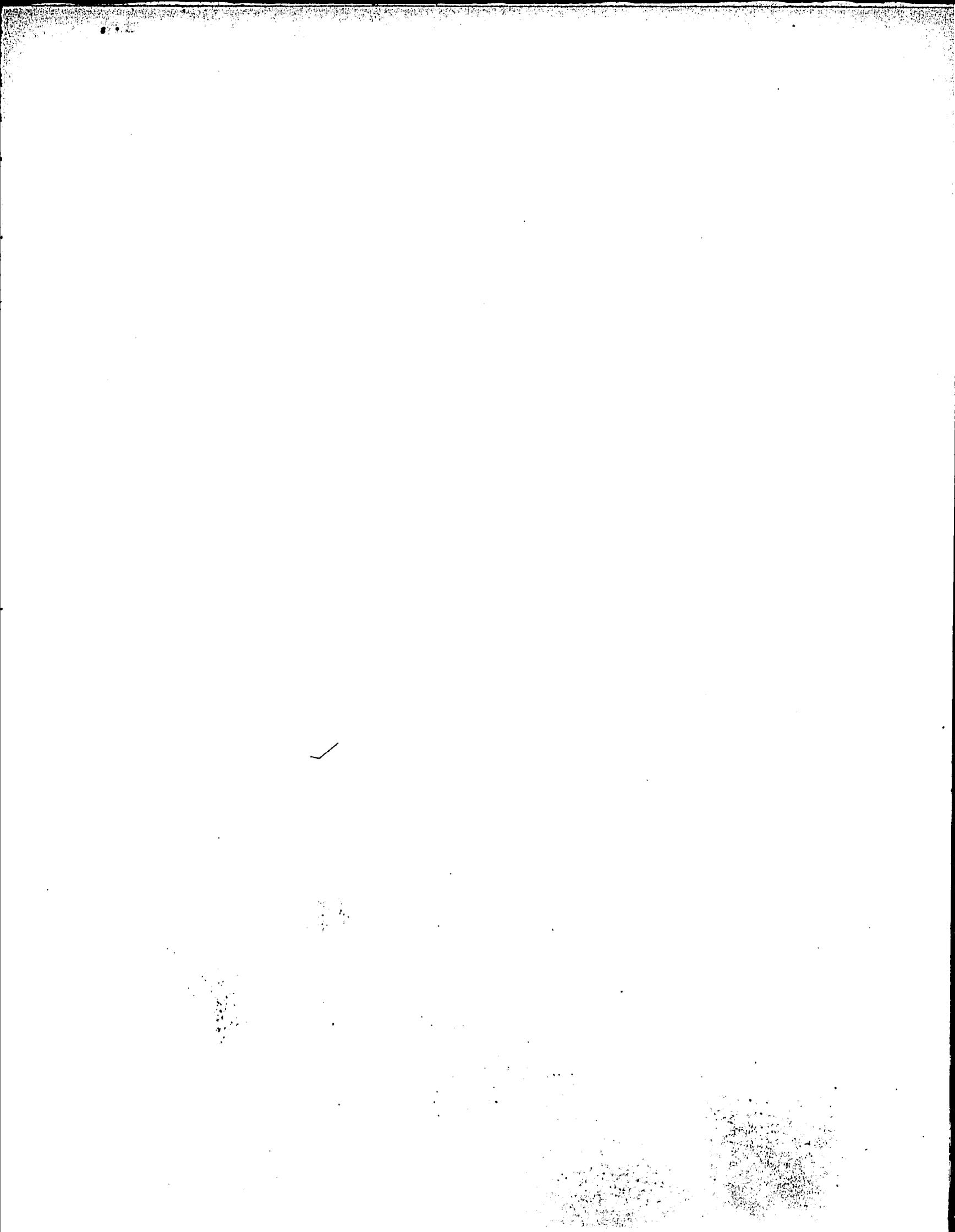
UPPER VOLTA

NOTES ET DOCUMENTS VOLTAIQUES, published by the Centre Voltaique de
Recherche Scientifique

ZAIRE

CAHIERS ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALES, published by the Institut de Recherche
Economiques et Sociales

**APPENDIX C. STANDARD LETTER, WITH LIST OF RECIPIENT LDC INSTITUTIONS
IN ASIA AND AFRICA THAT IILED CONTACTED.**



INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1108 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
SUITE 405
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 347-0277
CABLE "LAWECO"

September 12, 1975

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TETSUO SATO

Dear Sir:

The Institute of International Law and Economic Development (IILED) is a recently established, non-profit organization incorporated in Washington, D.C. It is managed by an international Board and plans to carry out its work in a polycentric fashion.

IILED's focus is upon the role of multilateral economic institutions, foreign aid, trade and monetary affairs, which were built on theoretical foundations established just after World War II. It will lay special emphasis on the changed needs in these areas as a result of the decreased economic dominance of the United States, the recent introduction of the Socialist world into the trade picture, and the changed relationship between the developed and developing nations.

At the present time the Institute is involved in a project funded by the Bureau of Program and Policy Coordination of the Agency for International Development (AID). AID would like to structure an interdisciplinary research project utilizing research institutions in more than one country. The role of our Institute is to identify the priorities and capabilities of research institutes in developing countries and to advise AID on the nature of the project and the linkages which could be structured among the institutes. The goal of the project would be the direct financing by AID of one or more LDC research institutions to carry out the identified research.

Our purpose in this letter is to request information about your institute's current research projects and priorities, the staff involved, a listing, and samples if possible, of current publications and a description of linkages or cooperation you have had with institutes in other countries.

We would appreciate an assessment of your institute's interest in cooperating in an interdisciplinary research project with a comparative cross-country basis. The specific nature of the research will be determined according to the interests of the participating institutes. Possible areas of concern which have been discussed include the distributional impact of policies such as income maintenance and health, nutrition and education programs; employment and trade; public works and employment generation; rural and urban development strategies.

We would be very interested in your reaction to these topics as well as your own proposals for interdisciplinary projects which could be carried out on a comparative basis. As the time schedule for the project is brief, an early reply would be greatly appreciated.

We do envision continuing cooperation with overseas scholars and institutions and, therefore, would appreciate your keeping us advised of related work undertaken by yourself or elsewhere.

Thank you very much for your consideration and cooperation.

Yours very sincerely,

Arnold H. Leibowitz

ALGERIA

1. Association Algerienne pour la Recherche Demographique,
Economique et Sociale (AARDES)
Alger

CAMEROON

1. Institut des Sciences Humaines (Office National de la
Recherche Scientifique et Technique)
Yaounde
2. Federal Advanced School of Agriculture (FASA)
Yaounde
3. Center of Applied Research
Pan African Institute for Development (PAID)

ETHIOPIA

1. Haile Selassie University
 - a. Institute of Development Research (IDR)

GHANA

1. University of Ghana
 - a. Faculty of Economics
 - b. Regional Institute of Population Studies
 - c. Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic
Research (ISSER)
2. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CISR)
Accra

IVORY COAST

1. Institut Africaine pour le Developpement Economique
et Sociale (INADES)
Abidjan
2. Universite de Abidjan
 - a. Centre Ivoirienne pour la Recherche Economique
et Sociale (CIRES), Faculte de Droit

JAMAICA

1. University of the West Indies
Institute of Social & Economic Reserach
Kingston

KENYA

-4-

1. Nat'l. University of Kenya
Nairobi
 - a. Institute for Development Studies
 - b. Housing Research and Development Unit

MADAGASCAR

1. Universite de Madagascar
Tananarive
 - a. Faculte de Droit et des Sciences Economique

MOROCCO

1. Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche Administrative
pour le Developpement (CAFRAD)
Tangier

NIGER

1. Institut de Recherche des Sciences Humaines (IRSH)
Niamey

NIGERIA

1. Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria
 - a. Institute of Administration
 - b. Rural Economic Research Unit (RERU)
2. University of Ibadan
Ibadan
 - a. Department of Economics
 - b. Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER)
3. University of Ife
Ile-Ife
 - a. Department of Economics
 - b. Institute of Administration
 - c. Institute of Population and Manpower Studies

4. University of Lagos
Lagos
 - a. Human Resources Research Unit
5. University of Nigeria
Enugu
 - a. Economic Development Institute

SENEGAL

1. Universite de Dakar
Dakar
 - a. Centre de Recherche d'Economie Applique
Fac. de Economie et Droit
 - b. Institut pour la Promotion Economique et Sociale
d'Afrique Noire

SIERRA LEONE

1. Njala University College
Njala
 - a. Dept. of Agricultural Economics

SUDAN

1. University of Khartoum
 - a. Dept. of Rural Economy, Fac. of Agriculture
 - b. Institute of Public Administration

TANZANIA

1. University of Dar Es Salaam
 - a. Bureau of Resource Assessment & Land Use Planning (BRALUP)
 - b. Economic Research Bureau (ERB)
 - c. Dept. of Economics
 - d. Dept. of Political Science
African Assoc. of Pol. Sci.
 - e. Institute of Public Administration

TUNISIA

1. Universite de Tunis

- a. Centre D'Etudes et de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CERES)

UPPER VOLTA

1. Centre Voltaique de Recherches Scientifiques (CVRS)
Ougadougou

2. Societe Africaine d'Etudes et de Developpement (SAED)
Ougadougou

ZAIRE

1. Universite National du Zaire (UNAZA)

- a. Centre d'Etudes Politico-sociales pour
l'Afrique Centrale (CEPAC), Fac. de Sciences Sociales
- b. Centre de Recherche Interdisciplinaire pour le
Developpement del'Education, (CRIDE)
Fac. de Sciences Pedagogiques
- c. Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES)
- d. Department Economique de l'Agriculture
Yangombi Campus

ZAMBIA

1. University of Zambia
Lusaka

- a. Institute of Social Research
- b. Rural Development Studies Bureau

Singapore

1. Economic Research Center, University of Singapore
Singapore
2. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
Singapore

Taiwan

1. Taiwan Agricultural Research Center, National Taiwan University
Taipei
2. Academia Sinica
Taipei

Thailand

1. Chulalongkorn University
 - a) Social Science Research Institute
Bangkok
 - b) Institute for Asian Studies
Bangkok
 - c) Institution of Population Research
Bangkok
2. Lanna Thai Social Sciences Research Center, Chiang Mai University
Chiang Mai
3. Department of Agricultural Economics, Kasetsart University
Bangkok
4. Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand
Bangkok
5. U.N. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning
Bangkok
6. Department of Economics, Thammasat University
Bangkok
7. National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
Bangkok

Indonesia

1. Institute of Social Research
Bandung, Java
2. Research Institute for Social Sciences
Java
3. Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Indonesia
Jakarta
4. Institute of Regional and Rural Studies, Universitas Gajah Mada
Bulaksumur
5. Institute of Population Studies, Universitas Gajah Mada
Bulaksumur
6. Institute for Regional Economic Studies, Universitas Andalas
Padang
7. Institut Teknologi Bandung
Bandung
8. Institut Pertanian Bogor
Bogor, West Java
9. Lembaga Penelitian Ekonomi, Universitas Hasanuddin
Ujungpandang
10. Universitas Hasanuddin
Makassar
 - a) Institute of Economic Research
 - b) Institute of Social Research
 - c) Institute of Agricultural Research
 - d) Institute of Law Research
11. Department Pertanian, Horticultural Research Institute
Pasarminggu Jakarta Selatan
12. National Institute of Economic and Social Research (LEKNAS)
Jakarta
13. Agro-Economic Survey
Jakarta

Philippines

1. Center for Research and Communication
Manila
2. College of Public Administration, University of Philippines
Manila
3. The Research Center, University of Negros Occidental-Recoletos
Bacolod City
4. Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC)
Quezon City
5. University of San Carlos
Cebu City
 - a) Department of Economics
 - b) Department of Anthropology and Economics
 - c) Office for Social Research
6. Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University
Cagayande Oro 8401
7. Silliman University Social Science Research (SUSRR)
Dumaguete City
8. Institute of Economic Development and Research, University of the
Philippines
Quezon City
9. College of Agriculture, University of Philippines at Los Banos
Laguna
 - a) Department of Agricultural Economics
 - b) Department of Agricultural Information and Communication
 - c) Department of Agricultural Communication
10. Agrarian Reform Institute, University of Philippines at Los Banos
Laguna
11. Asian Labor Education Center, University of the Philippines
Quezon City
12. Community Development Research Council, University of the Philippines
Quezon City
13. Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines
Quezon City
14. Council for Asian Manpower Studies, University of the Philippines
Quezon City

Korea

1. International Research Center
Seoul
2. Asiatic Research Center, Korea University
Seoul
3. Research Institute of Social Science, Sogang University
Seoul
4. Research Institute of Economics and Business, Sogang University
Seoul
5. Agricultural College, Seoul National University
Seoul
6. Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University
Seoul
7. Seoul National University
 - a) Institute of Economic Research, Seoul
 - b) Institute of Economic Research, Soon Chough Da
 - c) Institute of Mass Communication, Seoul
 - d) Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul
8. Institute of Urban Studies and Development, Yonsei University
Seoul
9. Social Sciences Research Center, Yungnam University
Taegu
10. Korean Development Institute
Seoul

Malaysia

1. Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)
Kuala Lumpur
2. Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur
3. School of Comparative Social Science, University of Science Malaysia
Minden, Penang
4. Centre for Policy Research
Minden, Penang

Israel

-11-

1. International Technical Cooperation Centre
Tel Aviv

Bangladesh

1. Bangladesh Institute of Development Economics
Dacca
2. Bureau of Economic Research, University of Dacca
Dacca

India

1. Indian Institute of Management
Vastrapur
2. Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research
Ahmedabad
3. Communication Centre, University of Agricultural Sciences
Bangalore
4. Tata Economic Consulting Service, Tata Institute of Social Science
Bombay
5. Operations Research Group
Baroda
6. Indian Institute of Management
Calcutta
7. Small Industry Extension Training Institute
Hyderabad
8. Indian Institute of Economics
Hyderabad
9. Institute for Techno-Economic Studies
Madras
10. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
Poona
11. Institute of Development Studies
Trivandrum
12. National Council of Applied Economic Research
New Delhi
13. Center for the Study of Developing Studies
Delhi

India (continued)

14. Institute of Economic Growth
Delhi
15. School of Economics, University of Delhi
Delhi
16. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
New Delhi
17. Institute of Politics and Economics
Poona
18. Institute for Social and Economic Change
Bangalore
19. Institute of Applied Manpower Research
New Delhi
20. Shu Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources
New Delhi

Nepal

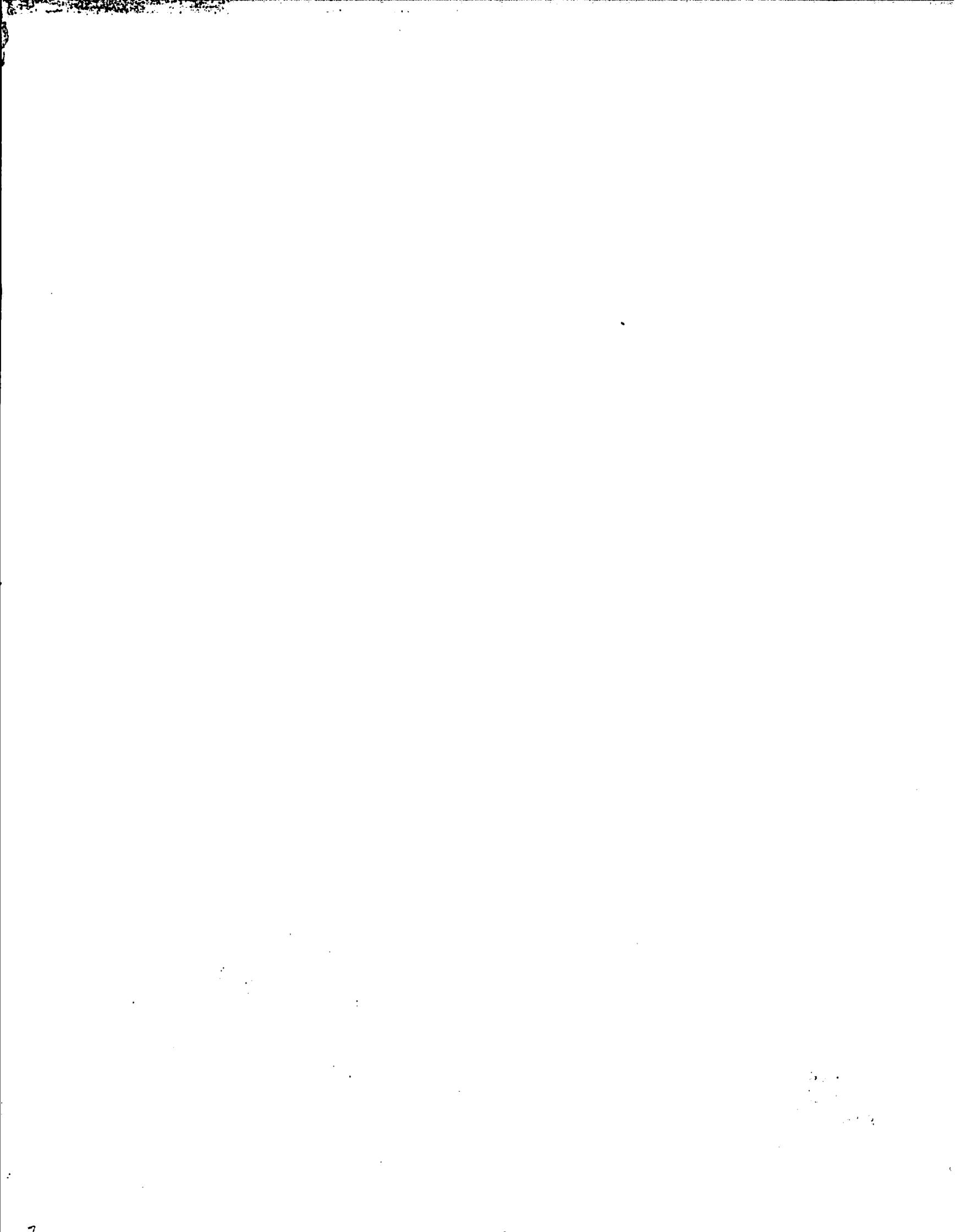
1. Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA),
Tribhuvan University
Kathmandu

Pakistan

1. National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA)
Lahore
2. Social Sciences Research Centre, University of the Punjab
Lahore
3. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)
Islamabad

Sri Lanka

1. Marga Institute
Colombo



**APPENDIX D. STANDARD LETTER, WITH LIST OF RECIPIENT LDC INSTITUTIONS
IN LATIN AMERICA THAT IILED CONTACTED**

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1108 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
SUITE 405
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 347-0277
CABLE "LAWECO"

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SHINICHI ICHIMURA
LAWRENCE B. KRAUSE
ELIHU LAUTERPACHT
ROBERT LAYTON
JOHN E. LOOMIS
H. M. A. ONITIRI
DAVID H. POLLOCK
SEYMOUR J. RUBIN
GERMANICO SALGADO
TETSUO SATO

October 14, 1975

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Our purpose in this letter is to request information about your institute's current research projects and priorities, the staff involved, a listing, and samples, if possible, of current publications and a description of linkages or cooperation you have had with institutes in other countries.

AID's interest, as well as our own, is to include Latin American institutes in order to identify those areas of development research priority common to Latin American as well as Asian and African institutes. Any linkages with African or Asian institutions would be of particular interest.

We are, in addition, looking toward other forms of cooperation in future research projects. We envision continuing cooperation and exchange with overseas scholars and institutions and, therefore, would appreciate your keeping us advised of related work undertaken by yourself or elsewhere. We would, of course, be happy to share the results of this and other IILED projects.

Thank you very much for your consideration and cooperation.

Yours very sincerely,

Arnold H. Leibowitz

ARGENTINA

Departamento de Sociologia Fundacion Bariloche	Casilla de Correo 138 San Carlos de Bariloche Argentina
Fundacion de Investigaciones Economicas Latino-Americanas	Esmeralda 320, Piso 4 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Instituto de Desarrollo Economico y Social	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Instituto Nacional de Agropecuaria	Banloche, Rio Negro, Argentina
Instituto Torcuato Di Tella	Superl 1502 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas	Univ. Nac. de Tucuman Facultad de Ciencias Economica Tucuman, Argentina
Fundacion Argentina para la Promocion del Desarrollo Economico y Social	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Instituto Americana de Investigaciones Economicas Juridicas y Sociales	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Institute Superior de Administracion	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Instituto de Economica y Finanzas Facultad de Sciences Economicas	Universidad Nacional de Cordoba Cordoba, Argentina
Departamento de Planeamiento de la Facultad de Ingenieria Vivienda y Planeamiento	Universidad Nacional del Nordeste Resistencia, Chaco, Argentina

BOLIVIA

Instituto Boliviano de Estudios y Accion Social	La Paz, Bolivia
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BRAZIL

Centro de Analise Cojuntura Economica	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Educacionais	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Instituto Brasileiro de Economia Fundacao Getulio Vargas	Praia de Botafogo 188 Caixa Postal 4081-7C-05 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

BRAZIL (Con'td)

Instituto de Orientacao as
Cooperativas Habitacionais de
Sao Paulo

Sao Paulo, Brazil

Instituto Joaquim Nabuco de
Pesquisas Sociais

Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil

Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas
de Rio de Janeiro

Sociedade Brasileira de Instrucao
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Pesquisas e Planejamento Economico

Caixa Postal 2672 7C00
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Instituto de Ciencias Sociales
Univ. Federal de Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Instituto de Estudos e Pesquisas
Economicas

Univ. do Rio Grande do Sul
Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul
Brazil

CHILE

Centro de Estudios Socio-Economicos

Universidad de Chile
Santiago, Chile

Centro de Investigaciones Economicas

Universidad Catolica de Chile
Santiago, Chile

Centro Interdisciplinario de Desarrollo
Urbano y Regional

Universidad Catolica de Chile
Santiago, Chile

Instituto de Ciencias Sociales y
Desarrollo

Universidad Catolica de Valparaiso
Valparaiso, Chile

Instituto de Economicas

Universidad Catolica de Chile
Santiago, Chile

Instituto Agrario de Estudios
Economicos

Santiago, Chile

COLOMBIA

Asociacion Colombiana para el
Estudio

Cientifico de la Poblacion
Calle 62 #7-62; Oficina 1201
Bogota, Colombia

Centro de Estudios sobre
Desarrollo Economico

Universidad de los Andes
Bogota, Colombia

COLOMBIA (Cont'd)

Centro de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo	Universidad Nacional de Colombia Bogota, Colombia
Centro Interamericano de Vivienda y Planeamiento	Bogota, Colombia
Centro de Investigacion y Accion Social	Bogota, Colombia
Instituto DER de Investigacion	Bogota, Colombia
Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Social	Bogota, Colombia
Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion	Bogota, Colombia
El Programa Integrado de Nutricion Aplicada	Bogota, Colombia
Oficina de Promocion y Desarrollo	Universidad del Valle A.A. 2188 Cali, Colombia
The Graduate Faculty Pontificia Universidad Javeriana	Apartado Aereo 5315 Bogota, DE, Colombia
Human Ecology Research Foundation	Cali, Colombia

COSTA RICA

Instituto Universitario Centroamericano de Investigacion	Sociales y Economicas San Jose, Costa Rica
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ECUADOR

Instituto Ecuatoriana de Planificacion para el Desarrollo	Quito, Ecuador
Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas y Politicas Facultad de Ciencias Universitaria	P.O. Box 5725 Guayaquil, Ecuador
Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas	University Central del Ecuador Quito, Ecuador

GUATEMALA

Instituto Centro Americana de
Investigaciones y Tecnologia
Industrial

Avenida de la Reforma 4-47, Zona 10,
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Instituto de Investigaciones y
Mejoramiento Educativo
Univ. de San Carlos de Guat.

Giudad Universitaria; Zona 12
Guatemala City, Guatemala

MEXICO

Centro de Economica Agricula

Escuela Nacional de Agricultura
Chapingo, Mexico

Centro de Estudios Economicos
y Demograficos
El Colegio de Mexico

Guanajuato 125
Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico

La Fundacion para Estudios de la
Poblacion

Insurgentes Sur 1752
Mexico 20, D.F., Mexico

Instituto Mexicano de Estudios
Sociales

Apartado Postal 549
Mexico 1, D.F. Mexico

Instituto de Administracion Publica

Mexico 1, D.F. Mexico

Instituto de Investigaciones
Economicas

Univ. Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Centro de Investigaciones
Economicas

Universida de Nuevo Leon
Monterrey, Mexico

NICARAGUA

Instituto de Investigaciones del
Desarrollo

Universidad Nacional Autonoma
de Nicaragua
Leon, Nicaragua

Instituto Centroamericano de
Administracion de Empresas

Managua, Nicaragua

PANAMA

Centro de Investigaciones Agricolas

Universidad de Panama
Panama City, Panama

Centro de Investigaciones Sociales

Universidad de Panama
Panama City, Panama

PARAGUAY

Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia y Normalizacion	Avenida General Antigas y General R Asuncion, Paraguay
Centro Paraguayo de Desarrollo Economico y Social	Asuncion, Paraguay
Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociologicos	Eligio Ayala 973 Asuncion, Paraguay

PERU

Centro de Investigaciones Sociales, Economicas, Politicas y Antropologicas	Universidad Catolica del Peru Lima, Peru
Instituto de Estudios Peruanos	Lima, Peru
Instituto Peruano de Investigaciones Juridicas y Sociales	La Victoria Lima, Peru
Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas	Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marc Lima, Peru
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociologicas	Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marc Lima, Peru
Servicio de Investigacion y Promocion Agraria	Lima, Peru

URUGUAY

Centro de Investigaciones Agricolas Alberto Boerger	La Estanzuela, Montevideo, Uruguay
Instituto de Ciencias Sociales	Universidad de la Republic Montevideo, Uruguay
Instituto de Economia	Universidad de la Republic Montevideo, Uruguay

VENEZUELA

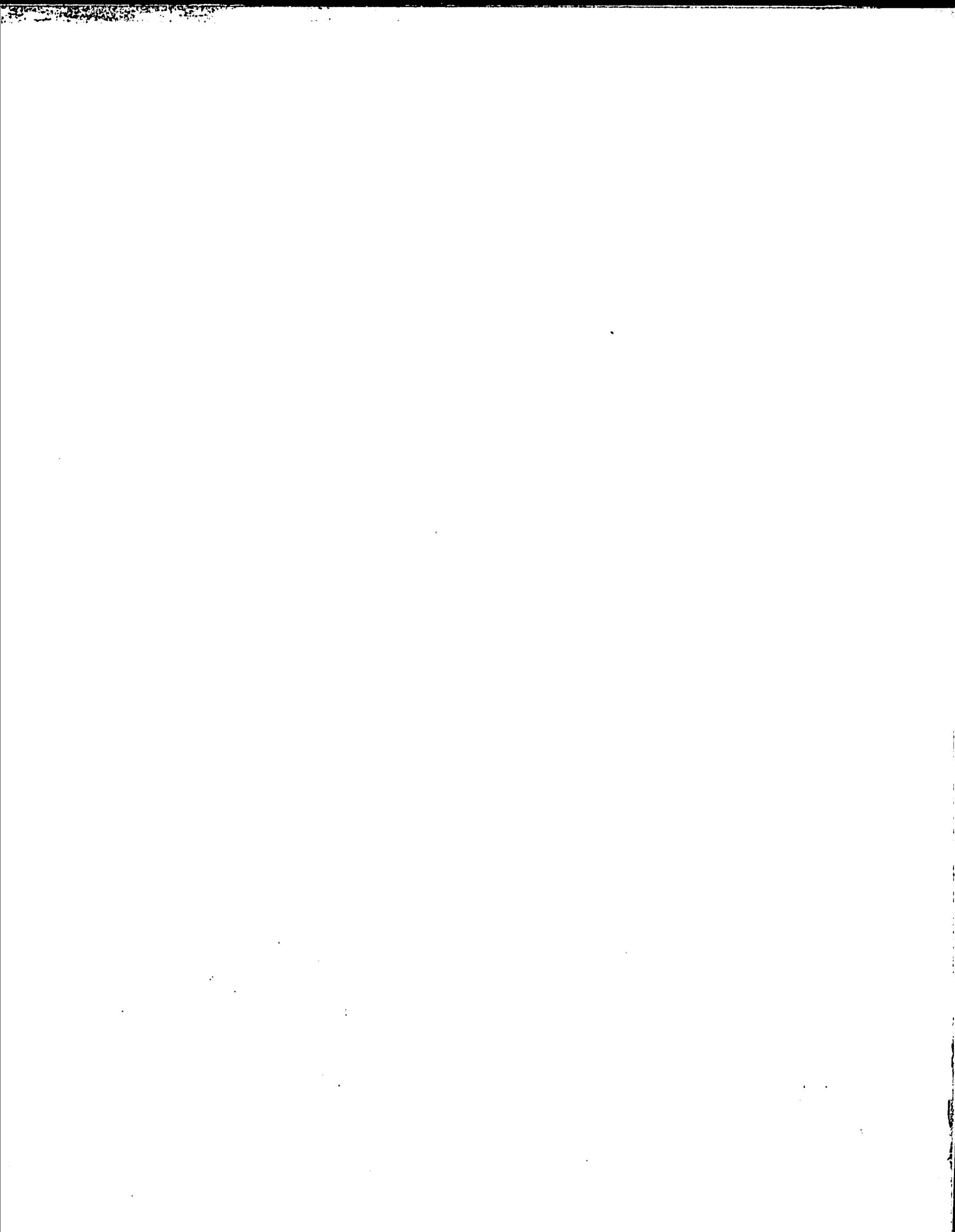
Centro de Investigaciones Sociales y Socio-religiosas	Caracas, Venezuela
Centro de Investigaciones Administrativas y Sociales	Caracas, Venezuela

VENEZUELA (Cont'd)

Asociacion Mundial de Vivienda Rural	Caracas, Venezuela
Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo	Universidad Central de Venezuela Caracas, Venezuela.
Instituto de Investigaciones Economia y Sociales	Universidad Central de Venezuela Caracas, Venezuela
Instituto Caribe de Antropologia y Sociologia	Caracas, Venezuela
Instituto para el Desarrollo Economica y Sociales	Caracas, Venezuela
Instituto Venezolano de Analisis Economica y Sociales	Caracas, Venezuela
Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas,	Universidad Catolica Andres Bello Caracas, Venezuela
Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas	Universidad de los Andes Merida, Venezuela

THE WEST INDIES

Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute	Kingston, Jamaica, The West Indies
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**APPENDIX E. LISTING OF INSTITUTIONS UPON WHICH IILED FOCUSSED AND
GENERAL INFORMATION ON EACH .**

ASIA

Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Dacca, Bangladesh
Center for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi, India
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, India
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, India
Operations REsearch Group, Baroda, India

Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources,
New Delhi, India
Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, India
Tata Economic Consultancy Services, Bombay, India
Institute of Rural and Regional Studies, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
College of Agriculture, Seoul National University, Suwon, Korea

Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University,
Seoul, Korea
Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Centre for Economic Development and Administration, Kirtipur, Nepal
Pakistan Institute of Development, Islamabad, Pakistan
Council for Asian Manpower Studies, The Philippines

Institute of Mass Communications, University of the Philippines,
Diliman, Quezon City, The Philippines
College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguan,
The Philippines
Institute of Philippine Culture, Quezon City, the Philippines
Research Institute of Mindanao Culture, Xavier University,
Cagayan de Oro City, The Philippines
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore

Marga Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka
Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica, Taiwan
Association of Development Research & Training Institutes of
Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand
National Institute of Development Administration, Research Centre,
Bangkok, Thailand
Thammasat University, Faculty of Economics, Bangkok, Thailand

Institute of Social and Economic REsearch, University of the West
Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica, The West Indies

TOTAL ASIAN INSTITUTES - 26

AFRICA

Institute of Development Research, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya
Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche Administratives pour le Developpement, Tangier, Morocco

Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaira, Nigeria
Institut de Recherche en Sciences Humaines, University de Niamey, Niger

Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Centre Voltaique de la Recherche Scientifique, Republique de Haute-Volta

Societe Africaine d'Etudes et de Developpement, Republique de Haute-Volta
Centre de Recherches Interdisciplinaires pour le Developpement de l'Education, Universite Nationale de Zaire, Kisangani, Zaire

Institut de Recherche Economiques et Sociales, Universite Nationale de Zaire, Kinshasa, Zaire

Institute for African Studies, University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia

Rural Development Studies Bureau, University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia

TOTAL AFRICAN INSTITUTES - 13

ASIAN INSTITUTES

Name of Institute: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)

Location: Adamjee Court, Motijheel Commercial Area Dacca-2, Bangladesh

Date Established: 1956

Director: Rehman Sobhan

Staff: The professional staff at BIDS, which consists of 30 persons, has combined teaching and research responsibilities. An administrative staff of 6 supports the professional staff.

Research Interests: BIDS' research emphasis is on economic problems of development in Bangladesh and other developing countries of Asia. Rural development and population are two major areas of concern.

Recent Research Projects: One current area being investigated by BIDS is a study on poverty and the structure of society in rural Bangladesh. Within this study, the BIDS researchers have identified measures of poverty in rural areas involving land and other assets, family size, access to public services, consumption patterns, degree of participation in the exchange and non-agricultural family income. An analysis is also being made of production in rural Bangladesh according to occupational structures and distribution of assets and includes both farm and artisan production.

Cooperation/Linkages: BIDS is a member of the ADIPA and participated in the seminars for UNCTAD IV. Together with institutes in Indonesia and the Philippines, BIDS is involved in a rural development study with the East West Center.

Financial Support: BIDS is given annual grants from the Bangladesh government. In addition, BIDS has had support from various outside institutions, including the East West Center, the UNDP and the Ford Foundation.

Facilities: BIDS has a library with over 30,000 volumes and some 300 periodicals. It also has its own calculator equipment.

Name of Institute: Centre for the Study of Developing Societies

Location: 29 Rajpur Road, Delhi-6, India

Date Established: 1963

Director: Rajni Kothar

Staff: The Centre has a professional of 10 full-time researchers and an administrative staff of 4.

Research Interests: The Centre focusses on contemporary processes of political and social development, their historical antecedents, and implications for the future. Research at the Centre can be divided into the following categories: historical studies, especially modernization; institutional development; comparative and cross national development studies; micro-studies in political sociology, especially regarding the role of caste; sectors of stress, such as urban tensions; projections of future Indian society; and science and culture.

Recent Research Projects: The Centre has recently done a series of urban problem studies using Delhi as its case study example. The series "Politico-Administrative Set-Up of Delhi" includes the following sub projects: failure of planning; multiplicity of authority and diffusion of political power; roots of tension and violence; and slums and the city. Other recent research includes the following topics: the politics of scheduled castes and tribes; traditional society and political mobilization; bureaucracy and development: the case of Indian agriculture; and citizens and parties: aspects of comparative politics in India.

Cooperation/Linkages: The Centre cooperates with the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the Indian Council of Historical Research and other Indian social science groups.

Financial Support: The Centre's major source of funds for research is the Indian Ministry of Education.

Facilities: The Centre has a small library of some 3,000 volumes specializing in the theory and methodology of social and political development. It also has its own computerized data unit.

Name of Institute: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics

Location: Poona 411 004 India

Date Established: 1930

Director: V. M. Dandekar

Staff: The Institute has a professional staff of 54; they have post-graduate teaching responsibilities at the University of Poona in addition to their research work. The administrative staff numbers 72, including librarians and statisticians.

Research Interests: Major fields of research at the Institute are agricultural economics, urban economics, regional planning and development, input-output analyses of Indian industries, demography, sociology and applied statistics.

Recent Research Projects: A number of recent research project have been done in the rural and agricultrual development field: "A Study of Income, Savings and Investment in Agriculturally Prosperous Areas in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra and in Bangalore, Karnataka;" an "Evaluation of the Small Farmers' Development Agency and the Program for Small and Marginal Farmers;" and "Employment Effects of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in Thana District, Maharashtra State."

In the population field, recent projects include trends in fertility behavior reflecting the status of women; and future prospects of population growth in India. Other recent research dealt with regional development: "Regional Planning: A Case Study of Marathwada Region" and "Regional Development of Rajasthan: Identification of Backward Areas and Its Policy Imperatives." Additional topics include foreign trade, unemployment and price structure analyses.

Cooperation/Linkages: The Institute operates a program of visiting researchers, which recently included personnel from Europe, North America and Japan.

Financial Support:

The Institute's research is supported through grants from the central government, the State Government of Maharashtra, the University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Fees are also received for sponsored projects.

Facilities:

The Institute has its own extensive library with over 160,000 books and 800 periodicals. In addition, the Institute has its own calculator equipment and shared use of computer facilities.

Name of Institute: Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

Location: C-10, Green Park Extension, New Delhi-16, In a

Date Established: 1964

Director: V. Vithal Babu, Deputy Director-General

Staff: The Institute has a professional staff consisting of both research and training personnel and an administrative staff.

Research Interests: The Institute undertakes research on various aspects of international trade. There are four broad areas of research done by the Institute: market surveys, directed at acceleration of exports of the products under study; area surveys, assessing export potential to a group of countries of a selected group of products; commodity studies, which identify products with long-term export potential; and state export potential surveys.

Recent Research Projects: Current market survey studies include a survey of select engineering products for Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar; a feasibility study of strategies for marketing shrimp in the U.S.; and a market survey of handicraft items for the U.S. Recent area surveys include a study on export prospects in Fiji, Tonga, and the Cook Islands and a country study of Singapore. Other current research includes a comparative analysis of export promotion by India, Israel, S. Korea, Taiwan, Japan and Mexico and a study of the role of shipping policy in India's export strategy.

Cooperation/Linkages: The Institute is a member of the ADIPA and participated as a sponsor of a national seminar in the seminar programs for UNCTAD IV.

Financial Sources: The Institute undertakes projects on its own as well as those sponsored by outside agencies such as the Swedish International Development Authority and the UNDP.

Facilities: The Institute has its own library and facilities for documentation, calculating equipment and access to computer facilities.

Name of Institute: Operations Research Group (ORG)

Location: Race Course, Baroda 39007, India

Date Established 1960

Director D. V. N. Sarma

Staff: The ORG maintains a very large staff, including over 300 in administrative positions. There are some 100 researchers specialized in various fields; of these, about 28 work in the Development Planning Cell.

Research Interests: The Development Planning Cell has the following specific areas of research: resources planning; long-range planning: population, the economy and resources; employment studies; urban development; rural development; and population studies.

Recent Research Projects: Recent research in the area of resources planning include systems study for the integrated development of water resources in Aryarat, plus an on-going large-scale study on water resources planning.

Longe-range planning studies, such as "Long Range Perspectus (2000 A.D.) for India," have focussed on agriculture, energy, mineral and water resources for Indian in general and at the state level.

An employment and technology project is currently being studied, including a long-range perspective on the employment situation under alternative socio-economic and technological profiles.

A number of studies are on-going in the area of urban problems, including alternative strategies, infrastructure and housing development and a study of slums in seven cities in Gujarat. In the rural area, a study on the integrated banking plan in relation to the development potential of rural districts has been carried out.

Population studies include an all-Indian study on family planning, the first of its kind, entitled "Family Planning Practices in India."

- Cooperation/Linkages:** Past collaboration has been established with overseas research groups involved in similar areas of research, such as Resources for the Future and the Harvard Center for Population Studies.
- Financial Support:** The ORG as a private research and consulting group has undertaken contract research for numerous public and private sector organizations and international institutions.
- Facilities:** The ORG has its own library and 3 computer installations.

Name of Institute: Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources

Location: 5 Sadhu Vasqane Marg, New Delhi 110005 India

Date Established: 1963

Director: Arun Joshi

Staff: The Centre's professional staff consists of 21 research and training personnel. There is a supporting administrative staff of 34.

Research Interests: The Centre undertakes problem-oriented research in the fields of labor policy, industrial relations systems, productivity, industrial psychology, sociology, and human relations in industry. The research focusses on immediate issues facing management, labor and the government and the research is directed at these groups as well as the academic community.

Recent Research Projects: There are four major recent research projects. The first involves a study of the utilization of special privileges granted to scheduled castes in India since independence. A second focusses on the consequences of inflation for industrial workers. Thirdly, there is a study on reaction to frustration--a study of the psychological consequences of chronic unemployment among the educated. Finally, there is a study of unions among landless agricultural laborers. The case study for this research was in Panipat. Other research includes a study of collective bargaining in a public sector enterprise; women in employment; and the impact of the green revolution on agricultural labor--a case study of two villages.

Cooperation/Linkages: Through its extensive training, consulting, and research work, the Centre has established cooperative relationships with numerous Indian and foreign public and private sector organizations. The Centre has organized a number of training programs in several developing countries of Southeast Asia and Africa. Recently the Centre undertook a cooperative project on management with the University of Minneapolis.

Financial Support:

The Centre is financed by grants from private sector industrial companies and governmental organizations, as well as fees for sponsored research. Recent sponsors include the FAO, the ILO, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Facilities:

The Centre's library is a major source of information on industrial relations and human resources. It has over 23,000 titles and subscription to some 380 periodicals plus a substantial collection of primary source materials.

Name of Institute: Small Industry Extension Training Institute
(SIET Institute)

Location: Yousufguda, Hyderabad 500045, India

Date Established: 1962

Director: S. V. S. Sharma

Staff: The Institute has a professional staff of 53, both research and training personnel, and an administrative staff of 65.

Research Interests: Research at SIET is conducted in three broad areas: measures for small industry development in all its ramifications; adaptation of modern management techniques to small industry; and improvement of training methods and communication. Within these areas, the following topics are currently being addressed: employment promotion, rural and urban development strategies; promotion of indigenous entrepreneurship; and development of backward areas.

Recent Research Projects: A recent study at SIET focussed on the issues of appropriate technology: "Policy Formulation and Institution Building for Appropriate Technology in Developing Countries," including both the up-grading of traditional technologies and simplifying sophisticated technology. The study addresses issues such as taxation, incentives, labor issues and welfare.

SIET has done research in the field of regional development, including integrated development of Pochampad Ayacut and development of Central Vidarbha. The former involved planning and assessment of a program for processing, storage, marketing and other infrastructural facilities in an irrigation district of Andhra Pradesh. The latter study attempts to evolve methodology for identifying growth centers and identifies infrastructural gaps and other planning needs for the industrialization of these areas.

Other recent research at SIET includes studies on labor/management relations and entrepreneurial development. These include job satisfaction and personality characteristics of black development officers in IADP and non-IADP districts, and an integrated approach to entrepreneurial development: Assam experiment.

- Cooperation/Linkages:** SIET has cooperated with numerous organizations, both Indian and foreign in both its research and training work. The Institute is currently collaborating with the Overseas Development Institute in London on a study on small enterprises in India. A member of ADIPA, SIET is the lead institute in organizing research on entrepreneurship in Southeast Asia. Another research collaboration is with the U.N. Center for Regional Development in Nagoya. In its training work, SIET sponsors workshops which have involved participants from over 40 LDCs.
- Financial Support:** The major source of SIET's research funds is the Indian Ministry of Industrial Development. Other research has been sponsored by other central and state governments in India and outside sponsors. UNIDO and IDRC are among outside sponsors of SIET training programs, in addition to the Ford Foundation.
- Facilities:** SIET has an industrial information center (SENDOC), a library with a specialized collection of 15,000 books and over 1,000 periodicals on social sciences, management, and technology. The Institute also has its own audio visual, documentation and data processing centers.

Name of Institute: Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS)

Location: Orient House, Mangalore Street, Bombay, India

Date Established: 1970

Director: Hannon Ezekial, Chief Economic Consultant

Staff: The research and advisory staff numbers over 60 and consists of economists, demographers, market research specialists and business management experts. TECS has a small administrative staff.

Research Interest: TECS research interests cover a wide area within the field of economics: development planning; market and industrial potential; income and employment issues; regional and urban planning and socio-economic surveys.

Recent Research Projects: Recent market surveys have been done for a variety of products: machine tools, hydraulic fillings, electronic desk calculators, and a number of chemicals. Export studies recently focussed on soda ash, pine apples and prawns. Regional development planning and feasibility studies have been done for Konkan and Western Maharashtra. Studies have also concerned growth centers in Orissa and industrial potential in Tamd Nadu. Other research includes employment potentialities of tourism in Goa, Daman and Diu; economic ways to meet consumer demand for textiles in India; and several techno-feasibility projects.

Cooperation/Linkages: TECS maintains collaborative arrangements with the Economic Intelligence Unit in London and also has close working relations with other Indian consulting and research groups.

Financial Support: The research at TECS is supported primarily through fees for sponsored research from governmental and private sector organizations.

Facilities: TECS has a library and calculating equipment, as well as access to computer services.

Name of Institute: Institute of Rural and Regional Studies

Location: Gadjah Mada University (Bulaksumur E 12)
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Date Established: 1974

Director: Sartono Kartodirja

Staff: There are currently five permanent research staff members, in addition to the Director. Plans are to recruit 7 additional joint appointees from the University to assist in the Institute's research program.

Research Interests: The Institute's program is aimed at undertaking research on contemporary problems of rural development in Indonesia.

Recent Research Projects: Current rural development research at the Institute covers a wide spectrum of rural issues, ranging from health and welfare aspects to problems of maldistribution and labor use. Specific projects include social welfare implications of economic allocation of development inputs, arguing the case for allocations based on welfare despite smaller economic returns; money lending and indebtedness in rural areas; focussing on money lending as a means of exploitation; and labor use in rural Indonesia, a study of disguised unemployment and wasted human resources.

In addition to Indonesia-centered research, recent projects have involved comparative research. Examples include a comparative study of rural development programs in Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines and a study of rural transportation in Southeast Asia.

The Institute very recently organized a national seminar on rural development strategies in conjunction with SEADAG.

Cooperation/Linkages: The Institute, together with institutes from Bangladesh and the Philippines, is participating in a comparative rural development project with the East West Center. The Institute also cooperated with SEADAG in organizing a recent Indonesian seminar.

Financial Support:

The Institute operates with funds granted by the University and receives some outside support from international organizations, such as the Rockefeller Foundation and the East West Center.

Facilities:

The Institute has its own facilities at the University, including a small library. In addition, it has access to other library facilities at the University. Gadjah Mada is in the process of establishing a central computer center which will also be available to the Institute.

Name of Institute: College of Agriculture

Location: Seoul National University
Suweon, Korea

Date Established: 1906

Director: Chong Supp Shim, Dean

Staff: Researchers are also faculty members of the College. There is a large teaching staff divided into 16 departments. While teaching is the primary responsibility, research is encouraged, especially through the appointment of research professorships of one year duration.

Research Interests: Agricultural-related research carried on by the College encompasses economics and social science, as well as strictly agricultural sciences. The following categories indicate the range of research undertaken at the College: agricultural biology and chemistry; animal science and veterinary medicine; sericulture; forestry; agronomy; agricultural education and agricultural economics.

Recent Research Projects: There are presently three major projects in progress at the College related to economic and rural development problems. The first is a rural development laboratory, in which various methods and approaches to community and agricultural development are being tested and compared. The second project concerns integrated rural community development planning. Emphasis here is on socio-economic aspects and special reference is made to the Saemaul Movement. The third is a project on fertilizer industry research, in which data on the fertilizer situation and input industries of Korea and selected other Asian countries is being assembled and analyzed.

Cooperation/Linkages: In its recent project on integrated rural development, the College is cooperating with Korean government ministries and provincial offices. For the fertilizer project the College is collaborating with researchers from the University of Minnesota and the T.V.A. in the United States.

Financial Support:

Research funds are derived from the University and outside sources. The latter includes the Korean Ministry of Home Affairs, the Asia Foundation, and the East West Center.

Facilities:

The College has an extensive library collection of over 40,000 volumes in both oriental and Western languages, plus periodicals. In addition, the College has its own laboratories and experimental farms.

Name of Institute: Graduate School of Public Administration

Location: Seoul National University
Seoul, Korea

Date Established: 1959

Director: Dong-Suh Bark, Dean

Staff: The Institute of Governmental Studies of the School conducts research. The research staff totals 23, including part-time staff; 12 of which are senior level with Ph.Ds. An administrative staff of 12 supports the professional staff.

Research Interests: The Institute's field of interest is basic research on theory and practice in public administration and related fields. A broad range of topics are covered, including administrative reform, local government and autonomy, the decision-making process and labor and employment issues.

Recent Research Projects: Recent projects on topics such as local government and decision-making include attitudes of local people on local autonomy and decision-making process: the rate setting of public utilities.

In recent research on employment and labor issues, studies on women have been emphasized, including employment situation and protection program of the women labor forces and strategic jobs and technical training for women workers.

The School is currently exploring a study on graft and corruption--its economic cost and the possible role of lawyers as instruments of reform. Other topics which the School hopes to undertake concern employment problems in relation to income distribution and income policy; population factors and urban and regional development; and new development strategies for Asian nations.

Additional on-going research includes an evaluation and field experimentation of the Saemaul Movement in Korea; the situation of children and adolescents in Korea; and a series of comparative research studies on North and South Korean administrative practices.

Cooperation/Linkages: The School is a member of the ADIPA. It is exploring cooperation with the International Legal Center for a project on graft and corruption.

Financial Support: The School receives some funds for research through the University from the Korean government. Support has also come from international organizations, including AID, IDRC, UNICEF, and UNESCO.

Facilities: The School has a library of over 15,000 volumes in Oriental and Western languages. It receives over 60 periodicals and journals and has its own desk computers.

Name of Institute: Faculty of Economics and Administration

Location: University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Date Established: 1966

Director: K. C. Cheong, Deputy Dean

Staff: The Faculty has a large staff. There are 94 professionals who have both teaching and research functions, plus a similar number of part-time personnel who likewise serve both as teachers and researchers.

Research Interests: Using economic and administrative sciences as the focus, the Faculty places its research emphasis on problems confronting the Malaysian economy in particular and developing country economies in general. The Faculty has defined the following as its primary areas of research concern: agricultural development; income distribution and labor utilization; the manufacturing sector; and public enterprises.

Recent Research Projects: Current research covers the four major areas indicated above. Research projects on agricultural development include a study of multiple cropping and diversification to identify technological, institutional and other factors which help or impede the adoption of multiple cropping methods and to assess the efforts of multiple cropping on labor utilization and land use. A more narrowly focussed project concerns the organization and production of a smallholder cash crop--tobacco.

Projects on income and labor issues include a study of labor utilization as a factor underlying inequality, examining unemployment, underemployment and disguised unemployment in Western Malaysia. A recent study on public enterprises looks into their operations and effectiveness with a view to the feasibility of setting up a central coordinating agency.

Research on the manufacturing sector includes a study of small-scale industries and their impact on employment, income distribution and regional development.

Cooperation/Linkages:

The Faculty is a member of the ADIPA and the Southeast Asian Social Science Association. Recently, a Faculty representative participated in a workshop on rural local government at Cornell University.

Financial Support:

Funds for research by the Faculty are obtained through support from the University and grants from international and other outside organizations.

Facilities:

The Faculty has its own small library with approximately 7,500 volumes and 75 periodicals. In addition, it has access to the University library. Equipment at the Faculty includes desk computers, calculators, a statistical lab and reproduction equipment.

Name of Institute: Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA)

Location: Tribhuvan University (P.O. Box 797)
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Date Established: 1969

Director: Khem Bahadur Bista

Staff: There are 31 persons who are full-time professional staff at CEDA plus 7 full-time administrators. The full-time professional staff includes some 14 researchers with the rest being training, consultant and documentation personnel.

Research Interests: CEDA's interest is in applied research dealing with economic development issues of importance to Nepal in particular and developing societies in general. Current economic development research encompasses fields such as demography, education and mass communication, in addition to socio-economics and administration.

Recent Research Projects: Current research at CEDA cover a wide variety of topics. In the area of education and employment, there are two on-going projects. One deals with the accessibility of educational opportunities in remote areas by ethnic groups and by sex. The second is an evaluation of new job opportunities related to the new education system recently introduced in Nepal. A study on urban problems is considering the tax potentiality of urban property as a viable source of government revenue.

CEDA is currently participating in an ADIPA-sponsored project dealing with the application and diffusion of operative technologies in developing countries. Regional development is another area of current priority at CEDA. The Centre just published the report of a multi-national comparative research project on regional development planning.

Cooperation/Linkages: CEDA is a member of ADIPA and is currently cooperating in a multi-country study for the Association. Also, the Centre recently participated in a cooperative project sponsored by IDRC with institutes from Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. CEDA has conducted a number of international seminars for organizations such as UNIDD, AID and the U.N. Asian Institute.

Financial Support:

CEDA has a government regulated budget plus support and fees from outside international institutes. The latter include AID, the Ford Foundation and IDRC. CEDA has also done studies for the ILO, ESCAP and the OECD.

Facilities:

CEDA shares a library with the University which has over 57,000 volumes and 500 periodicals. CEDA also has calculators, photocopy machines, and other standard office equipment.

Name of Institute: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)

Location: P.O. Box 1091, Islamabad, Pakistan

Date Established: 1956

Director: M.L. Quereshi

Staff: The research staff at PIDE consists of some 49 researchers in the fields of economics and demography. The senior staff numbers 15 with 9 Ph.Ds. There are 22 intermediate level and 12 junior level researchers, plus a small administrative staff.

Research Interests: PIDE's focus is policy-oriented research concentrated on economic and demographic aspects of the development process. The Institute has divided its research efforts under five headings: agricultural and rural development; population; trade and industry; monetary and fiscal policies; and general economic development.

Recent Research Projects: Current projects dealing with agriculture and rural issues include studies of equity and efficiency aspects of land taxes in Pakistan; pricing efficiency of agricultural markets in Pakistan; and sources of agricultural growth. The latter investigates the relative importance of production factors and technological changes to growth in agricultural production.

Recent studies on trade and industry include investigations on appropriate and small scale technologies. One study has focussed on the small scale sugar industry; another broader one is a comparative study of the social benefits and costs of small scale and large scale technologies in sugar, textiles and edible oils.

Population studies include research on fertility and mortality rates; studies related to family planning, including cost effectiveness analysis; studies on the labor force, particularly the female labor force and research on internal migration and urbanization in Pakistan.

Cooperation/Linkages:

PIDE participated in the seminar series for UNCTAD IV and is a member of the ADIPA. It is in the process of developing linkages with foreign research institutes.

Financial Support:

PIDE is supported by grants from the Pakistan Government. Moreover, it has received assistance from various international institutions and foundations, including AID and the Ford Foundation.

Facilities:

PIDE has its own library with over 10,000 volumes and 300 periodicals. It also has its own calculators.

Name of Institute: Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS)

Location: P.O. Box 6, U.P. Post Office
Diliman, Quezon City, 3004, The Philippines

Date Established: 1971

Director: Niceto S. Poblador

Staff: The staff of CAMS is composed of personnel from several Southeast Asian countries. Current CAMS projects have 27 principal proponents in the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, Korea, Sri Lanka, Japan and Hawaii. There are five working committees, each having its own framework and staff and headed by a member of the Executive Council.

Research Interests: CAMS employs a multidisciplinary approach in sponsoring conferences and research on employment and manpower issues such as income distribution, rural development, alternative technologies and trade. The five committees within CAMS have these fields of interest: labor supply; income and employment; education; technology and trade.

Recent Research Projects: Recent research in Committee I, labor supply, has dealt with labor utilization and under-utilization of labor in the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia. The economic participation of women has been investigated in recent projects; for example, "The Filipino Woman as Manpower" and "Female Participation Rate In Thailand."

Work on income and employment in Committee II has recently included studies related to migration; such as "Urban Migration and Urban Unemployment" and "An Economic Analysis of Internal Migration in West Malaysia. Other recent studies include effects of price distortions on employment in Sri Lanka and income and assets distribution in Japan and Korea.

Committee III's recent contribution to research in education and development includes: "A Study of Employment Aspects of Vocational Education in Thailand" and "Education and Unemployment: The Philippine Case."

Projects in the technology division, Committee IV, include "A Systems Study of Technological Practices of Agri-Machine Manufacturers in the Philippines" and preparatory work for a conference on management and productivity.

In Committee V, research on trade has centered on the relationship between imports and employment in countries including Taiwan and Korea. A case study of Thailand investigated the structure of differential incentives and effects of industrialization and employment.

Cooperation/Linkages:

CAMS maintains cooperative relationships with numerous other regional and international organizations, including the East-West Center, the Agricultural Development Council, the Centre for Southeast Asian Studies in Kyoto, the Joint Commission for Rural Reconstruction and the Pacific Trade and Development group.

Financial Support:

CAMS receives support from numerous international agencies and the Philippine and Japanese governments. Recent sponsors include the Asia Foundation, IBRD, U.S. AID, IDRC, and the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations.

Facilities:

CAMS headquarters is located at the home institute of the Executive Committee Chairman, currently at the School of Economics, Univ. of the Philippines. The Council generally has access to the facilities of that institute as well as other institutes with which CAMS members are associated throughout Southeast Asia.

Name of Institute: Institute of Mass Communication

Location: University of the Philippines, Diliman,
Quezon City, The Philippines

Date Established: 1972

Director: Gloria D. Feliciano

Staff: Total staff at the Institute numbers 60,
including full- and part-time personnel. There
are some 43 full-time staff members, including
researchers, training personnel, consultants
and administrators.

Research Interests: The focus of research at the Institute is
mass communications, including national and
local use of radio, broadcasting, audio visual
equipment, etc. Communications research centers
on family planning topics.

Recent Research Projects: Among current major research efforts at the
Institute is a project entitled "Research in
Family Planning Communication," which assesses
and compares the effectiveness of alternative
communication strategies at the sub-national
level on the promotion of family planning. A
second on-going project concerns an evaluation
of the "hardware" employed in family planning
communications work, assessing technical
suitability of equipment and methodologies
for using such equipment. Another project,
"The Rural Theatre Project for Family Planning
Communication" focusses on the rural poor and
family practise communication needs. The
theatre is viewed as an effective means to
reach the rural poor who are not accessible
through electronic mass media programs.

Cooperation/Linkages: Within the Philippines, the Institute cooperates
with other education and communications research
institutes and private and government family
planning agencies.

Financial Support: The Philippine government, especially family
planning agencies, private population groups and
international donors, such as the UNFPA, provide
funds for the Institute's research program.

Facilities: In addition to its own libraries and equipment,
the Institute has access to University facilities.

Name of Institute: College of Agriculture

Location: Univ. of the Philippines, Laguna, The Philippines

Date Established: 1909

Director: C. B. Perez, Jr. (Dean)

Staff: Researchers are drawn from a large faculty at the College which consists of 113 Ph.Ds, 100 MSs, and 68 BS degree holders in the various disciplines of agriculture. Administrative support likewise is furnished by the College.

Research Interests: Research at the College covers a spectrum of agricultural-related disciplines. Of particular current concern are research projects in plant and animal breeding; farm management; food processing; and rural development.

Recent Research Projects: Current research on farm management and rural development issues includes a comparative study of plant breeding and cultural management requirements of various crops and a study of production management and nutrition in animal breeding. Grain processing, water management and integrated pest management are among other topics of recent priority.

The College has also pursued research in the areas of strategies for rural development, rural education programs and agrotechnology transfers.

Cooperation/Linkages: The College is a member of AAACU, an association of agricultural colleges/universities in Asia. Some faculty members have participated in research with the Food Institute of the Efi Center and the College is considering a co-operative project on sorls and agrotechnology transfer with the University of Hawaii.

Financial Support: The College receives University funds for its research as well as outside grants and contracts for research, including past assistance from U.S. AID.

Facilities: The College has its own library, agricultural labs and experiment stations. In addition, it has access to University facilities.

Name of Institute: Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC)

Location: Ateneo de Manila (P.O. Box 154, Manila D-406)
Loyola Heights, Quezon City, Philippines

Date Established: 1960

Director: Mary R. Hollsteiner

Staff: IPC has a 20-member central research staff, including the Director and its resident consultant, Frank X. Lynch, S.J. The staff usually includes, in addition, numerous Visiting Research Associates. IPC is likely to house from 50-80 permanent and contractual staff members at any time.

Research Priorities: Priorities for research at IPC presently tend toward studies in the following areas: poverty; agrarian reform; population; and the status and role of women.

Recent Research Projects: Recent research at IPC parallels its statement of current priorities. Projects dealing with agrarian reform include socioeconomic changes after eleven years of agrarian reform; approaches to rural development in Asia; and numerous studies in the project on evaluation and monitoring of the Bical River Basin development program.

Studies centering on poverty range from a survey of child feeding and nutrition practices to social change and integration in a displaced urban community. Another particularly interesting recent urban poverty study concerned Manila scavengers: the struggle for urban survival.

Recent population research includes cultural values and population policy. A project focussing on the role of women was women in development: activities and self-conceptions of Filipino women.

Cooperation/Linkages: IPC is associated with other Philippine social science institutes through the Philippine Social Science Council. In addition, some on-going research projects are being done in collaboration with researchers in Thailand, Malaysia, and the United States.

Financial Support:

IPC is a self-supporting auxiliary unit of the University. Recent research support has come from grants or contracts from national and international agencies and foundations. Among recent sponsors are The Asia Foundation, U.S. AID, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and the Ford Foundation.

Facilities:

IPC has built up a specialized library on empirical social science research on the Philippines. The Institute has its own data bank and data processing facilities.

Name of Institute: Research Institute of Mindanao Culture (RIMC)

Location: Xavier University
Cagayan de Oro City, The Philippines

Date Established: 1957

Director: Francis C. Madigan

Staff: Full-time staff numbers 40, with some 200 interviewers and supervisor who work part-time. Many researchers also have some night-time teaching assignments. The senior staff is composed of 3 Ph.Ds and 5 MAs in various social science disciplines. All of the senior staff have a strong demography background.

Research Interests: The Institute's research interest is sociological and anthropological aspects of development, both agricultural and industrial, with particular focus on population measurement and evaluations of family planning programs as part of overall development.

Recent Research Projects: The Institute is in its fifth year of a study with North Carolina University exploring the various means of measuring birth and death rates available to a developing country, especially the dual record approach. The Institute is carrying out a demonstration and evaluation of this approach in three Philippine provinces and is particularly interested in data relating infant and child mortality to fertility.

A second major on-going project concerns rural electrification in the Philippines, especially focussing on relationships between income growth, industrial development and electricity availability, as well as general social and demographic effects of rural electrification.

Cooperation/Linkages: The Institute is currently engaged in cooperative research with three other Philippine institutes. Outside the Philippines, the Institute has had cooperative relations with several institutes in Southeast Asia and in the U.S., including the University of North Carolina's Lab for Population Statistics.

Financial Support:

Funds for research projects at the Institute have come from national and international organizations including U.S. AID and various U.N. agencies.

Facilities:

The Institute has its own facilities, equipment, and library, as well as access to University facilities.

Name of Institute: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

Location: Cluny Road, Singapore, 10

Date Established: 1968

Director: Kernial S. Sandnu

Staff: The total staff of the Institute, including researchers and administrator, numbers 37; 10 of which are researchers. As a regional institute, both management and staff are pan-Asian in nationalities.

Research Interests: The Institute's research emphasis is on problem-oriented, cross-national research in Southeast Asia, particularly on the problems of modernization and development and social and political change.

Recent Studies: There are currently eight project areas for research at the Institute: oil discovery and technical change; state enterprises in Southeast Asia; British policy toward Malays in pre-war Malaysia; the ASEAN regional development challenge; the Kra Canal and pipeline; a study of Malay culture; the changing role and status of Malacca and the status of women and fertility behavior in Southeast Asia.

Within these broad areas, some projects are receiving greater emphasis. First, there is the economic, social and political ramifications of oil discovery and technical change. Problems of foreign investment, especially MNCs and their role in the development process, represent a second area of emphasis. A third priority for current research is the relationship of ethnicity and cultural issues to modernization and social change in both urban and rural areas.

The Institute is anxious to develop research in the field of law and development on topics such as regional cooperation, the status of minorities and rural modernization.

Cooperation/Linkages: As a regional organization with a multinational staff, the Institute maintains close working relations with research institutes throughout the Southeast Asia region. It is also a member of the ADIPA.

Financial Support:

The Institute is supported through its own Endowment Fund, contributions from the Government of Singapore, and donations from foundations, firms and individuals. The Lee Foundation, the Asia Foundation and UNESCO are some of its past supporters.

Facilities:

The Institute has its own library with over 20,000 volumes, plus 1,500 serials. It also has microfiche and microfilm collections.

Name of Institute: Marga Institute

Location: P. O. Box 601; Colombo 5, Sri Lanka

Date Established: 1972

Director: Chandra H. Soysa and Godfrey Gunatilleke
(Co-Directors)

Staff: The total staff at Marga numbers 80, all of whom are Ceylonese. This includes some 30 researchers divided into three major research divisions: macro, rural and urban studies. In addition, there are 5 research consultants, an Action Programs Division, Translation and Publications Units, plus other administrative staff.

Research Interests: Marga divides its research work--and staff--into three major divisions: Macro Studies, Rural Studies, and Urban Studies. Recent comparative cross-country research projects in which Marga has been involved include an evaluation of non-formal rural education; patterns of agricultural and population change; technology transfer in the LDCs; socio-economic and demographic variables in low cost housing projects; and the technological and employment implications of higher ad prices in LDCs.

Recent Research Projects: A survey sponsored by Marga itself was recently completed on social and political dimensions to legal change in Sri Lanka. The two-volume study discusses issues such as the rise of socialism in Sri Lanka, emerging patterns of power with special reference to the judiciary and the legal and socio-economic implications of Sri Lanka's land reform legislation.

With the Macro Studies Unit, there have been four principal projects recently. One for the ILO is a regional survey of on-going research on rural employment promotion. Another project addresses the "brain drain" issue, with particular emphasis on the exodus of technically qualified personnel from Sri Lanka to the United Kingdom and the repercussions for Sri Lanka's economy. A third study concerns the economics of tea, tracing inputs throughout the marketing process to identify

the cost components of the final project. An ILO-sponsored project on technological and employment implications of higher oil prices is the fourth study within the Macro Studies Division.

There are three current projects within the Rural Studies Unit. The first deals with job expectations of unemployed youth, especially attitudes toward and possibilities for self-employment among rural youths. A second study concerning modernization of peasant communities is a long-term, in-depth look at the process of change among 10 communities having different patterns of economic activity, socio-cultural characteristics and agro-climatic conditions. Thirdly, a survey of Indian repatriates has been undertaken to assess land holdings, assets, skills and education of those due for repatriation to India.

Finally, the Urban Studies Unit has a research project on work motivation in the public and private sector. The roles and relationships of all levels of personnel are analyzed in order to identify motivational systems to increase productivity.

Cooperation/Linkages:

Marga has cooperated with IDS (Sussex) on projects involving the brain drain and the economics of tea. Cooperation with a number of LDC institutes has been undertaken for projects on low-cost housing, rural employment and rural modernization of peasant communities. Marga was one of 14 developed and developing country institutes participating in the UNCTAD IV Seminar program.

Financial Support:

As a non-profit, private research institute, Marga seeks funding on a project-by-project basis. Among major sponsors are Friedrich-Stiftung (W. Germany), IDRC, UNCTAD, UNESCO, ILO, IDS (Sussex), and the Ford Foundation.

Facilities:

As of 1975, Marga had purchased its own buildings. It has a library of over 500 volumes, plus periodicals and journals.

Name of Institute: Institute of Economics

Location: Academia Sinica, Nanking, Taipei, Taiwan

Date Established: 1970 (preparatory office since 1962)

Director: Tzong-Shian Yu, Acting Director

Staff: The Institute's staff is composed of two administrators, 18 full-time and 5 part-time researchers, including 5 Ph.Ds and 4 MAs. The full-time research staff consists of 5 senior research fellows, 9 associate fellows, and 4 research assistants. The Institute is one of 12 institutes within the Academia Sinica.

Research Interests: Broadly defined, the Institute's interest is research on economic problems, particularly those of priority to Taiwan. The Institute has defined its fields of research as: economic forecasts; population economics; finance and trade; urban economics; and general economic development.

Recent Research Projects: Projects in progress and recently completed at the Institute cover topics such as technology change; agricultural development; urban and regional development; income distribution and population. Two recent projects explored the impact of technological change on farm production: the first examined the relationship between managerial ability and technological change over time and the second looked at the influence of technological change on factory prices comparing U.S. and Taiwanese agriculture.

Urban studies include urbanization and labor mobility in Taiwan and a study on urbanization and industrialization, with a view to economic opportunities and population distribution and mobility.

A regional comparative study--an econometric study of the trade linkages between the Asian Pacific and the U.S.--examines the role of foreign trade within an economic development context.

Population and employment studies include the labor force and human investment on Taiwan and population growth and technological change in Taiwan.

Cooperation/Linkages:

The Institute is a member of the ADIPA and has sponsored and participated in numerous regional conferences on economic development and trade issues.

Financial Support:

Although an independent research organization, the Institute undertakes numerous national government-sponsored projects. It also receives grants from and undertakes sponsored research for the National Science Council and other public and private agencies.

Facilities:

The Institute has a library with some 6,000 volumes both in Chinese and Western languages, over 275 journals and U.N. publications. It has its own desk computer, calculators and duplicating equipment.

Name of Institute: Association of Development Research & Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA) (formerly the Asian Association of Development Research & Training Institutes (AARDTI))

Location: c/o U.N. Asian Development Institute, Bangkok, Thailand

Date Established: 1971

Director: Dr. Vinyu Vichit-Vadakan, Secretary General

Staff: Staff for collaborative projects under ADIPA auspices are from the participating member institutes on a project-by-project basis. There are currently some 54 member institutes in the Association.

Research Interests: The Association does not undertake research itself. Its major role is fostering opportunities for communication and cooperation among Asian researchers and institutes through exchange of information, workshops and seminars and promotion of collaborative research.

With respect to collaborative research, four areas have been identified for working panels: applied science and technical change; unemployment, income distribution and income policies; population problems and urban and regional development; and political dimensions of social and economic change.

Recent Research Projects: Within each of the four working panels' areas of interest, there are several proposed and on-going projects for which ADIPA is sponsoring workshops or seminars. In the area of applied science and technical change, projects include "An International Comparison of Technical, Economic, Social and Political Factors in Limiting the Diffusion of New Technological Innovations in Rice Growing" and "Application and Diffusion of Operative Technology in Developing Countries in the Highth of Government Policies and Possible Effects of Phasing Out Foreign Investment."

Studies by the panel on income and employment issues will involve the compilation of data on income distribution, minimum wages, salaries and the distributional effects of special policies directed toward low income groups.

In the category of population and urban/regional development, emphasis is on local/central government relations, regional development perspectives and small industry entrepreneurial development.

The fourth panel on political dimensions of change is focussing on modernization of bureaucracies, employee participation and rural power strictures.

Cooperation/Linkages:

The Association keeps a close liaison with international organizations such as the OECD, the IBRD, the U.N. agencies and the Asian Development Bank as well as with the major foundations and donor agencies. The Association maintains close contact with three sister organizations in other regions; EADI, CODESRIA, and CLACSO.

Financial Support:

ADIPA raises its funds from membership fees, donations from international organizations, foundations, governments and private contributors. The IDRC takes special interest in ADIPA, providing institutional support and contributing substantially to the research program.

Facilities:

The Association is located at one of its member institute's facilities. For purposes of specific research projects, the facilities of participating member institutes are utilized.

Name of Institute: National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Research Centre

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Date Established: 1966

Director: Titaya Suvanajata

Staff: The Research Centre at NIDA has 20 researchers, 7 of these with Ph.D's. NIDA's teaching staff numbers 80 full-time and 40 part-time. There is an administrative staff of over 100.

Research Interests: The Research Centre's purpose is the undertaking of various research studies deemed beneficial to the government's efforts in the area of economic, social and political development planning and implementation. The Centre has identified three main fields of investigation: public administration and political science; economics; and sociology. Research in these areas is oriented toward specific problems calling for empirical investigation.

Recent Research Projects: In recent research in the public administration field, NIDA has done a number of studies related to population issues. These include "Population Policy and Administration: The Authentic Conviction of Thai Elites" and "Family Size Limitation: A Socio-Psychological Approach for Policy Planning."

Rice production and trade have been the focus of some recent economics projects at NIDA; for example, "Comparative Study of Profit Making in Rice Trade" and "Rice Production and Trading in the Northeast: The Case of Maharakam Province."

Other recent studies of a sociological and economic nature have included "Sociological Implications of Rural-Urban Migration in Thailand" and "The Role of Women in Economic Affairs: A Study of Occupational Choice and the Impact Upon Family's Economic Status and Women's Social Activities in Bangkok and Thonburi."

Cooperation/Linkages: NIDA has cooperated in research projects of regional interest with the Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development and the Asian Institute of Economic Development and Planning.

Financial Support:

NIDA receives funds from the government of Thailand as well as some support from outside organizations, especially the Ford Foundation.

Facilities:

NIDA has a library with approximately 40,000 books and 450 periodicals. It has its own English language lab and access to computer facilities.

Name of Institute: Thammasat University (Faculty of Economics)

Location: Bangkok, Thailand

Date Established: 1933

Director: Dr. Lily Kosiyanon, Dean

Staff: There are some thirty researchers involved in recent and on-going projects of the Economics Faculty. Professors pursue research in addition to teaching responsibilities.

Research Interests: Within the field of economic research, the Faculty has identified certain areas as its particular concerns: income distribution, education and employment; rural development and agricultural economics; money and banking; and trade and industry. Actual research undertakings, however, normally depend on the interests of the Faculty's staff.

Recent Research Projects: A number of the Faculty's current projects concern agricultural and rural development. These include a very extensive study of rural development in the Meklong Delta Region, and studies on rural credit, rural employment and land policy. Studies focussing on rice include "The Political Economy of Rice" and "Comparative Advantage of Rice Production in Thailand."

Employment issues have also been the center of numerous recent projects. These include patterns and consequences of non-farm employment; protection and employment; and employment aspects of vocational education in Thailand.

Several studies including comparative cross country projects have focussed on income distribution and poverty issues. Two studies were on income distribution in Thailand and a third on income distribution in Brazil. Another study concerned a review of income distribution data in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. A study relating income levels and consumption was determination of the poverty line from consumption patterns.

Cooperation/Linkages: The Faculty is a member of ADIPA. Actual research cooperation, however, is usually arranged on a personal basis. Faculty members are encouraged to participate in cooperative research projects.

Financial Support:

Research by the Faculty receives some support from the University. In addition, outside sources provide other funds. These sources include Thai Government Ministries, the ILO, IBRD, AID and CAMS.

Facilities:

The Faculty has its own library and equipment. In addition, it has access to University facilities.

Name of Institute: Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)

Location: University of the West Indies
Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica, West Indies
(Branches in Barbados and Trinidad)

Date Established: 1948

Director: Vaughan A. Lewis, Acting Director

Staff: ISER is organized on a regional basis: the main location is at the Mona Campus with branches in Barbados and Trinidad. The staff at Mona consists of 8 researchers and 3 administrative personnel. The Barbados unit had a Deputy Director, 4 researchers and 2 assistants. The Trinidad branch as a Head of Unit plus 2 researchers and one assistant. There is, in addition, cooperation with the teaching staff of the University for research undertakings at each of the three campuses.

Research Interests: ISER defines its area of research concern as the social relations--political, sociological, economic and demographic--of the Caribbean region. Recently it has expanded its concern to include studies of the international system which have impact on Caribbean countries, especially Third World relations.

Each of the three branches has certain specialized interests. The unit at Mona currently emphasizes a multidisciplinary program of research on issues of income distribution and employment. In the past its concentration was on issues of economic and political integration in the West Indies and the impact of trade and foreign investment. The Barbados unit's emphasis is on economic planning, especially on agricultural development in the territories. The Trinidad unit's special interest is the collection and analysis of demographic data from the point of view of human resources.

Recent Research Projects: ISER welcomed an opportunity to participate in the Man and the Biosphere Programme, involving an extensive Caribbean-centered study of the social and natural environments of particular islands, determining characteristics which are an aid or impediment to development policy implication.

Other recent research falls into four groups of issues: Caribbean economy; government and politics; labor and demography; and law and society. The first of these categories, also the largest, includes studies such as dependence and underdevelopment in the New World and Old; foreign capital and economic underdevelopment in Jamaica; an analysis of the developmental role of pension funds in the Caribbean economy; and the coffee industry in Jamaica.

Studies on government and politics include race and nationalism in Trinidad and Tobago and class, race, political behavior in Jamaica. Labor and demography research has covered female fertility and family planning in Trinidad and Tobago and adjustment of displaced workers in a labor surplus economy in Trinidad and Tobago. Studies in the area of law and society include compulsory arbitration in Jamaica and Abandonment of Children in Jamaica.

Cooperation/Linkages:

ISER is participating with other Caribbean researchers in Caribbean study in the Man and the Biosphere Programme.

Financial Support:

ISER receives an allocation from the University budget as part of the Faculty of Social Sciences. Specific research contracts for governments are undertaken on a non-profit basis. Outside sources of funding in the past have included UNESCO, AID and the Ford Foundation.

Facilities:

The Institute has its own research library with over 12,000 books and some 800 periodicals. Other equipment includes calculators and photographic equipment.

AFRICAN INSTITUTES

Name of Institute: Institute of Development Research (IDR)

Location: Addis Ababa University (P.O. Box 1176)
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Date Established: 1972

Director: Assefa Mehruta

Staff: The Institute has a small core staff with a number of part-time researchers who are faculty members at the University. IDR draws from the University staff for specific research projects.

Research Interests: In line with priorities set for the Institute, IDR's research focus is on the major constraints to rural development with particular emphasis on Ethiopia. Areas of research identified as particularly appropriate to Ethiopian needs include problems of local administration; appropriate technology with particular emphasis on rural technology; and socio-physical methods of devising early warning systems for ecological stress.

Recent Research Projects: Recently IDR has become actively interested in research in the areas of land tenure, non-formal education, appropriate technology, rural health and labor relations. Studies recently completed in these areas include producer behavior in capitalist and traditional agricultural systems, incorporation of land tenure problems in research programme in the Ada District, and an evaluation of medical delivery systems in Ethiopia.

IDR has continued to emphasize research on baseline studies in rural Ethiopia, including farm characteristics of the Ada Wereda and credit and indebtedness in rural Ada Wereda.

Other areas of IDR research emphasis include problems in adaptation of rural peoples to urban environments, evaluation of planned agricultural development and assessment of popular participation in development. Recent research projects on these topics include migration and occupational survey of the Wonji Plain, and report on urbanization problems in Addis Ababa.

Cooperation/Linkages: IDR is collaborating with a Dutch University in the evaluation of medical delivery systems. IDR researchers have participated in AID-sponsored research through U.S. universities.

Financial Support:

The Institute receives support for research from University funds. Grants and fees for sponsored research provide additional support.

Facilities:

The Institute is housed in its own facilities and has access to the library and other supportive facilities of the University.

Name of Institute: Institute for Development Studies (IDS)

Location: University of Nairobi (P.O. Box 30197)
Nairobi, Kenya

Date Established: 1965

Director: Peter Hopcraft, Acting Director

Staff: The staff includes both Kenyan and expatriot personnel. There are 20 researchers, including 8 Ph.Ds and 12 research associates. The administrative staff numbers 25.

Research Interests: IDS defines its area of concern as applied, interdisciplinary research on high priority social and economic problems of development of Kenya in particular and of East Africa in general. Specific areas in which research is undertaken are agricultural problems; rural society; the Kenyan economy; and education and training.

Recent Research Projects: Current research undertakings by IDA include two studies on the role of rural women in Kenya: the effects of agricultural policy on women farmers and the changing economic position of women in rural areas: case studies

IDS is presently involved in research on arid zones, including the availability of technical innovations for dryland farming and a study of farm innovation in the dry areas of Eastern Kenya.

A multidisciplinary team of researchers from IDS is involved in an overall evaluation of the Kenyan government's Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) which is an experimental approach testing alternative rural development schemes in six areas. IDS's work for the Kenyan Ministry of Finance and Planning will include suggested policy means for integrating elements of the SRDP into regular government development programs.

Other current research includes education as a social control; a study of the distribution of educational resources and opportunities; and the determinants of and changes in the structure of wages and employment in the manufacturing sector of the Kenya economy from 1967 to 1972.

Cooperation/Linkages:

IDS operates a program of Research Associateships for outside scholars who are residents of or who come to East Africa and have research interests directly related to and supportive of current objectives of the Institute.

Financial Support:

The core support for IDS's research program comes from the University's budget. In addition, IDS has received support from national, bilateral and international agencies for various components of its program. Among these are the Kenyan Ministry of Finance and Planning; the Rockefeller Foundation, the Danish and the Swedish International Development Agencies; the Ford Foundation and the British Overseas Development Agency.

Facilities:

IDS has its own small library, calculators and sorter equipment. It also has access to University library and computer facilities.

Name of Institute: Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche Administratives pour le Developpement (CAFRAD)

Location: B.P. 310, Tangier, Morocco

Date Established: 1964

Director: J. E. Kariuki

Staff: As a regional, inter-African organization, CAFRAD correspondingly has an international staff. Personnel include some 13 researchers and 16 administrative staff persons.

Research Interests: The research objective of the Centre is to undertake and coordinate research on administrative problems connected with social and economic development. Begun with a priority for training and seminar activities, CAFRAD raised research to a prime factor of its functions in 1974.

Recent Research Projects: Current areas of research at CAFRAD are the following: rural and urban development; human resources development; modern management techniques; planning and plan implementation in Africa. Specific studies recently done by the Centre in these areas include the organization and management of public enterprises in African nations; a comparative analysis of educational planning and administration in selected African countries; and traditional structures and town planning in Western Africa using Abidjan, Accra, Lagos and Kakar as case studies.

Coöperation/Linkages: CAFRAD collaborates with and seeks to complement the efforts of other African training and research centers, including regional and international organizations such as UNECA, OAU, CODESRIA, etc.

Financial Support: CAFRAD's main financial support comes from a subvention from the Moroccan government, contributions from other member states, a contribution from the African Development Bank, an annual contribution from UNESCO, and some bilateral assistance from European and North American governments.

Facilities: CAFRAD has its own library and documentation center which concentrates on the social sciences, especially the field of public administration. Its collection numbers some 14,000 books and documents and 320 periodicals

Name of Institute: Institute of Administration

Location: Ahmadu Bello University (P.M.B. 1013)
Zaira, Nigeria

Date Established: 1954

Director: M. M. Tukur

Staff: The Institute's staff has teaching as their primary function. Two members of the staff are full-time researchers, 30 other professionals and 6 assistants have only part-time research duties. The administrative staff of the Institute numbers 9.

Research Interests: The principal research interest and expertise of the Institute is in the area of administration and managerial strategies and competencies. The Institute expressed great interest in participating in interdisciplinary comparative research on "the distributional impact of public policies on social development."

Recent Research Projects: Recent research undertakings by the Institute have covered a broad spectrum of development issues. The range of projects includes a study of the role of public enterprises in Nigerian development, reflections on public enterprises in Nigeria, and participatory development concerns such as the investigation of administrative strategy for motivating participation in development at the local level in Northern Nigeria.

Research has covered both rural and urban development problems. Rural research centering on ownership and tenure issues includes abandoned property edicts in northern states of Nigeria and traditional land tenure surveys. Urban-focussed research has concerned urban government organization in Northern Nigeria and a sociological study of Moyamba Town.

Cooperation/Linkages: The Institute's experience thus far has been confined to local, inter-regional and national research projects. While having experience in numerous comparative, interdisciplinary projects, it has not participated in cross-country studies thus far.

Financial Support:

The Institute receives financial support from the Nigerian Federal government and the governments of the six Northern Nigerian states. Outside support has included AID, via United States university affiliations.

Facilities:

The Institute has a substantial library of its own with over 45,000 books and 600 periodicals

Name of Institute: Institut de Recherche en Sciences Humaines (IRSH)

Location: University de Niamey, Niger

Date Established: 1960

Director: Michel Keita (Section de Socio-Economie)

Staff: IRSH has its own small staff which is supplemented through affiliation with the University faculty. In addition, outside donors often finance visiting researchers who are attached to IRSH staff for specific projects.

Research Interests: The focus of IRSH's concern is interdisciplinary research on development related issues of consequence to Niger in particular and the Sahelion region in general. Particular emphasis is on agricultural and rural development issues.

Recent Research Projects: The most important recent research undertaking by IRSH concerned a comparative project, sponsored by AID, on the consequences of the drought in the three countries of Niger, Mali, and Senegal.

Cooperation/Linkages: IRSH has had a continuing interest in cooperative research involving both African and other research institutes. Among recent collaborators are IDEP (Senegal), institutes in Mali and Upper Volta and Clark University.

Financial Support: IRSH has received support for specific projects from international agencies, including the FAO and U.S. AID.

Facilities: The Institut has its own facilities, including a small library, calculating equipment and conference rooms. In addition, IRSH has access to University facilities.

Name of Institute: Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER)

Location: University of Ibadan (P.M.B. No. 5)
Ibadan, Nigeria

Date Established: 1956

Director: H. M. A. Onitiri

Staff: The research staff of NISER numbers over 35 and is supported by an administrative staff of over 30.

Research Interests: In its research program, NISER concentrates on long-range problems facing the Nigerian economy, with particular reference to the national plans.

During the early 1970's, NISER reorganized its research program into four major divisions: economic development and planning (including finance and international trade); agricultural development; social development (including population) and physical development (including urban, rural and regional planning, communications and transportation).

Recent Research Projects: A recent study undertaken by NISER in collaboration with other research institutes concerns the development of social and economic indicators to measure real progress at the local level.

Another current research project is examining the performance of the cooperative movement in Nigeria, investigating both successes and failures to identify future policy guidelines and the organizational requirements best suited to various situations.

In the planning stage is a study of the possible use of land tax as an aspect of land policy for Western Nigeria.

Cooperation/Linkages: NISER has done cooperative research with research institutes at the Universities of Ife and Ahmadu Bello. In addition, NISER maintains cooperative liaison with other West African research institutes and is a member of CODESRIA.

Financial Support:

NISER receives an annual subvention from the Federal government. (While the Institute operates independently, its research programs are prepared in consultation with the Nigerian government.) Outside sources of support have included the Ford Foundation and AID.

Facilities:

NISER has its own library of over 12,000 volumes and some 300 periodicals. The Institute has its own desk calculator equipment and access to University facilities, including a computer center.

Name of Institute: Economic Research Bureau (ERB)

Location: University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Date Established: 1966

Director: Simon M. Mbilinyi

Staff: The senior research staff of the ERB includes the Director, plus 8 other research fellows. In addition, there are 5 research assistants and an administrative staff. Four of the senior researchers each teach one course in the Faculty of Economics.

Research Interests: The focus of work at the ERB is policy and action oriented research mainly for government ministries and paragovernmental organizations. Research interest has expanded from its original emphasis on macroeconomic issues to rural development concerns.

Recent Research Projects: The ERB has concentrated a considerable portion of its research efforts on interdisciplinary study and evaluation of the Ujaama Villages. Economic performance, optimal conditions of development and effectiveness of promoting agencies are emphasized in the Bureau's investigation of the State farms and Ujaama Villages. Some of the studies are "A Comparative Analysis of Ujaama Villages in Selected Areas of Tanzania" and "The Development of State Farms and Ujaama Villages."

Other recent ERB projects dealt with the production and marketing of certain staple foods, rural transportation, and the economics of small-holder tea production. In addition, research has been undertaken on small-holder dairy production, especially its nutritional impact for northern Tanzania; high-level manpower disposition in parastatal organizations and a study of the rural labor supply relative to rural employment opportunities.

Cooperation/Linkages: The ERB is a member of CODESRIA. Its Director is on the Board of Directors for the East African Community's Institute of Management.

Financial Support:

The ERB receives financial support for its research from the government of Tanzania through the University. It also has had support from international institutions, including the British government aid agency and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Facilities:

The Bureau has its own small library and desk calculators. In addition, it has access to University facilities, including a computer center.

Name of Institute: Centre Voltaique de la Recherche Scientifique (CVRS)

Location: B.P. N7047, Ougadougou, Republique de Haute-Volt.

Date Established: 1950

Director: Marcel Poussi

Staff: The Centre has a small full-time staff of 10 to 15 researchers supported by administrative personnel. Visiting researchers supplement the Centre's staff. The staff consists of both French and Voltaic personnel.

Research Interests: As the successor institute to the French-operated IFAN, the Centre concentrates its research focus in economic and social sciences on issues relevant to development in Upper Volta. While not generally involved in pure science research, CVRS does carry on some work in botany as well.

Recent Research Projects: Recent research at CVRS has included an emphasis on socio-economic factors involved in rural development. Rural research relevant to the drought includes an investigation of the distribution of arable lands in Upper Volta.

Population research represents another area of current priority, including studies on birth and mortality rates and on migration.

Cooperation/Linkages: Responsible to the government's education Ministry, the CVRS works in concert with the government's research priorities. The Centre has close working relations with the ORSTROM research group in Ougadougou. CVRS has in the past collaborated with French and U.S. researchers on a project basis and maintains some liaison related to its botanical research.

Financial Support: The Centre is supported by subsidies from the governments of Upper Volta and France. In addition, it receives grants from various international institutions and foundation.

Facilities: CVRS has its own research facilities, including a library and laboratories. As a semi-governmental research institute, CVRS has access to government computer facilities in Ougadougou.

Name of Institute: Societe Africaine d'Etudes et de Developpement (SAED)

Location: B.P. 593, Ougadougou, Republique de Haute-Volta

Date Established: 1972

Director: S. Traore

Staff: Organized by a group of Voltaic technicians to work in the private sector on social and economic development issues, the permanent research staff numbers six. There are, in addition, a number of consultants who are called upon on a project basis.

Research Interests: The emphasis of SAED's approach is applied field research on development encompassing sociological, demographic and economic factors. There are three major divisions of research at SAED: economic and financial studies, including pre-investment analyses; rural development studies; and geological and mining studies.

Recent Research Projects: Recent work by SAED has included an investigation of potential economic activities for an urban Voltaic society, including the creation of several small industries and a preliminary assessment of geographical/geological factors in Niger and Mali and possible technological needs.

Having conducted a number of recent studies on rural development in Upper Volta, SAED hopes to undertake an assessment of various rural development strategies with particular emphasis on rural employment issues and on the integration of young professionals in the rural development process.

Cooperation/Linkages: A stated objective of SAED is the creation of a private, multinational society among Africans involved in development, emphasizing African tools and perspectives. The project in Mali and Niger is a recent example of cross-national cooperation. In addition, SAED has collaborated on a Michigan University project.

Financial Support: SAED's support as a private sector research institute varies according to the sponsorship of projects on which it is involved. It has had support from OXFAM, IBRD, and AID through Michigan University.

Facilities: As a private organization, SAED has its own facilities which include a library and calculator equipment.

Name of Institute: Centre de Recherches Interdisciplinaires pour le Developpement de l'Education (CRIDE)

Location: Universite Nationale de Zaire, Campus de Kisangani, Zaire

Date Established 1972

Director: Abemba Bulaimu

Staff: While closely affiliated with the University faculty, the Institute also maintains its own separate staff of 7 researchers.

Research Interests: CRIDE's research concern is the practical problems confronting educational development in Zaire. Research projects incorporate various disciplines, including sociology, economics and social psychology.

Recent Research Projects: CRIDE is currently involved in 8 research projects; three are individual and five are collective. The latter are of more applied nature and include topics such as the relationship between the language of instruction in primary schools and a group of psychosociological variables; the contribution of maternal education level to children's social and intellectual development; and practical education in the rural milieu.

Cooperation/Linkages: CRIDE cooperates with various departments and institutes within the National University and with appropriate government agencies. Linkages with outside researchers is encouraged through cooperation with visiting scholars and exchange of publications with numerous educational and scientific institutes throughout the world.

Financial Support: CRIDE receives financial support through the University from the Zaire Government and also some support from international institutions such as the Rockefeller Foundation.

Facilities: The Institute maintains its own facilities, including a library collection in its specialized field. In addition, it has access to University facilities.

Name of Institute: Institut de Recherche Economiques et Sociales (IRES)

Location: Universite Nationale de Zaire
Campus de Kinshasa, Zaire

Date Established: 1956 (although research actually began in 1962)

Director: Lumpungu Kamanda

Staff: The total professional staff numbers 64; 23 are teaching staff and 41 are researchers. An administrative staff of over 40 supports the professional staff.

Research Interests: IRES emphasizes multidisciplinary research related to economic and social problems of underdeveloped regions in general, and Zaire in particular.

The Institute is divided into several research units: monetary problems; employment and labor; industrial development; agriculture and the rural economy; transportation problems; and trade and international relations.

Recent Research Projects: In accord with the priorities of the Zaire government, the Institute has placed special emphasis recently on studies related to a definition of strategies for an integrated approach to rural and urban development

In the rural development field, IRES recently conducted a project on the "Process of Rural Change" with emphasis on land tenure patterns and interaction between the villages and the countryside. Also, IRES has recently done a group of studies on public, private and comparisons among these.

Cooperation/Linkages: IRES has cooperated in the past with various research institutes in Zaire and in foreign countries, including CAFRAD in Morocco and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in the U.S. IRES is also a member of CODESRIA.

Financial Support: IRES receives funding from the Government of Zaire as part of the National University, plus some outside support from various international institutions including the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and AID.

Facilities: IRES has its own library of more than 60,000 books and periodicals. It also has its own calculators and laboratories.

Name of Institute: Institute for African Studies

Location: University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia

Date Established 1937 (as the Rhodes Livingstone Institute)

Director: Mubanga E. Kashoki, Acting Director

Staff: The research and administrative staff is quite small, numbering less than 10.

Research Interests: The Institute's research interests cover the broad field of social sciences, economics, fine arts, history, law and linguistics as they relate to African studies. One area of research relevant to modern African development issues is the Institute's series of multi-disciplinary urban studies.

Recent Research Projects: Recent research includes work in a wide variety of areas, such as demography, the economic system, legal studies and industrial studies. The latter specifically addresses Zambian industries--empirical data on the Zambianization of industry is being collected. Other research concerns the role of industrial workers; for example, there is a study of the causes and implications of high labor turnover in Zambia, and an investigation of worker participation in management and decision-making.

Economic research includes a study of infrastructure, particularly the transport system and the transport differential for manufactured and agricultural products. A study of the rural urban gap is investigating especially the discontinuities between official policies and actual practice. Income distribution is another area of research, including the flow of income, goods and services into rural and urban areas and a study of income in sectors not measured by official statistics; e.g., petty trade, beer brewing, etc.

Legal studies include issues of land tenure and family law under both "customary" and statutory regulation. Population research has recently focussed on mobility and various changes in the composition of the population.

Cooperation/Linkages: Cooperation with the Rural Development Studies Bureau at the University of Zambia

Financial Support:

The Institute is financed by the University and by several outside agencies.

Facilities:

The Institute has a small library of its own - plus access to the University library and computer facilities.

Name of Institute: Rural Development Studies Bureau

Location: University of Zambia (P. O. Box 900)
Lusaka, Zambia

Date Established: 1972

Director: D. H. Evans (as of 1972)

Staff: The research staff of the Bureau numbers 10 fellows, plus the Director. The Bureau shares most of its administrative staff with the Institute of African Studies.

Research Interests: The focus of the Bureau's research efforts is policy-oriented, socio-economic research on the rural sector of Zambia.

Recent Research Projects: Recent research projects have covered various elements of rural development, including land tenure settlement, rural unemployment, rural credit and agricultural extension.

Some specific recent projects include a comparative analyses of various forms of land settlement projects; the organization and management of credit as a factor in rural development; and a study of land tenure policy with special reference to the emergence of commercial farming on trust lands.

Cooperation/Linkages: The Bureau has a close working relationship (and a shared administrative staff) with the Institute of African Studies at the University of Zambia.

Financial Support: Support for research undertaken by the Bureau comes primarily from University funds.

Facilities: The Bureau has its own documentation center and calculators. It has access to the University's library and computer facilities.

APPENDIX F. SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM EACH INSTITUTION.

SIAN PROPOSALS

Name of Institute: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)
Dacca-2, Bangladesh

Title of Prospectus: Issues in Family Planning

Summary

BIDS indicated interest in participating in an interdisciplinary, multi-nation research project provided the subject matter were compatible with its own current research interests and the project appropriate to BIDS current manpower resources and capabilities. A major current research interest is in the area of family planning. Members of BIDS have looked into varying degrees of acceptance of different types of contraceptive methods and data development in this area.

There is a general emphasis on quantitative empirical studies in the field.

Name of Institute: Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
Delhi-6, India

Title of Prospectus: Social and Organizational Implications of
Political Decisions

Summary

The Centre expressed a general interest in participating in collaborative, interdisciplinary research sponsored by AID. The research area indicated as the Centre's preference covers various aspects of policy processes and performances and their effect on social and organizational change.

The approaches would be multidisciplinary, drawing from disciplines such as social science, public administration and history.

Name of Institute: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics
Poona, India

Title of Prospectus: Economic and Administrative Aspects of
Educational Policy

Summary

The Gokhale Institute indicated interest in participating in an interdisciplinary research project having a comparative cross-country basis.

Areas of research recommended by the Institute as priorities for a proposed project include subjects of priority to AID as well as urban and regional planning, family planning, and health administration.

The Institute indicated it would not be able to take on the lead role in a large-scale project given its limited research staff.

Name of Institute: Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi-6,
India

Title of Prospectus: International Trade Agreements and Commodity
Scarcity

Summary

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade expressed interest in participating in an interdisciplinary research project for AID. They indicated a general interest in issues concerned with international trade, such as international agreements and commodity availability.

The Institute's approach to such research is empirical and policy-oriented, directed toward public and private sector officials.

Name of Institute: Operations Research Group (ORG), Baroda, India
Prospectus No. 1: Alternative Strategies and Vital Raw Materials

Summary

A developing country's lack of basic raw materials, such as minerals required for various industrial uses, may be due to insufficient resource endowment, lack of exploration and exploitation and/or decreased flow of materials from producing countries to the international market. Simultaneously with decreased supply, demand has generally expanded with growth in the manufacturing sector. Dependence on imports has produced situations such as in India where foreign exchange availability rather than true demand determines consumption.

Cartels and other producer agreements have reduced the availability of many raw materials. Sixty percent of the world's tin reserves are located in three Southeast Asian countries. Four producer countries control 70% of the world's copper exports. Cartels for lead and zinc may not be far off.

The purpose of this research is to provide an in-depth study of alternative policies and strategies, including technology changes, to avoid shortages of needed raw materials while fostering a healthy manufacturing sector. The Indian case study will focus on tin, copper, lead and zinc.

The supply demand situation of these metals will be analyzed as well as India's resource supply, including possibilities and constraints for exploration, exploitation, and production. Also given attention will be possibilities for controlling growth in consumption and modification of consumption patterns in such a way as to not interfere with a healthy growth of metal consuming sectors.

Technological considerations would be given prime importance. Appropriateness of technological changes would include factor such as environmental considerations, cost implications, and labor intensity.

Finally, a study will be made of India's foreign trade, especially alternative import policies and foreign exchange implications. The research would be multidisciplinary using economics, social science and technological disciplines.

Name of Institute: Operations Research Group (ORG), Baroda, India
Prospectus No. 2: Employment and Technological Change

Summary

The aim of this study would be to evaluate alternatives available to planners and policy makers in terms of human resources. The focus will be on the development and utilization of human resources in rural areas and ways to ameliorate the situation given the political and economic framework.

Research would include a detailed study of agricultural and allied sectors which form the base of the rural economy. Bottlenecks in terms of natural resource endowments would be identified; and investment and organizational needs for infrastructure and other social overhead would be assessed. The implications for employment of factors such as irrigation development, technological choices and diversification in the rural economy would be investigated.

The starting point of the study would be an assessment of the current rural employment situation. Various relationships between economic and demographic variables will be studied and employment norms determined for various technological alternatives. A perspective, including population growth, labor force, natural resources, agricultural production and overall rural economic development will be studied.

Attempts will be made to build a rural economic model linking agriculture with other sectors. The model would be integrated, incorporating demographic and economic variables as well as technological parameters in a dynamic framework to examine alternatives for tackling the rural employment problem.

Name of Institute: Operations Research Group (ORG), Baroda, India
Prospectus No. 3: Economies and Diseconomies of Development in
Relation to City Size

Summary

This project aims at exploring the question of whether there is an optimum point of growth beyond which diseconomies of development are apparent and may outweigh economies of scale. The proposed research would incorporate the development of a methodology for assessment of the costs and benefits with future development of cities of various size and characteristics.

Population, economic base and infrastructure are the three dimensions of urban development and the dynamics of urban growth requires these be studied in concert. Present socio-economic and physical base and perspectives on population and economic growth would be identified in each area studied. The interaction between infrastructural development and economic growth would be analyzed and the cost of such infrastructure determined in relation to city size and functions.

An integrated economic-demographic model would be developed. An assessment would be made of inter-sectoral linkages and demand for physical and social infrastructure per unit increment in economic activities (measured by value of output on employment). An extended input-output matrix will be constructed from the analysis. Measuring the economic and infrastructural linkages will be the more difficult but more important task. The matrix would not only assist projections for future needs, but also the costs of development in terms of infrastructure and the points at which diseconomies of development (in specific sectors) would begin.

The case studies on India would be three different sized urban centers, one large metropolitan center where high costs and environmental hazards already suggest diseconomies, a second city now in process of assuming metropolitan characteristics, and a medium-sized town which has promise for growth. Both cross-sectoral studies of different cities and time series analyses will be undertaken to derive some basic relationship between a city's growth, composition and cost of development.

Name of Institute: Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and
Human Resources, New Delhi, India

Title of Prospectus: Industrial Relations and Human Resources

Summary

The Shri Ram Centre expressed interest in collaborating on an interdisciplinary project within its area of research interest: industrial relations and human resources. Topics within this area, as suggested by the Centre, include labor policy, productivity, industrial management and labor issues, and agricultural labor issues.

Further, the Centre did indicate its preference for problem-oriented research directed toward government and private sector policy makers.

Name of Institute: Small Industry Extension Training Institute
(SIET Institute), Hyderabad, India

Prospectus No. 1: Labor-Management Perceptions of Work Life in
Small Industries

Summary

Many problems between workers and management have been found to be the result of emotionally based attitudes rather than objective difficulties in the situation. Harmony or conflict between labor and management results from compatible or incompatible perceptions, values and personality make-up. A small-scale factory, being a compact unit, puts a higher premium on worker-management cooperation.

This project aims to identify problem areas in worker-management relations and to diagnose sources of these problems, especially with reference to small industries. Areas to be investigated include the following: differential perceptions of work life by workers and management; personality dispersion among workers and management; and need satisfaction among workers. Worker motivation is related to need satisfaction; people work to satisfy financial, social and psychological needs. Motivation is enhanced if one perceives his work and output as having meaning, dignity and status.

The subject of study in India will be a group of small industrial units chosen from highly industrial places, such as Bombay, moderately industrial locales, like Hyderabad, and emerging industrial towns. This will enable the study to differentiate worker's and management's perceptions in various environments.

Data will be collected through questionnaires, check lists and inventories. Personal background data, social and economic aspects, personality characteristics, as well as perceptions of work life and need satisfaction from jobs will be researched and evaluated.

Statistical analyses, correlations and analyses of variance will be employed as appropriate.

Name of Institute: Small Industry Extension Training Institute
(SIET Institute), Hyderabad, India

Prospectus No. 2: Transfer of Technology and Development of
Entrepreneurship

Summary

Appropriate technology and suitable management skills have been identified as principal constraints to developing entrepreneurship in developing countries. These constraints are generally accompanied by a lack of capital, infrastructure and skilled manpower and insufficient markets. Technology developed or adapted in another developing country, however, is more likely to meet the needs of a situation requiring low-cost and low-volume technology, less infrastructure and less skilled labor than sophisticated technology from developed countries requiring large capital investments and sophisticated management and labor skills. High levels of production and low plant utilization would make the plant uneconomical.

This kind of technology transfer would allow the entrepreneur to see the technological and management aspects in operation under constraints similar to the ones he would encounter. Such a transfer would occur from one developing country to another or from region to region in the same country.

The project would be action-oriented involving actual transfer of technology among the countries involved. Management and technological training would be carried out in the selected industry or industries. The program would be monitored over a sufficiently long time period, perhaps three years.

Research would seek to answer questions such as the following: Is such a method of technology transfer effective in simulating entrepreneurship? To what extent is the entrepreneur with "know-how" willing to assist technology transfer to other regions or countries? What kind of in-plant training is needed for both technological and management skills?

The hypotheses behind this proposal are that intra- or inter-developing country technology transfer is both possible and effective, that entrepreneurs are willing to assist with training and sharing of technological and management aspects of industrial development and that adequate and appropriate extension services can catalyze the process.

Name of Institute: Small Industry Extension Training Institute
(SIET Institute), Hyderabad, India

Prospectus No. 3: Changes in Spatial Organizations and Industrial
Structure of Irrigated Regions

Summary

The integrated approach to development involves an appreciation of the spatial organization that is likely to emerge after fuller development of the region.

This project proposes to undertake empirical research, studying the processes of development in regions benefitted by major irrigation projects. The full utilization of the development potential of such projects requires an integrated approach looking to spin-offs of various industrial, especially small business, operations. The proposed research project would cover changes in spatial organizations and the location and dispersal of industries resulting from irrigation development.

In India, SIET proposes to study areas developed by irrigation projects over different periods, ranging from 15 to 100 year.

Name of Institute: Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS)
Bombay, India

Prospectus No. 1: Evaluation of Taxation Policies in Southeast Asia

Summary

The proposed study would examine the impact of taxation policies on both economic growth and income distribution, comparing the experience of India and other developing countries in the Far East.

Emphasis would be placed on identifying the extent to which taxation can be used as an instrument to promote social justice without at the same time serving as a disincentive to industrialization or economic growth.

The approach would be multidisciplinary, drawing from the fields of economics, econometrics, law and political science.

Name of Institute: Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS)
Bombay, India

Prospectus No. 2: Education in Economic Development

Summary

The basic objective of this research project would be to assess the degree to which investment in education is a prerequisite for development and its impact on self-sustaining growth.

Issues such as the quality of education, its vocational content and the means of dissemination would be explored within both urban and rural contexts. In addition to the Indian experience, other Asian developing country and Japanese experience would be studied.

Japan's experience, given its growth and development, would be relevant, especially from an historical perspective. Within the developing countries, the degree of priority given education by the government, the problems, both conceptual and practical, confronting educational development and various means for meeting these difficulties would be explored.

The research would be multidisciplinary, drawing upon history as well as social and educational sciences.

Name of Institute: Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS)
Bombay, India

Prospectus No. 3: The Impact of Foreign Investment

Summary

The various effects of foreign investment on development in the recipient country will be examined in this study. The impact of foreign investment on employment and income distribution will be assessed. The effect on economic growth will also be determined, not only measuring the quantity of growth but the extent to which this growth may be uneven, creating regional disparities.

Possible social impact of foreign investment, through its "demonstration impact" will be explored. An important question is whether foreign investment will lead to the growth of "enclaves" and if so, the extent to which the adverse effects can be counteracted.

The experiences of several Far Eastern countries, such as Singapore, would be used as case studies. The research would require a multi-disciplinary approach employing economics, political science, and other social science disciplines.

Name of Institute: Tate Economic Consultancy Services (TECS)
Bombay, India

Prospectus No. 4: Organizational Skills and Their Role in Capacity
Utilization

Summary

Given the fact that developing countries generally face a scarcity of capital resources, optimum utilization of these resources represents a priority concern. The problem is not merely one of allocation but also of efficient utilization after allocation.

The relevance of this issue is not restricted to optimal use of industrial plants and machinery but a broad spectrum of social and economic activities. The ability to make critical land use choices (recreation vs. education, for example) requires appropriate organizational and managerial mobilization.

Efficient organization, together with economic and other incentives, could improve utilization of existing resources. The need for such organization is fairly obvious in a case where direct capital costs are high and maximum utilization is essential if the capital (machine) is to pay for itself. However, the need is less evident where costs are relatively indirect and less visible, such as in the case of social investments in education and health.

This topic could be approached from two directions: a broad approach could cover a wide variety of cases and examples or the topic could be narrowed to cover one specific sector in depth. In either case, a cross-country comparison of India's and other Asian countries' experience would enhance the research's utility.

Name of Institute: Institute of Rural and Regional Studies,
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Title of Prospectus: Role of Intermediary Institutions in Rural
Development

Summary

The Institute of Rural and Regional Studies has proposed AID involvement in a three-country, interdisciplinary research project designed in conjunction with a recent East-West Center sponsored training program. The proposed research is consistent with current AID priorities as it involves an integrated approach to rural development, a focus on popular participation and intermediate technologies for rural areas.

Specifically, the research would center on the role of intermediary institutions in rural development. The approach would involve separate but coordinated projects in each of the following countries: the Philippines, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

The East-West Center has been coordinating the research design and took the lead in the submission of materials to IILED.

Name of Institute: College of Agriculture, Seoul National
University, Suweon, Korea

Title of Prospectus: Creation of Rural Development Laboratory

Summary

The College has begun a program whereby college students gain practical experience in the various aspects of rural development. They propose to build upon this effort to create a rural development laboratory for the testing of the best approaches to agricultural and community development.

Name of Institute: Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul
National University, Korea

Prospectus No. 1: Labor Force Participation of Women

Summary

This study would first center on the obstacles facing women who wish to be employed. Impediments which would be examined range from familial pressures and social norms to discriminatory income and wage structures. The obstacles would be studied in relationship to changes and increases in the female labor force over time.

Secondly, the job preferences and the varying prestige attached to jobs held by women would receive attention. The study would particularly seek to analyze the factors which determine the differences in job preferences and level of prestige for women workers.

A third aspect of the research would be an examination of both formal and vocational school studies to identify their respective roles in providing job-related skills and training. Among vocational institutions, a distinction would be made between industry-sponsored training and independent institutes. Focus would be on the effectiveness of these different types of training in terms of job preparation and more specifically on their availability and effectiveness for women.

The study would, as indicated, be comparative, looking at the situation in Korea as well as in other participating Asian countries. The research would include policy-directed means for overcoming obstacles for women in job training and actual employment.

Name of Institute: Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul
National University, Korea

Prospectus No. 2: Comparative Examination of Work and Living
Conditions of Workers

Summary

A problem common to most developing countries is unequal income distribution and the resulting social, economic and political implications. The proposed study would focus on the consequent work and living conditions due to this inequality and on measures to alleviate the situation within the context of the existing political system and economic situation.

Working conditions would be studied according to size and type of industry. Variations in living conditions would be examined for different types and levels of workers. Included would be research on the workers' perceptions about their living and working conditions.

Means to prevent or mitigate the ill effects of unequal distribution would be analyzed. Manpower training needs and possibilities is one measure which would be included to alleviate problems in work conditions.

The comparative aspects would include cross-country as well as cross-sector and cross-industry comparisons. The aim would be to produce practical applications for policy considerations.

Name of Institute: Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul
National University, Korea

Prospectus No. 3: Occupational Prestige and Its Impact on Labor
Force Mobilization.

Summary

This research proposal is based on the hypothesis that occupational prestige represents one of the most important determinants of labor force mobilization patterns in a society.

Initially, the study would center on factors determining occupational prestige. Among factors to be explored would be demographic, psychological and socio-economic variables. The study would then aim to design and measure occupational stratification in terms of occupational prestige as determined by the identified factors.

The focus of the research would be how the finds with respect to occupational prestige relate to and have an impact on labor force mobilization. A corresponding analysis would be included on current patterns of labor mobilization in each society.

The results of the study in Korea would then be compared with results obtained from other participating developing countries.

Name of Institute: Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University, Korea

Prospectus No. 4: Examination of the Relationship Between the Scale of Operations Technology and the Degree and Type of Organizational Structure in Various Manufacturing Industries.

Summary

The hypothesis of the research is that technology and structure are strongly related, or in other words, that there is a "technological imperative" at the organizational level of analysis.

A broader study of the context of organizational structure in manufacturing industries would be incorporated in the research. Dimensions of structure which would be measured and analyzed include: size of the industry, centralization of decision-making and concentration of authority within the industry, degree of role specialization, procedural standards, ratio of subordinates to supervisors, etc.

The concepts of work-flow integration and production continuity would be operationalized within the study's scope from the diverse organization patterns.

A correlation would be made between scales of operations technology and of size and selected scales of structure.

The study would be decidedly enhanced by simultaneous investigation of various manufacturing industries in several different countries.

Name of Institute: Centre for Economic Development and
Administration (CEDA), Tribhuvan University
Kathmandu, Nepal

Title of Prospectus: Alternate Strategies for Rural and Urban
Development

Summary

CEDA expressed interest in participating in a multi-country, comparative research project under AID sponsorship. CEDA indicated its recent experience in such research under the auspices of ADIPA and IDRC.

For the AID project, CEDA proposed to undertake research on alternative strategies for rural and urban development, with special reference to a regional development approach. Concern for income and employment promotion aspects of development would be incorporated in the proposed research.

CEDA has recently been involved in a cross-country research project studying regional development and planning with institutes in Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. The proposed research would build on the results of this previous research.

Name of Institute: Faculty of Economics and Administration, University
of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Title of Prospectus: Agricultural Development and Labor Utilization

Summary

The Faculty of Economics and Administration has indicated a general interest in participating in an interdisciplinary study together with institutes from other developing countries. In terms of the area of research for such a project, the Faculty indicated interest in projects within its own areas of research efforts: agricultural development and labor utilization; the manufacturing sector; and public enterprises.

Details on the approach to be employed and data to be obtained have not as yet been forthcoming from the Faculty.

Name of Institute: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
(PIDE), Islamabad, Pakistan

Title of Prospectus: Effectiveness of Aid Directed at Low Income Groups

Summary

PIDE has indicated its interest in participating with other member institutes of ADIPA in an interdisciplinary research project for AID. PIDE indicated general interest in topics concerned with income distribution. It suggested, in particular, research on the distributional effects of specific policy measures directed toward lower income groups.

Name of Institute: Council for Asian Manpower Studies (CAMS)
The Philippines

Title of Prospectus: Survey of Household Incomes

Summary

The Committee on Income and Employment of the Council for Asian Manpower Studies indicated interest in collaboration on an AID-sponsored research project. The Committee indicated four possibilities for multidisciplinary, comparative cross-country research within its emphasis on income employment.

Two of the projects deal with rural area development issues. The first would study the impact of multiple cropping on employment, income levels--especially of small farmers--and population growth. The second rural-oriented project would concern disparity in levels of rural household incomes within and between various regions of the countries in the survey. The study would identify the factors involved in differences in income levels and size distribution.

A third research project would also address income distribution but in an urban context. Levels of household income in various urban areas would be determined and compared as well as differences in size distribution of income among various regions and countries.

The fourth suggested research undertaking would have a more methodological purpose. It would involve ways to improve statistics in household surveys, especially with respect to manpower utilization and human resources.

Because CAMS is an intermediary institution, we did not pursue these proposals actively. We do believe CAMS' interest may be of considerable importance in Phase II and Phase III of the project.

Name of Institute: Institute of Mass Communications, University
of the Philippines, the Philippines

Title of Prospectus: Mass Communication and Family Planning

Summary

The Institute of Mass Communications expressed interest in comparative interdisciplinary research in its field of concern: mass communications in the area of family planning. An increasing number of countries are making available family planning services and mounting communication strategies for sensitizing the people to the implications of population growth on the one hand and for changing attitudes of ambivalents and non-acceptors. For success in service and communication programs, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of why and when some couples accept the services and others do not, which of the communication strategies is most likely to promote acceptance or an understanding of attributes of effective and ineffective communication. Field trials of strategies of communication and education in family planning would be conducted.

In evaluating the various communication strategies, a central model will be developed and comparisons will be based on this model. This project builds upon the Institute's on-going and past work in the area.

Name of Institute: College of Agriculture, University of the
Philippines, Laguna, the Philippines

Title of Prospectus: Agricultural Education and Economic Development

Summary

The College of Agriculture put forth a proposal looking to a comparative analysis of various rural development strategies in relation to agricultural education programs. The College has conducted a series of projects in various aspects of farm-related problems: plant and animal breeding; food and grain production; water management; and pest control.

The research approach would be an integrated one drawing upon both agriculture and the social sciences.

Name of Institute: Institute of Philippine Culture, The Philippines

Title of Prospectus: Status and Role of Women in Development

Summary

The Institute of Philippine Culture indicated interest in pursuing possibilities for collaborative, interdisciplinary research. The Institute indicated a priority research interest in the status and role of women in development.

The Institute has not provided further details about the specific area or methods for the proposed research project.

Name of Institute: Research Institute of Mindanao Culture (RIMC)
 Xavier University, The Philippines

Prospectus No. 1: Demonstration and Effectiveness of Dual Record
 Approach to Measuring Birth and Death Rates

Summary

RIMC has proposed a demonstration and evaluation of the effectiveness of the newly devised dual record approach to measuring birth and death rates in developing countries. (The method was devised in a collaborative research undertaking sponsored by AID with the University of North Carolina.)

Field research on the proposed project would further include data collection on fertility and mortality levels. Current levels of infant plus child mortality levels would be related to current fertility levels as an indicator of development.

The research approach would involve empirical field investigation and case studies in various localities in the countries involved. Substantial data would be collected on birth, death and fertility rates of each locale and various comparisons and correlations would be made using the data acquired.

Name of Institute: Research Institute of Mindanao Culture (RIMC)
 Xavier University, The Philippines

Prospectus No. 2: Regional Effects of Rural Electrification

Summary

The objective for the study is the determination of the kind and significance of economic and social changes an electrification project may be expected to trigger on regional development.

The proposed case study for the Philippines is an evaluation of the impact of the Misamis Oriental Electric Service Cooperative project, jointly sponsored by the Philippine Government and AID, upon the way of life of the people residing in the western half of Misamis Oriental Province. In particular, research during the first project year will concentrate upon (1) farmers associations as channels of farm innovations; (2) relationships between farmers, processors, and buyers of agricultural commodities; (3) rural income; (4) the establishment of businesses and/or productive enterprises; (5) rural underemployment; and (6) upon changes in the general social conditions of the population.

This research project envisions extensive field investigation where investigators would live in the localities of the study to carry out intensive observational and interview assignments to provide data on the changes in the region since the introduction of inexpensive electrical power on a mass consumer basis.

Name of Institute: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore
Prospectus No. 1: Ethnicity and Population Planning

Summary

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISES) has suggested a project exploring the effect of cultural diversity on various developmental programs, specifically focussing upon population planning. They have noted that in general the relationship between diversity and other social and behavioral dimensions have hardly been investigated. Thus, we know little of the ways in which Buginese perceive Acehnese in Indonesia or Ilocanos perceive Bicolanos in the Philippines. The lack of this kind of basic data on ethnic relations in Southeast Asia has definite implications for national programs of development and planning. Such programs are launched as national programs at the centre, but are often perceived by those not at the centre as ethnically-based or even ethnically biased. Such perceptions will have a direct effect on the manner in which such programs are implemented and received.

This kind of differential perception is particularly significant for national population planning programs which have not only government support but considerable international backing. This backing has led to a relatively high degree of standardization in such programs, particularly in what might be termed family planning infrastructure; that is, organizations, clinics, birth control techniques and so on. When such programs are not successful, blame is often placed on the lack of organization, the lack of commitment or the lack of ideology. In other words, weaknesses of a program are located in the program itself. When blame for failure is placed on the recipients, it is often phrased in language from the "modernization" literature; for example, recipients are low on need achievement, low on modernity, lacking world view, low on empathy and so forth. While not denying the importance of these factors, this proposal seeks to draw attention to the cultural dimension as being as significant as the organizational and individual dimensions.

The main aim of this project is to relate these cultural dimensions to aspects of population, primarily fertility and population size. Aspects of population, such as fertility, morbidity, mortality and a variety of attitudinal dimensions, have been measured successfully in most Southeast Asian nations. Normally these aspects are presented as national aggregates and are also broken down by dimensions such as rural-urban, education, geographical and administrative area, household size and ethnic group. The latter is usually measured by a single question or by observation. Thus, there is some information available on the relationship between culture and population, but the relationship has not been systematically explored with the exception of the Philippines; additionally, the more detailed measurement of culture, as proposed here, will enable a thorough exploration.

These relationships themselves have, of course, implications for policy, but an additional dimension is proposed to make these implications more meaningful; namely, the perceptions of fertility patterns in one ethnic and/or dialect group by both members of that group and members of other groups. The methodology for obtaining this information is relatively straightforward, and techniques which avoid areas of sensitivity will be used. This kind of perception can be thought of as a measure of the degree of stereotyping of groups by themselves and by other groups. Do the Javanese and the Visayans see themselves in dominant positions in terms of population size and growth? How do the smaller cultural groups view larger groups? Do they see themselves as decreasing in size?

Finally, discrepancy measures can be constructed between actual levels of fertility and perceived levels of fertility. Such measures should have significance for national policy and planning agencies, enabling them to more sensitively plan programs among different ethnic groups. Such discrepancy measures can also be used in other pieces of research; the aim of which would be to evaluate the success of programs since these discrepancies are seen as related to a group's receptivity to such programs.

The two main aims of this project are thus summarized as follows:

1. To examine at both the structural and attitudinal levels the relationship between ethnicity, fertility, and population size; and
2. To determine differences or discrepancies between these two levels; for example, do perceptions of fertility vary from actual levels of fertility?

A preliminary review was held on these issues with investigators from Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia and the possibility of cooperation with these groups was obtained.

Name of Institute: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISES),
Singapore

Prospectus No. 2: Incentives and Control of Private Foreign
Investment

Summary

ISES has examined in a series of monographs the oil industry and its operations throughout Southeast Asia. This examination has taken place not only with respect to Singapore but has involved an examination of research and researchers from Indonesia and Malaysia as well.

ISES has expressed an interest in building upon this knowledge to examine in the key area of natural resources the incentives and controls that are developing in relationship to foreign investment.

Since the area has also been examined more extensively by the Andean Group in Latin America and an interest has been expressed in the same general area by the Institute of Social and Economic Research in Jamaica, the West Indies, we feel that this type of cross-country analysis and its developmental effects may be important.

We should note that this obviously is receiving priority attention from the developing areas themselves and it would be desirable for AID to participate in the examination of this question.

Name of Institute: Marga Institute, Colombo, Sri Lanka
Title of Prospectus: Rural Modernization and Effective Legal Change

Summary

Marga proposes an investigation of both legal and traditional measures of social control in rural areas. The societal structure, the distribution of resources and power and the traditional values which support this system would be examined, together with the relevance of recent legal changes to these values and traditions. The research would directly address the issue of popular participation in the development process.

More than 75% of Sri Lanka's population reside in the rural sector where there are many procedures through which incorrect or deviant behaviour is normalized. The established legal systems are only some of these. The areas to be studied would include:

1. the relation these legal systems have to the other procedures which are available to the community;
2. the extent to which the value system which underlie these procedures influence the actual operation of the legal systems; and
3. the ways by which recent changes in legal systems are responding to the increasing influence of the rural sector on the affairs of the country.

The relevance of this problem area can be highlighted through two examples. Persons of importance in the village often act as mediators and arbitrators. The basis on which such interventions are made and the manner in which decisions are given follow a style that is more relevant to the village than to a court of law. In these decisions the structure of the village, the distribution of its resources and power, the values which support such distribution, are all brought into play and often the decisions which issue out of these arbitrations are in sharp contrast to what the litigant may expect in a court of law. The other example relates to the use of ritual means for the settlement of disputes. Deities may be appealed to or mediums consulted. In these instances, too, a particular system of values gives these procedures the force of social control. The issue is under what circumstances is such a method resorted to? How does it relate to the existing regulations?

The problem that the governments of many countries of Southeast Asia face is to identify the nature of indigenous systems of social control so that these can be used as a resource in attempts to increase the participation of people at all levels in decision making and in the effective decentralization of the administration. Such identification should then lead to a synthesis of what is most valuable in these systems together with what is best and acceptable in modern concepts of law.

Name of Institute: Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica,
Nanking, Taipei, Taiwan

Title of Prospectus: Employment and Trade Aspects of Development

Summary

The Institute of Economics has indicated a general interest in participating in an interdisciplinary project for AID. Research involving employment and trade aspects of development was suggested by the Institute as a possible research topic. Economic issues involved in urban development and monetary issues from the developing countries' perspective was another research preference.

Specific information on the approach to be used, the kind of data to be obtained and further details on the areas of research suggested has not yet been made available by the Institute.

Name of Institute: Association of Development Research & Training
Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA)
Bangkok, Thailand

Title of Prospectus: International Comparison of Technical,
Economic, Social and Political Factors
Limiting the Diffusion of New Technological
Innovations in Growth of Rice

Summary

A working panel of ADIPA, headed by Professor Shinichi Ichimura, has proposed a research project for AID support that would seek to identify factors which inhibit the spread of high yielding rice varieties in a number of specific areas in selected Asian countries. The study's objective is the identification of policy directions and institutional reforms to deal with identified limiting factors. These would be proposed in terms of the specific countries and regions involved in the research.

Initial surveys would be undertaken of previous and on-going studies in this field. Case study areas for the project would be determined, the principle criterion being their importance and representativeness as rice growing regions. Data would be collected for an evaluation of land potentialities. Available methodologies from various disciplines would be analyzed. The attempt would be to improve and synthesize a methodology of land potentiality evaluation appropriate to the objectives of this research.

Preliminary identification of factors limiting diffusion of new rice growing technologies included geomorphological and natural environmental conditions and lack of various inputs ranging from water, fertilizer and pesticides to labor, capital equipment and credit. Pricing of inputs and output (rice), marketing, extension services, government policies and administration are other areas which will be investigated to identify specific limiting factors.

Tentatively, the following countries have been identified for case studies in the proposed project: Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Japan, Indonesia, Bangladesh and India. Preliminary university and research institute contacts in those countries have been made.

Name of Institute: National Institute of Development (NIDA)
Bangkok, Thailand

Prospectus No. 1: Urban Growth and Management

Summary

This project would study governmental administrative capacity and management techniques in dealing with urban growth. The principal management issue concerns the effectiveness and relevance of tools chosen for planning, organizing, directing and evaluating government programs. Emphasis would be on the efficiency and appropriateness of modern techniques imported from the West to Thailand where social and environmental conditions are quite different.

Given the rapidity of urban growth due to increased population and economic activity, the focus would be on urban government, its capacity to deal with and manage rapid urban development. The research would include case studies of selected urban areas. The organization of the city government, its financial and personnel capacities and its relations with other local public agencies and the national government would be examined.

In choosing case study examples, differences in sizes of urban areas, forms of urban government, dominant economic activity and location would be sought in order to illustrate variations in terms of capacity and situation.

Name of Institute: National Institute of Development (NIDA)
Bangkok, Thailand

Prospectus No. 2: Scientific Information Dissemination and
Utilization

Summary

This proposal would explore the evaluation and promotion of scientific information dissemination and utilization. The proposal is motivated by the belief that the effectiveness and efficiency of development administration is determined by the quality and use of the information input. Scientific information is seen as particularly important as is illustrated by the considerable investment by the Thai government and other LDC's in promotion of scientific research.

The study would involve two concurrent investigations: the first would be of the organizations which would use the information system and the second would deal with the development, availability and accessibility of scientific information. This latter would be both descriptive (examining the current situation) and normative (recommend improvements).

The investigation of client organizations would center on each organization's need and appreciation of scientific information. The study would differentiate and evaluate the type, quality and quantity of information needed in the organization, the process of information input and the organization's receptivity to outside information.

In designing an appropriate system of dissemination, existing models of information systems, including the Problem-Solver Model, the Research Development and Diffusion Model, and the Social Interaction Model will be examined. Actual recommendations would result from a synthesis of theoretical models in terms of the needs and possibilities indicated by the investigation of client organizations. Appropriate tactical approaches will be identified for dealing with constraints to effective information dissemination and utilization.

Organizations to be analyzed in the Thailand study would include government ministerial departments, public and private enterprises, financial institutions, retail organizations and agri-businesses.

Name of Institute: National Institute of Development (NIDA)
Bangkok, Thailand

Prospectus No. 3: Problems of Small Business

Summary

This proposal seeks to identify problems facing small businesses and the types of scientific problem solving and management skills most useful to them.

The aim would be to provide an information source on intermediate skills appropriate to small businesses, a data base for academicians concerned with problems facing small businesses and a basis for evaluating existing business education programs and improving future curriculums.

One aspect of research would be on a set of businesses within a particular industry. The research method would include personal interviews and evaluations followed by seminars for the businessman interviewed to discuss various problems and solutions.

Concurrently, a cross-sectional study would be made of two or more selected businesses in order to identify their respective problems, especially identifying common problems. A cross-country, comparative approach would significantly enhance the utility of the proposed research.

Name of Institute: National Institute of Development (NIDA)
Bangkok, Thailand

Prospectus No. 4: Role of Cooperatives in Development of
Agriculture

Summary

Poverty in the agricultural sector is an issue of top priority in countries such as Thailand where farmers constitute over 80% of the total population and have a per capita income considerably below the national average. To improve their position, farmers must themselves become actively involved in the marketing process. Cooperatives enable the performance of commercial, credit and other functions which could not be accomplished effectively, economically, or not at all by the individual farmer.

Thus, cooperatives have been viewed as an effective means to bolster farmers' income and reduce mass poverty in rural areas. In Thailand, however, and in other developing countries, only a small percentage of cooperatives have been successful. The problems facing most cooperatives range from a lack of enthusiasm among members to poor management by cooperative officials. Despite disappointing results, cooperatives continue to be seen as having potential to protect farmers from the growing power of marketing firms and agricultural input dealers.

This study, therefore, seeks to identify the socio-economic factors which are stimulants or obstacles to the success of cooperatives.

Name of Institute: Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)
University of the West Indies, Jamaica, West Indies

Title of Prospectus: Employment and Income Distribution in Trinidad

Summary

ISER expressed interest in collaborating on an interdisciplinary research project to be funded by AID. ISER would like to participate in such a project dealing with topics related to its own on-going research areas. One particular priority indicated by ISER is to initiate a research program on employment and income distribution within its Trinidad branch.

Further details and information about this proposed research have not been provided by ISER.

AFRICAN PROPOSALS

Name of Institute: Institute for Development Studies, Nairobi, Kenya
Title of Prospectus: Income Effects of Rural Development

Summary

The Institute for Development Studies (IDS) indicated interest in participating in an AID-sponsored, interdisciplinary, collaborative research project. IDS specified that the subject matter it would support for such research would be development issues of high priority to Kenya, particularly in the area of rural development. Specifically, IDS put forth a study dealing with the income effects of various types of rural development projects.

IDA has initially identified an area of Kenya in which it wishes to work and types of projects to be analyzed.

IDS is supportive of attempting similar research in several African countries on a comparative basis.

Name of Institute: Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche
Administratives pour le Developpement (CAFRAD)
Tangier, Morocco

Title of Prospectus: Research on Development Administration Issues

Summary

CAFRAD expressed an interest in coopeating with other African research institues in an AID-sponsored, interdisciplinary research project. The preference indicated by CAFRAD for such a project is research on development administration issues including rural and urban develop-ment, human resource development and management and planning needs.

Because CAFRAD was an intermediary institute, IILED did not follow up with CAFRAD in these areas. We thought CAFRAD's cooperation would be important in Phase II or Phase III work.

Name of Institute: Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello
University, Zaira, Nigeria

Title of Prospectus: Distributional Impact of Public Policies on
Social Development

Summary

The Institute of Administration indicated interest in participating in a multidisciplinary, collaborative research project to be sponsored by AID. The Institute suggested as a possible topic for the research addressing the distributional impact of public policies on social development.

The approach would be comparative and interdisciplinary, applying inter-alia tools and techniques of survey research.

Name of Institute: Institut de Recherche en Sciences Humaines
(IRSH), University de Naimey, Niger

Title of Prospectus: Ecological Change and Regional Development

Summary

IRSH expressed an interest in cooperating on an AID-sponsored research project having an interdisciplinary, comparative cross-country approach. The Institut preferred research addressed to Niger regional development.

Further study was suggested on various consequences and implications of the drought to the development of Niger and other countries in the region. The Institut has previously assisted in research on this issue sponsored by AID .

Name of Institute: Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic
Research (NISER), Ibadan, Nigeria

Title of Prospectus: Political Aspects of Regional Economic Development

Summary

NISER has indicated an interest in organizing a group of West African research institutes to undertake an interdisciplinary research project. NISER proposed examining changes in the economic and political relationships among countries in the West African region and the effects these have had on the development process on the region as a whole. The focus would be upon the coastal region of West Africa.

Name of Institute: Economic Research Bureau (ERB), University of
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Title of Prospectus: Production Problems of the Small Farmer

Summary

The Bureau expressed interest in participating in a cooperative, interdisciplinary research project under AID sponsorship. The Bureau suggested an interest in an examination of the production problems of the small farmer. This is consistent with the priority interest of the Tanzanian government.

ERB's focus is a policy and action-oriented approach to research, addressing current economic development concerns of Tanzania.

Name of Institute: Centre Voltaique de la Recherche Scientifique
(CVRS), Ougadougou, Republique de Haute-Volta

Title of Prospectus: Social Ramifications of Economic Rural Development

Summary

The Centre indicated interest in participating in collaborative, multidisciplinary research for AID. The Centre suggested work expressing the social ramifications of economic rural development.

Name of Institute: Societe Africaine d'Etudes et de Developpement
(SAED), Ougadougou, Republique de Haute-Volta

Title of Prospectus: Strategy of Rural Development

Summary

SAED expressed interest in cooperating in an interdisciplinary, collaborative research project for AID. SAED recommended an analysis of various rural development strategies, specifically including an investigation of a means to integrate young professionals into the rural development process.

SAED's research approach is a multidisciplinary one, drawing upon economics, sociology, and demography.

Name of Institute: Centre de Recherches Interdisciplinaires pour le
Developpement de l'Education (CRIDE), Universite
Nationale de Zaire, Kisangani, Zaire

Title of Prospectus: Education and Economic Development

Summary

CRIDE expressed interest in a cooperative, interdisciplinary research project for AID. Its area of research interest for such an undertaking is the field of educational sciences and economic development.

CRIDE has not provided specific details on research methodologies. Past research has included both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analyses.

Name of Institute: Institut de Recherche Economiques et Sociales
(IRES), Universite Nationale de Zaire, Zaire

Prospectus No. 1: Rural Development and Changing Land Tenure

Summary

IRES has suggested investigating the process of rural change and development, addressing the issue of changing land tenure in addition to the interaction between urban and rural areas.

A region in northeast Zaire would serve as the Zairean case study for the proposed research. The area has considerable economic potential, representing one-third of the land area in Zaire. Eighty percent of the country's coffee and tea and sixty percent of the livestock are produced in this northeast region. The region is the most promising tourist potential in Zaire since it contains Lake Tanganika and Lake Mobutu. The region has received special attention from the Executive Council since independence. Nevertheless, the area has failed to achieve self-sustaining economic growth and other development goals.

IRES would explore the reasons behind this failure, focussing on the issues noted above. The rural development focus of this research would complement AID's own research priorities in the rural studies field.

Name of Institute: Institut de Recherche Economiques et Sociales
(IRES), Universite Nationale de Zaire, zaire

Prospectus No. 2: Urbanization and the Concentration of Wealth

Summary

IRES has proposed a study of urbanization and the concentration of economic power and wealth in large urban areas. The exploration would cover three areas. First, it would review the process of urbanization since Zaire's independence with a review and analysis of relevant literature, especially analyzing the socio-demographic situation of urban centers. Secondly, factors in the dynamics of urban growth will be identified, along with resulting social and economic dislocations and problems. Third, it will examine the interaction between factors in the urbanization trend and the tendency toward concentration of economic power, especially in the City of Kinshasa.

The project would address aspects of income distribution and urban development, particularly urban poverty concerns which are shared by AID. The project would be organized similarly for research in other African countries to provide data for comparative cross-country analysis

Name of Institute: Institute of African Studies, University of
Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia

Title of Prospectus: Labor Problems in Zambian Industry

Summary

The Institute of African Studies has indicated interest in participating in an interdisciplinary research project with institutes from other developing countries. The Institute indicated an interest in examining the labor problems in Zambian industries, specifically high turnover rates and worker participation in management decisions.

Name of Institute: Rural Development Studies Bureau, University
of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia

Title of Prospectus: Rural Employment Generation and Land Tenure

Summary

The Rural Development Studies Bureau indicated interest in cooperative, interdisciplinary research for AID in the field of rural development. The Bureau has indicated an interest in exploring rural employment problems in relation to land tenure. It also wishes to examine in this regard the use of the operational extension service as a technical assistance device to assist employment.

The Bureau's research approach is policy oriented, drawing upon socio-economic and agricultural disciplines.