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THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AT MAKERERE.

I. General Aspects of University Research.

A. Individual faculty research.

1. Importance for faculty member and for university environment.
2. Tendency to write for international audience.
3. Necessary research time and stimulus.

B. Research institutes: EAISR.

1. Objective of providing regional research leadership.
2. Independence from university and problems of cooperation.
3. Uneven emphasis among social sciences.
4. Tendency to write for international audience.

C. Relations with governments.

1. National independence and national guidance of education and research.
2. Economic development and political change.
3. Increased emphasis on applied research: ARU, Education Project, EDRP.
4. Consultation with governments.

D. Integration in the university.

1. Teaching assistance: personnel and research results.
2. Research participation by permanent faculty.
3. Coordination with other campuses.

II. The Economic Development Research Project.

A. Organization.

1. Location, finances, and staff.
2. Research function: publication of results and experience of staff.
3. Integration with economics department.
4. Cooperation with governments..
5. Cooperation with other campuses.

B. Strategy of economic development research

1. Focus on development planning decisions: present situation, alternative actions, future consequences.
2. East African audience, both governmental and academic.
3. Comprehensive reports on main aspects relevant to policy decisions, some of which are clarified by author's personal research.
4. Quantitative framework and analysis, with identification of practicable improvements.
5. Mutually supporting individual projects.
6. Emphasis on inter-territorial problems and potential East African development.

III. Substantive Fields of Research.

A. Coordination of development plans.

1. Separate national planning processes and implicit future trends.
2. Possibilities of mutual assistance and implications for financing.

B. Structure and growth of East African economies.

1. Developments 1954-62 as reflected in national accounts and related statistical series.
2. Sector framework for trade and production of industrial products, initially for Kenya.
3. Ultimately, as other research results appear, projection over next decade.

C. Location of manufacturing industries.

1. Industrial development issues within the common market.
2. Economic factors affecting location: cost structures, transportation costs, sizes of plants.
3. Suitable industries and location policies.

D. Integrated transportation development.

1. Present transport pattern by rail and road.
2. Costs and benefits of possible extensions.
3. Rationalization of transport in relation to pricing and tax policies.

E. Role of trade in East African development.

1. Recent and potential future trends in inter-territorial trade and territorial balances of payments.
2. Potential exports of selected major products in the light of existing studies of world markets and of country destinations.
3. Present total trade of neighbouring countries and potential regional exports and imports.

F. Trade and marketing of major agricultural products.

1. Present geographical patterns of production of major products in relation to natural conditions, social institutions, and costs.
2. Production and marketing arrangements to support specialization and trade.

G. Tax sources and fiscal policy for development.

1. Trends in central and local tax structures in E.A.
2. Tax structure and fiscal policy for accelerating investment.
3. Tax relationships in a federation.
4. Short-run stabilization, export and import taxes, and trade policy.

H. Monetary policy for development.

1. Central bank policies, commercial banks operations and the rate of monetary expansion for development.
2. Foreign exchange reserves in relation to the balance of payments.

I. Consumption patterns with rising incomes.

1. Budget studies at different income levels in E.A.
2. Sales trends, demand elasticities in other countries, and other indications of future consumption demands.

J. Education and manpower policies.

1. Public, private, and social costs of graduates with various levels and types of education.
2. Employment patterns, income prospects, and rates of return on education of graduates.
3. Indications of short-run and long-run needs of various kinds of trained manpower.