

I.D.S. NEWSINTRODUCTION

The IDS Newsletter and the IDS News Section of the Bulletin are being combined in this one enlarged supplement to the Bulletin. Readers who normally receive both publications will in future get just the Bulletin with the supplement. We have made this change in the interests of rationality and economy as there was considerable duplication formerly. We hope readers will find the new format convenient, and we welcome comments.

STAFF

Mr. Guy Hunter has been at the Institute in a temporary, advisory capacity, making a survey of the Institute's teaching programme to date with a view to preparing a programme for the future.

Dr. K. Colin Rosser is joining the Institute in April as a Visiting Fellow, for a period of twelve months. Dr. Rosser has worked in Calcutta since 1962 as an adviser to social and economic research teams conducting a wide variety of planning studies in the city. He has worked with the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation and for the Ford Foundation Advisory Planning Group in particular. Dr. Rosser hopes to spend his time at the Institute in further study and particularly in writing up some of the results of his work in India. At the same time he will give new strength to the sociological side of the Institute's teaching and research work.

Dr. H. W. Singer joined the staff of the Institute immediately after Easter as a Professorial Fellow. He has been working with the United Nations for 23 years, where he held posts in the Development Section as Special Adviser to the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs; as Associate Director of UNRISD; as Director of the Research Division of ECA; as Director of the Division of Research and Evaluation, UNIDO; as Special Consultant to the Managing Division of UNDP; and as Inter Regional Adviser in Development and Planning. He was also Chairman of the Committee in Rome which set up the World Food Programme.

Dr. Singer is a powerful reinforcement to the Institute in its work to bridge the theory and practice of

development, and the UN were loathe to lose him, "an economist of world repute, a departmental draftsman of prodigious productivity, an inexhaustible foundation of stimulating ideas for almost all occasions (provided that economic development or the welfare of children are somehow involved) and a living proof that an international civil servant can play a creative role in the great task of changing the policies of nations." (UN Secretariat News, 31st March)

The following people have recently been appointed Research Officers at the Institute. Each of them is studying for a doctorate. Mr. Robert M. Lacey and Mr. S. Lall are working on the project which is being organised jointly by IDS and Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, on the contribution of private overseas investment to development. Mr. Charles Shackleton is working on regional employment opportunities on Zambia. Mrs. Rayah Feldman is studying social change in agricultural change in Tanzania.

Mrs. Sylvia Stenning has recently joined the staff to operate the Gestetner off-set litho machine on which this document - and many others - are printed; and Mrs. Molly White has also joined as secretary.

#### STUDY SEMINARS

4th May - 18th June 1969 Study Seminar 8: Employment, Education and Manpower  
(Director of Studies: Richard Jolly)

This seminar is being held at Makerere University College, Uganda, in conjunction with the Social Science Council of East Africa. It was officially opened by the Minister of Planning and Economic Development in Uganda. Visiting lecturers include staff members of the International Labour Office, UNICEF and, hopefully, the Economic Commission for Africa; Dunstan Ireri and Emil Rado from the Institute for Development Studies at University College, Nairobi; Robert Thomas, Ford Foundation Advisor on Manpower, and Jon Moris from Tanzania; Frances Ojow, Ronald Watts, and other members of the staff at Makerere. The programme of lectures, case studies and syndicate work will be supplemented by visits to hospitals, village health centres, and agricultural training centres within Uganda, and a week's visit to Kenya in order to study small scale agricultural schemes, education and training in Embu and other areas. Harambee schools, village polytechnics and

the Egerton Agricultural Training College will be among the projects visited. Twenty-four full-time participants are attending, together with a number of day observers from the Government of Uganda.

11th May - 13th June 1969 Study Seminar 9: Project Evaluation and Planning.  
(Director of Studies: J. Leonard Joy)

This Seminar is also currently underway, with twenty-four full-time participants. It falls into six main parts covering Project Evaluation in Principle; Project Evaluation in Practice (the Lower Indus Basin Project); Project Finance; Implementation, Administration and Project Planning; Simulation, of Project Evaluation and Aid Negotiations; and Sectoral Case Studies. Visiting lecturers include Antony Killick (ODM), B. A. De Vries (IBRD), Vernon Robertson (Hunting Technical Services).

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

15th June - 18th July 1969 Study Seminar 10: Population Control: Performance, Policies and Techniques  
(Director of Studies: David Eversley)

Visiting lecturers for this seminar will include Dr. Ashish Bose of the Indian Institute of Economic Growth; Dr. G. Ohlin who is on the staff of the Pearson Commission; Dr. C. Chandrasekharan from E.C.A.F.E.; Dr. P. Sukhatme from FAO in Rome; and Professor P. M. Hauser, Director of the Population Research Centre in Chicago. Between twenty-four and thirty participants are expected.

26th October - 28th November 1969 Study Seminar 11: Implementing Development Plans  
(Director of Studies: Bernard Schaffer)

This seminar is set against the urgent need to improve the success rate of development planning. It will consider planning as a continuous process involving the entire social, political and economic structure of a country, and seek to break down the distinction between "planning" and "policy making", and between preparing the plan at Government level, and local, especially rural, implementation. Its main aims will be (i) to provide a conceptual framework allowing non-economic factors to be

brought fully into the analysis and action stages of planning, (ii) to set out the sequence of operations involved in the planning process which can be used to check the viability of any aspect of development activity. The Seminar will include lectures, case studies and syndicate work.

Applicants should be directly concerned with making and carrying out policy within a framework of planning. Politically-appointed policy makers, officials, regional and field personnel and officials of aid agencies are all eligible.

The Study Seminar programme for 1970 is as follows:

- 15th February - 21st March 1970 Study Seminar 12: Finance and the Resources for Economic Development II  
(Director of Studies: Michael Lipton)
- 5th April - 16th May 1970 Study Seminar 13: Development Planning: Employment, Education, and Manpower III  
(Director of Studies: Richard Jolly)
- 17th May - 27th June 1970 Study Seminar 14: Local Administration for Development  
(Directors of Studies: Bernard Schaffer and Douglas Ashford)
- 28th June - 1st August 1970 Study Seminar 15: Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment in developing countries  
(Director of Studies: Hans Singer)
- 13th September - 24th October 1970 Study Seminar 16: Social and Rural Development  
(Directors of Studies: Leonard Joy and R. P. Dore)

#### COURSES FOR BRITISH CIVIL SERVANTS

14th - 25th April 1969. Aid Administration Course 4

The 4th Aid Administration Course was held at Stanmer House, April 14th to 25th. In addition to participants from the Ministry of Overseas Development, The Treasury, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Crown Agents and British Council were represented. There were twenty-three participants. The course included lectures on economic, social and administrative aspects of development. It divided into syndicates to consider, firstly, technical assistance problems, and secondly, certain

aspects of the work of the Pearson Commission. A case-study was also discussed (one on International Aid to Thailand).

### Future Events

20th - 23rd May 1969.	Diplomatic Service Course V
24th - 27th July 1969	Diplomatic Service Course VI
13th - 24th October 1969	Aid Administration Course 5
21st - 24th October 1969	Diplomatic Service Course VII
1st - 3rd December 1969	Diplomatic Service Course VIII

### INSTITUTE SEMINARS

Informal seminars were held with Jeremy Mitchell, Adrian Moyes and Sy Yasin on the Social Science Research Council's research grants scheme; with Dr. Wiehe, Vice Chancellor of the University of Mauritius and Dr. C. Aikman, Vice Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific.

### Seminars for the Summer Term 1969

Seminars are held on Thursday afternoons throughout the term at 4.30 p.m. in the Seminar Room in Stanmer House. Tea is available at 4 p.m.

April 24	Allan McKnight, Visiting Fellow, Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex. "The international atomic energy authority and technical assistance"
May 1	Dr. Alan Robinson, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, "Integration in Australia and New Zealand"
May 8	Dr. T. Di Tella, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London. "A model of political change in Latin America"
May 15	Professor J. Nye, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Geneva, and Harvard Centre for International Affairs. "Economic integration among less developed countries" (with special attention to East Africa)

- May 22 Professor G. W. Maynard, Department of Economics,  
University of Reading.  
"An algorithm for an aid programme"
- May 29 Professor Edward Dømmen, Economic Division, Common-  
wealth Secretariat  
"An input/output matrix for Fiji"
- June 5 Professor Colin A. Hughes, Institute of Commonwealth  
Studies, London.  
"The Bahamas since 1956: a deviant case of political  
development"
- June 12 Martin Staniland, Fellow, Institute of Development  
Studies.  
"Aspects of rural politics: the case of Katiola,  
Ivory Coast"
- June 19 John A. Willings, U.N.E.S.C.O., Paris.  
"An experiment in functional literacy among Yoruba  
tobacco farmers"

#### Seminars on Rural Development

It is planned to hold a series of Seminars on Rural Development this term, on Friday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. They will cover the project currently being conducted in Kosi, Bihar, which is identifying relevant agricultural policy choices. These seminars will be conducted in the main by Sahouh Kaylani when he returns from the field. Other seminars will be held on the impact of alternative policy strategies on employment and output conducted by Clive Bell who has also recently returned from Bihar. Further details are available from the Institute.

#### CONFERENCES

The Institute has held two conferences recently at the University of Sussex:

##### 31st March - 3rd April 1969: Social Prerequisites for Agricultural Co-operation

(Organisers: Ronald Dore and Leonard Joy with collaboration of P. S. Cohen (L.S.E.) and Peter Worsley (Manchester))

The conference was conceived as starting from the position that, despite doubts about economies of scale and beliefs about the individualism of "Man", agricultural cooperatives do exist, and some are successful. It was designed to look at these **factor**

over and above economic advantages and disadvantages, which work to keep cooperatives together, and in particular to examine what kind of elements of what sort of "traditional" society may prepare the ground for "modern" co-operatives. General papers were presented on this theme by Percy Cohen (Modern Co-operatives and Traditional Societies), R. P. Dore (Traditional Communities and Modern Co-operatives), and J. M. Texier (Traditional Forms of Collective Activities). However, it was clear from the start of the conference that some of its underlying assumptions were challenged by a number of participants and especially by Raymond Apthorpe, in his paper The Golden Eggs of Agricultural Co-operation. In particular, it was recognized that there were great difficulties in defining "success", given that co-operatives are formed for a variety of economic, political and ideological reasons, not just to promote agricultural development.

Despite the failure to find a common taxonomy and the fundamental differences in the types of co-operative of which the participants had experience, some dialogue was possible, allowing the emergence of a number of themes. The roles of government and local power structure, of management and organisation were, for example, constantly stressed as vital in determining the characteristics of the co-operative. Saul's paper, Marketing Co-operatives in a Developing Country: The Tanzanian Case, examined problems of corruption which arise when co-operatives are organised from above and given monopoly in a society where resources are scarce. Landsberger presented a paper examining Social and Political Preconditions for Co-operation among poor farmers in Southern U.S.; Weintraub looked at cooperation in village organisation in Israel, and continually referred to the laboratory conditions pertaining there. Baviskar showed that caste rivalry can both inhibit and strengthen co-operation in India.

Co-operatives in Eastern Europe, China, the Pacific Islands, Pakistan and Latin America were among others examined by the participants. The continuum of types of organisation, from the extremes of full collectives to individual family farms, demonstrated the limitations of a definition based on the Rochdale model, and the need for a fresh look at the methodology of studying co-operatives.

/The possibilities of publishing contributions are being investigated/

16th - 18th April 1969 Social Planning Conference  
(Organisers: Raymond Apthorpe, Richard Jolly and Leonard Joy)

Thirty-six participants from a wide range of disciplines and

experience in the social sciences met to examine the place of social planning in development. The following papers were presented:

Introductory Paper:

"Social Planning: Themes and Purposes" Raymond Apthorpe

Background Papers

1. "The meaning of social planning" W. Clifford
2. "Some concepts of social planning" Raymond Apthorpe
3. "The historical perspective as seen in British colonial policy" Peter Hodge
4. "Planning and the conceptions of 'the human factor' in (Eastern) Africa." Raymond Apthorpe
5. "An economist's musings on social planning: a meta-background paper" Michael Lipton
6. "Approaches to social planning" Donald V. McGranahan

Topic Papers

1. "Methods of planning for the needs of children" Hans Singer
2. "Penal systems" Percy Selwyn
3. "Planning for youth: notes on a pragmatic approach" Peter Kuenstler
4. "The population factor in social planning" Richard Symonds & Michael Carder
5. "Absorption of immigrants from low development countries in Israel: social planning implementation" Julius Carlebach
6. "Health and medical care" Norman Scotney
7. "The family" Ronald Dore
8. "Some general questions concerning the nature, finance & organisation of social welfare in developing countries". Guy Hunter



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| 9.  | "Issues of social security in low income countries."                               | Richard Jolly                  |
| 10. | "Values and ideologies in population planning"                                     | Margo Russell                  |
| 11. | "Aspects of medical care in developing countries"                                  | Maurice King                   |
| 12. | "Social planning for the family"   | Jean Steckle                   |
| 13. | "Primary education in rural communities: an investment in ignorance?"              | Nicholas Bennett               |
| 14. | "'Social' aspects of town planning for urban problems in Africa"                   | Michael Safier                 |
| 15. | "A note on some implications of social planning as administrative decision-making" | Bernard Schaffer               |
| 16. | Agricultural development: projects and area programmes"                            | Leonard Joy                    |
| 17. | "Planning and priorities in adult education"                                       | Edith Mercer & Russell Prosser |

Discussion was under the three main headings of objectives, strategies and organisation. It is possible to mention only a few of the more interesting points that emerged. It was generally recognised that the social dimensions of development have too frequently been either completely neglected in planning or introduced only as an afterthought, while failure of development programmes has been laid at the door of the "tradition" and "conservatism" of the poor. It was generally recognised that it is impossible to extricate economic behaviour from social behaviour. Social factors should be considered along with the economic and physical at the earliest stage of the formation of any plan.

The sociologist faces certain disadvantages when confronting the economist, however. Insofar as he is concerned with policy-making, he is less ready to predict the consequences of policies, and some of his most important objectives cannot be quantified. Yet he can bring to planning an awareness of social events, and an ability to analyse them, which is not found in other disciplines.

The conference as a whole was not in favour of the allocation of one "social planner" to the planning office, but saw planning instead as the responsibility of teams of professionals working together and including economists, sociologists, political scientists, as well as more "technical" people such as educators and health officers: a team which would articulate all possible

alternatives in the decision-making process.

Considerable thought was given throughout to the "recipients" of development planning. It was realised that the supposed objective, of raising living standards for the most needy, was all too often lost in the reality of middle-class planning for the requirements of a middle-class elite. To counter this tendency, was there a need (the participants believed) for planning related to "the way of life of the people themselves", utilising built-in forms of social provision like the village midwife, the village doctor, and the extended family. This could be particularly useful (participants thought) where resources were scarce and priorities difficult to assess. Inherited colonial concepts and institutions must be recognised as inhibiting factors.

The discussion had direct implications for Britain's aid programme. We should ensure that "social factors" are fully considered in the projects we support, and these projects should be "relevant to the real needs of the country concerned". Moreover, we should ensure that our experts are sensitive to the social as well as the economic implications of their activities.

The conference proceedings will be published in the April 1970 edition of the Journal of Development Studies.

#### Future conferences

29th June - 10th July 1969: Crisis in Planning (Dudley Seers)

22nd - 24th September 1969: Development Planning in Ceylon (with particular reference to the next Plan). (Percy Selwyn)

#### LIBRARY

Since the last note in the Newsletter, the Library's activities have been largely devoted to cataloguing newly received material. Acquisition has continued rapidly, and, with the end of the long-shoremen's strike in the U.S.A. a considerable amount of back-ordered material has arrived both from that country and from Latin America.

One part-time member of the Library staff has left, and the post is remaining unfilled for the time being. The new Library building is progressing visibly, and orders for furniture and equipment are about to be placed.

#### CONSULTANCY, STAFF TRAVEL ETC.

Raymond Apthorpe attended the Quarter Continent Conference organised by the Makerere Institute for Social Research and the Institute of Development and Economic Planning (Dakar), in Kampala in January. The subject studied was East African agricultural

development plans and their implementation. He also gave six lectures in March at the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague, on "Peasants and Planistrators in East Africa". Raymond Apthorpe also made preliminary arrangements for a study of "Rural Institutions and Planned Social Change in Africa", in which he will be acting as Project Director for Africa for the United Nations Institute for Social Research in Geneva. (He will take up a post there in July 1969).

Leonard Joy attended a Conference on U.S. Graduate Training for Foreign Agricultural Development at the Caspary Auditorium, Rockefeller University, New York, from 8th - 10th May 1969.

Dudley Seers visited the United States, the Caribbean, and Guyana between 22nd April and 23rd May. He visited Washington and New York, where he attended a meeting of the Council of the Society for International Development on April 25th-27th. In Guyana, he undertook advisory work for the University of Georgetown. He also visited Trinidad, Kingston, Jamaica, and Puerto Rica where he visited the University at the invitation of Professor F. Andic of the College of Social Sciences. The last few days of his tour were spent in Havana, Cuba, discussing the proposed research project on Economic and Social Development since the Cuban Revolution.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Eleven new titles are now available in the Joint Reprint Series:

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|------|---|-------------------------|
| *20. | An Economic Homologue of Barth's Presentation of Economic Spheres in Darfur           | J. L. Joy               |
| *21. | One Economist's View of the Relationship between Economics and Anthropology.          | J. L. Joy               |
| 22.  | The Imagery of Death in African Poetry.   | Gerald Moore            |
| 23.  | Import Capacity, Imports and Economic Growth.   | David Wall              |
| 24.  | A Model of Economic Stagnation - A Case Study of the Argentine Economy.               | J. L. Joy & Oscar Braun |
| 25.  | The Relationship Between Multilateral and Bilateral Programs of Technical Assistance. | Richard Symonds         |

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\*Limited distribution only.

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| 26. | Employment, Wage Levels and Incentives.                                  | A. R. Jolly    |
| 27. | European Development Policy and<br>Development Concepts.                 | Paul Streeten  |
| 28. | The International Banana Market.   | David Wall     |
| 29. | The Theory of the Optimising Peasant.                                    | Michael Lipton |
| 30. | Some Aspects of the Provision of<br>Materials for Modern Indian Studies. | M. H. Rogers   |

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#### INFORMATION

The Ministry of Overseas Development has decided to reserve three awards in its "Studentship Scheme" tenable at I.D.S., so that young economists may undertake post-graduate work followed by service overseas in a developing country (or countries). Further particulars on request.