



Progress Report

1968

**U. N. Asian Institute
for Economic Development and Planning**

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The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning was established in January, 1964, in response to the great need for trained development staff in the ECAFE region. A development staff college with training, research and advisory responsibility for the region, its primary function is to provide training courses in economic and social development for government officials, executives from private industry, and university staff, whose work relates directly to development in Asian countries.

The Institute faces a particularly challenging task in undertaking training of officials from Asian countries, since Asia and the Far East present development problems of a size, variety and complexity deserving special attention even in the general context of underdevelopment. The region is characterized by a great variety of national approaches to growth problems and to means of overcoming them, and by special problems of regional cooperation.

Perhaps because of this, the region provides fertile ground for new ideas and new concepts in development thinking, and the Institute is alive to these challenges and opportunities. The international character of the staff – representing, as it does, fourteen different countries – and the selection of special consultants aim to provide the broadest coverage of modern economic thinking.

In addition to its role as a teaching and research institution, the Institute is a meeting place for discussion of regional cooperation at the most practical level; in due course, as an increasing number of Fellows return to their jobs, more and more Asian countries will have at their disposal a nucleus of officials who know and understand other countries in the region, and who *think* in regional terms.

The Institute hopes to continue to play a part in the crystallization of Asian solutions to Asian problems.

P.S.N. Prasad,
Director.



The Governing Council

establishes the policies of the Institute and approves its programme and budget. Its members serve in their personal capacities and come from various countries of the region. They are elected by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for a three-year term. The Chairman of the Governing Council is the Executive Secretary of ECAFE.

The Director

formulates the Institute's programme, recommends the programme and budget to the Council, and is responsible for the administration of the Institute. He is an ex-officio member of the Governing Council.

The Governing Council:

Chairman ex-officio:

U Nyun, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Members:

Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director-General of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, India
Dr. G. R. Nikpay, Minister of State and Executive Deputy Prime Minister, Teheran, Iran
Mr. M. L. Qureshi, Member, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, Rawalpindi, Pakistan
Mr. Filemon C. Rodriguez, Filoil Refinery Corporation, Manila, Philippines
H.E. Dr. Goh Keng Swee, Minister of Finance, Singapore
Mr. Katsushiro Narita, Chief Director, Japan Association on Europe and Asia, Tokyo, Japan
Mr. S. Y. Dao, Secretary-General, CIECD, Taipei, Taiwan

Member representing the host Government:

Dr. Puey Ungphakorn, Governor of the Bank of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand

Ex-officio member:

Mr. P. S. N. Prasad, Director of the Asian Institute

The Staff

of the Institute is diversified, by training, experience and geographic origin, to fit the Institute's varied needs. Many of the teaching staff members engage in research as well. A moderate rate of staff turnover ensures a continuous flow of fresh ideas. Staff is supplemented by well-qualified consultants or short-term staff members to accomplish particular tasks. In January, 1968, the Institute's professional staff totalled 27, coming from 14 different countries.

The Staff of the Institute

Mr. P. S. N. Prasad, Director

Category	Field	Name
Regular:	Agricultural Economics	Dr. M. C. Agarwal
	International Trade	Dr. M. V. Bhatawdekar
	Agricultural Economics	Mr. D. Frumkin
	Project Preparation and Appraisal	Dr. M. T. Haq
	Agricultural Economics	Dr. N. A. Khan
	Econometrics	Dr. P. B. Patnaik*
	Development Economics	Dr. D. V. Ramana
	Industry, Power and Transport	Mr. C. S. Ramirez
	Editorial and Publications Officer	Mrs. Gisèle Richardson
	Librarian	Mrs. Sa-ang Israngkura
	Fiscal and Monetary Policy	Dr. D. N. Saxena
	Agricultural Economics	Dr. Y. C. Tsui
	Development Policy and Problems of Planning	Dr. P. Wignaraja*
	Educational Planning	(vacant)
	Fiscal and Monetary Policy	(vacant)

*Dr. P. B. Patnaik also acts as Deputy Director ad interim; Dr. P. Wignaraja is Special Assistant to the Director.

Agency:	Social Planning (UNICEF)	Dr. Adul Wichiencharoen
	Health Planning (WHO)	Dr. D. H. S. Griffiths
	Manpower Planning (ILO)	Dr. M. M. Mehta

Government:	Project Appraisals (Germany)	Dr. G. Dahlke
	Development Planning and Education (U.S.S.R.)	Dr. V. A. Kondratiev

Research Staff:	Director	(under negotiation)
	Librarian	Mrs. D. M. Bergstorm
	Research Economist	Mr. R. Diaz
	Senior Research Economist	Mr. V. N. Murti
	Research Economist	Dr. M. Yoshitomi
	Senior Research Economist	(vacant)
	Research Economist	(under negotiation)

Administrative Staff:	Senior Administrative Officer	Mr. S. V. Kailaspathy
	Programme Officer	Mr. A. C. Srivastava
	Administrative Officer	(vacant)
	Executive Assistant	Mr. E. P. Menon





What is the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Institute is a *regional staff college* for senior officials who are concerned with the formulation and administration of policies, programmes and projects related to economic development in their own countries.

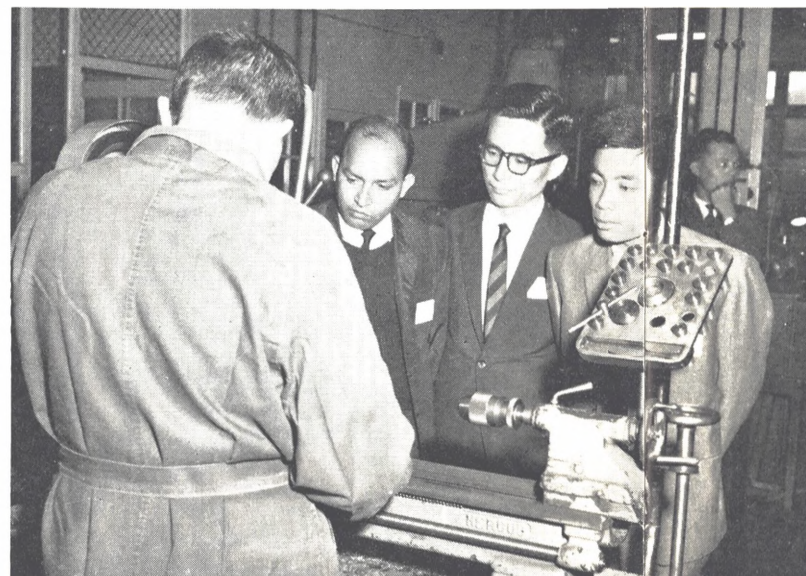
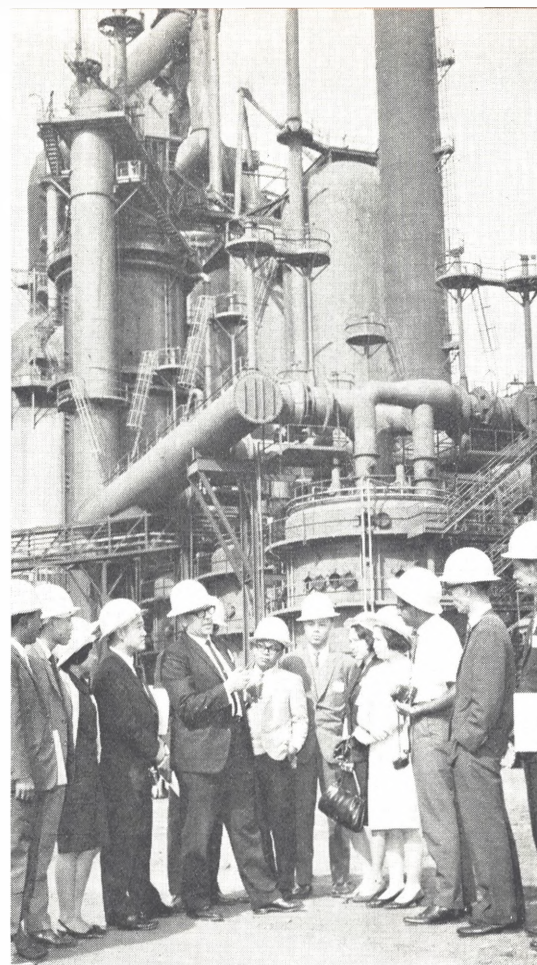
The courses are designed to provide trainees with a broad perspective of the process of development, and an insight into their own particular work problems. The curriculum emphasizes practical considerations which will increase the effectiveness of these officials in discharging their responsibilities.

Early in the Institute's fifth year, 248 persons have already been trained at the headquarters in Bangkok, and 409 in 11 short-term country courses in nine countries. Against this total of 657 trainees, the amended projections in the Institute's Plan of Operation called for a total of 220 resident trainees during the first five years of the Institute's activities.

An autonomous organization operating under the aegis of ECAFE, the Institute is one of three United Nations institutions with similar objectives (the others are in Santiago, Chile, for Latin America and in Dakar, Senegal, for Africa). It is financed by the United Nations Development Programme and by contributions by governments, 23 of which are in the ECAFE region.



Purposes of the Institute



With its sister institutes in Latin America and Africa, the World Bank's Economic Development Institute, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and other international and national training institutions working for developing countries, the Asian Institute is taking part in a large-scale effort to advance development work. As its stated objectives put it, its aims are:

to expand the supply and improve the calibre of Government officials and other executive staff who are responsible for designing and implementing development plans and policies;

to provide practical solutions to planning and development problems that are usually encountered in the developing economies of the ECAFE region;

to conduct research into major problems of a regional character bearing on inter-country cooperation for trade and development;

to render advisory services to the Governments of the ECAFE region in matters of plan formulation and implementation.

The Institute's activities at present emphasize the training work. There are two main types of courses conducted by the Institute each year:

The General Course

six months of training for economists and administrative officials;

The Special Courses

three months of specialized training in five key fields of development.

In addition, the Institute provides mobile teaching teams for short-term *country courses* which are geared to the conditions and requirements of the countries requesting them. *Occasional courses* are organized with the assistance of governments or international organizations, such as the course on Industrial Development Administration, January-March, 1968 (see page 37).

Ad hoc *seminars* are organized or conducted by the Institute at the request of international organizations, and the Institute facilities and members of its staff are made available according to the requirements of each situation.

Last year, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme and the Ford Foundation, the Institute undertook a major *research project* aimed to support and strengthen the teaching work of the Institute, and to lay solid empirical foundations for rendering advisory services to the governments of this region.



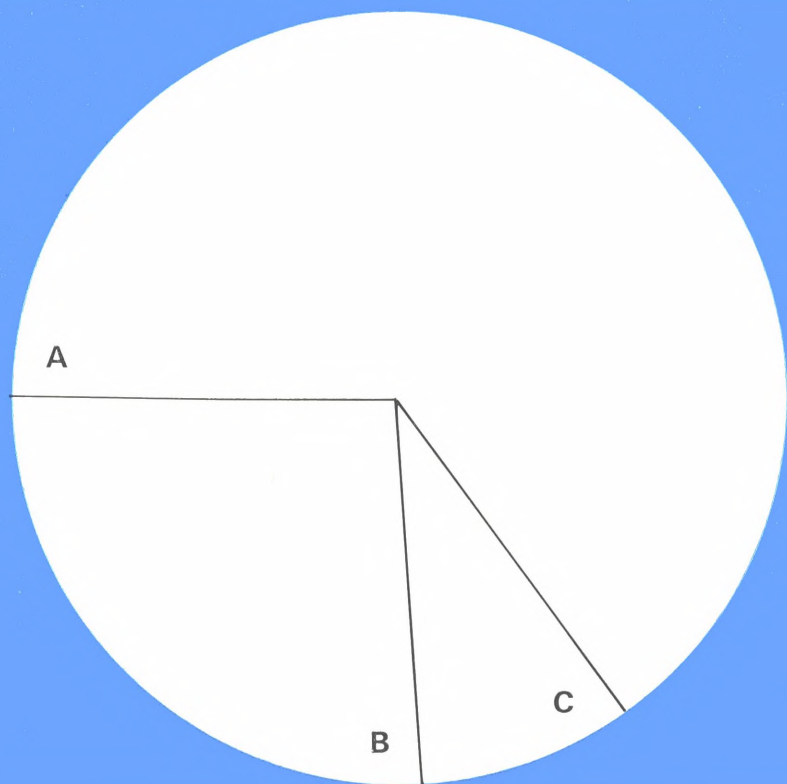
Creation and Development of the Asian Institute



Early in 1962, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution on "Planning for Economic Development", as a result of which three regional training institutions of economic development were established, one each to serve Africa, Asia and Latin America. At a special meeting held in June, 1963, participating Governments committed sufficient funds to cover the costs for the first five years of operation for the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning (1964-1968). During the fourth year of its existence, provisions have been made for the second phase of its activities (1969-1973). Currently housed on the beautiful campus of Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, the Institute will move to more ample quarters for its second five-year period of operation. On the threshold of the second chapter of its existence, the Institute proposes to continue in its efforts to improve the services it renders to the countries of Asia and the Far East. Plans for the future include broader research activity, intensification of country courses, increasing numbers of trainees in the Special Courses, and the addition of a hostel to the Institute's facilities for the accommodation of Fellows.

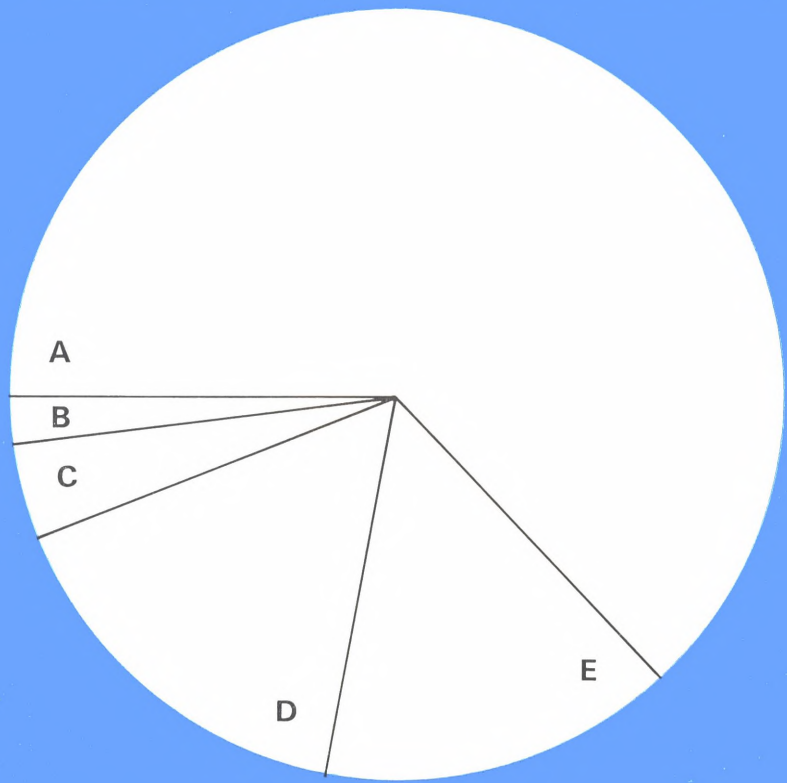


Where Our Dollar Comes From



- A UNDP: 65%
- B Countries: 26%
- C Foundations: 9%

Where Our Dollar Goes



- A Teaching and Training Staff: 63%
- B Equipment and Supplies: 2%
- C Miscellaneous: 4%
- D Fellowships: 16%
- E Research Staff: 15%

The Institute draws its support from two main sources: the United Nations Development Programme and participating governments.

Its operating budget for the first five-year phase was approximately US\$3.8 million.

Contributing countries are :

Afghanistan, Australia, Brunei, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, China (Taiwan), Republic of Korea, Republic of Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, United States, Western Samoa.

Although not members of ECAFE, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. also contribute to the activities of the Institute, usually by supplying staff or fellowships.

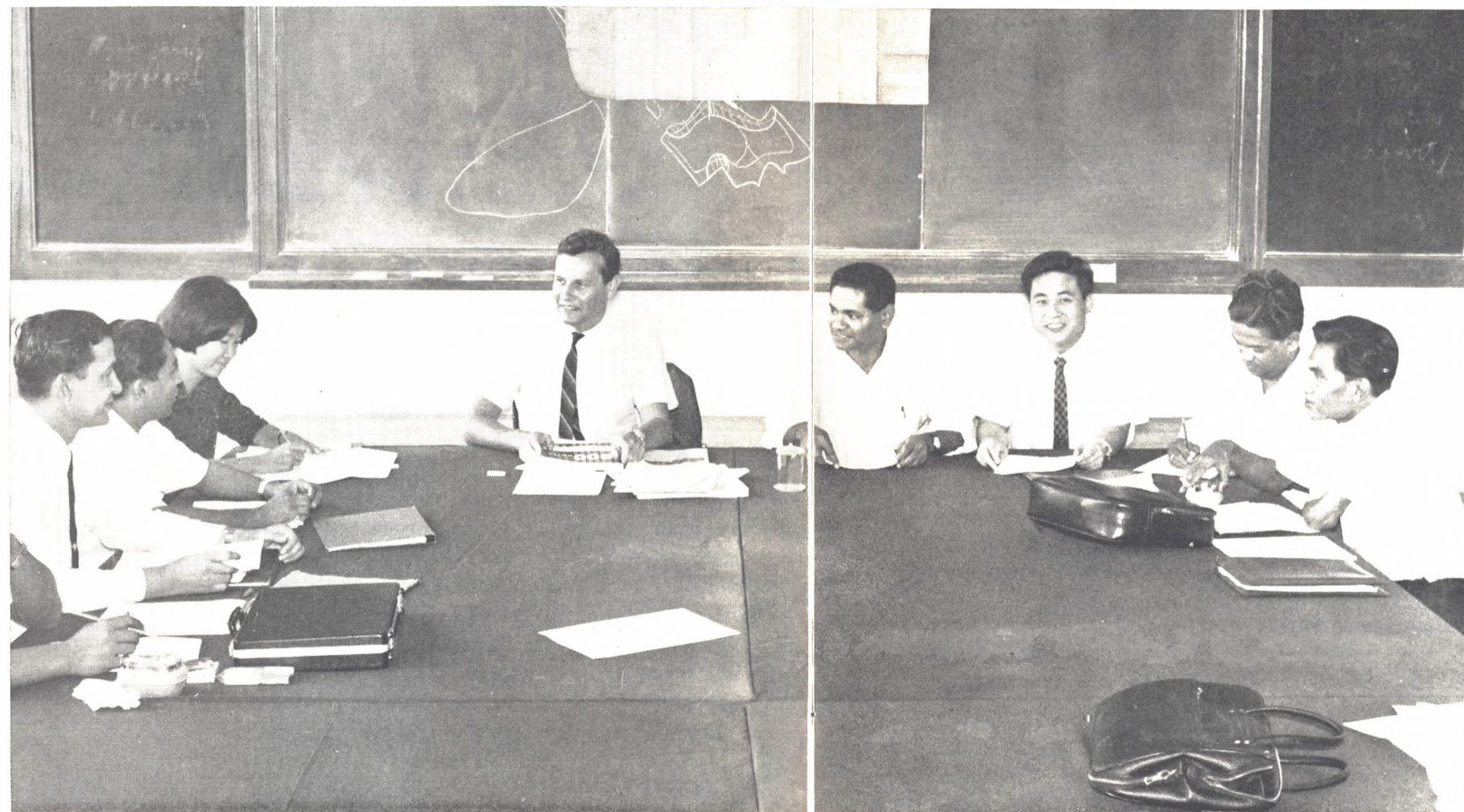
Thailand, the host country, in addition to its cash contribution, has provided temporary accommodation and donated a site for a permanent building.

The Ford Foundation has provided financial assistance for the expanded research programme and made possible the new documentation centre and enlarged library facilities.

The ILO, WHO, IMF, UNICEF, the World Bank and other United Nations specialized agencies are also cooperating actively with the Institute. Valuable assistance is being received from some private foundations as well.

Contributors





The Institute's Programme of Work

The Institute's work
programme is divided
into three distinct areas:

Training
Research
Advisory Services



The Institute's Programme of Work

Training

The Training Programme is composed of two categories of courses: those given in Bangkok and those given abroad.

The courses given in Bangkok are the General Course and the Special Courses, details of which are given below. It will be seen that these courses serve quite different purposes: the aim of the General Course is to expose the trainees to a wide variety of subjects bearing on the principal problems of development, and so enable them to obtain an integrated and overall view of their work in relation to development planning; the Special Courses concentrate on equipping the Fellows with a certain expertise in a selected area of development planning. Thus, the courses complement each other.

In addition to these regular, annual courses, the Institute organizes, whenever possible, courses with special objectives. Early in 1968, for instance, a two-month course was held on Industrial Development Administration, with the financial support of the Netherlands Government. (See detailed syllabus on page 37)

The courses given abroad, known as "Country Courses", are short-term courses, ranging from four to twelve weeks, organized by the Institute at the request of a government of the region, and geared to that country's conditions and requirements.

The General Course (see detailed syllabus on pages 32 and 33)

The General Course is designed for senior and middle-level officials holding responsible positions in government, public corporations, central and development banks, universities, and private industry who play a role in national development. It consists of six months of study and discussion covering a wide range of problems and policies affecting Asian economic and social development. Instruction is given mainly on a seminar basis, but opportunities are provided for individual study and research. Typical subjects are: the nature of the development process, planning techniques and problems, development of human resources, monetary and trade and fiscal policies, project analysis, development administration, as well as development in the main economic and social sectors, such as agriculture, industry, education and health. The General Course opens with an integrated introductory course of about four weeks on economics, mathematics and statistics. This provides the trainees with the necessary background for the main part of the Course. While serving as a refresher course for some, it introduces basic concepts and methods which are new to others. Upon beginning their training, Fellows are asked to prepare a report on problems of development in their own countries. Later, a joint exercise is set on evaluating these economic development plans. Working in several groups, the trainees examine different aspects of a plan, and produce a critical appraisal of the strategy and techniques it uses. Syndicate exercises are conducted over a two-week period, with the assistance of officials of the World Bank. Each General Course includes *field study trips* to development projects and organizations in one or more countries of the region.

The Special Courses (see detailed syllabuses on pages 33–36)

The Special Courses, intended for the same type and level of trainees as the General Course, provide three months of specialized training in certain key sectors of development. Generally speaking, it is not intended that trainees in the General Course should also attend one of the Special Courses. Though there are certain common, introductory elements in these five courses, each one constitutes an independent and self-contained course. The specializations offered recently have been:

- Development Finance
- Project Analysis
- Econometric Methods in Planning
- Human Resources Development and Social Planning
- Agricultural Development Planning

This selection might be modified or increased in number in coming years, as justified by demand. Practical exercises are set up for the participants. Syndicate exercises, organized with the assistance of officials of the World Bank, are set up in the relevant courses. While the shorter period available necessarily curtails the time available for *field study trips*, some time is allocated for visits to pertinent industries or organizations.

The Country Courses

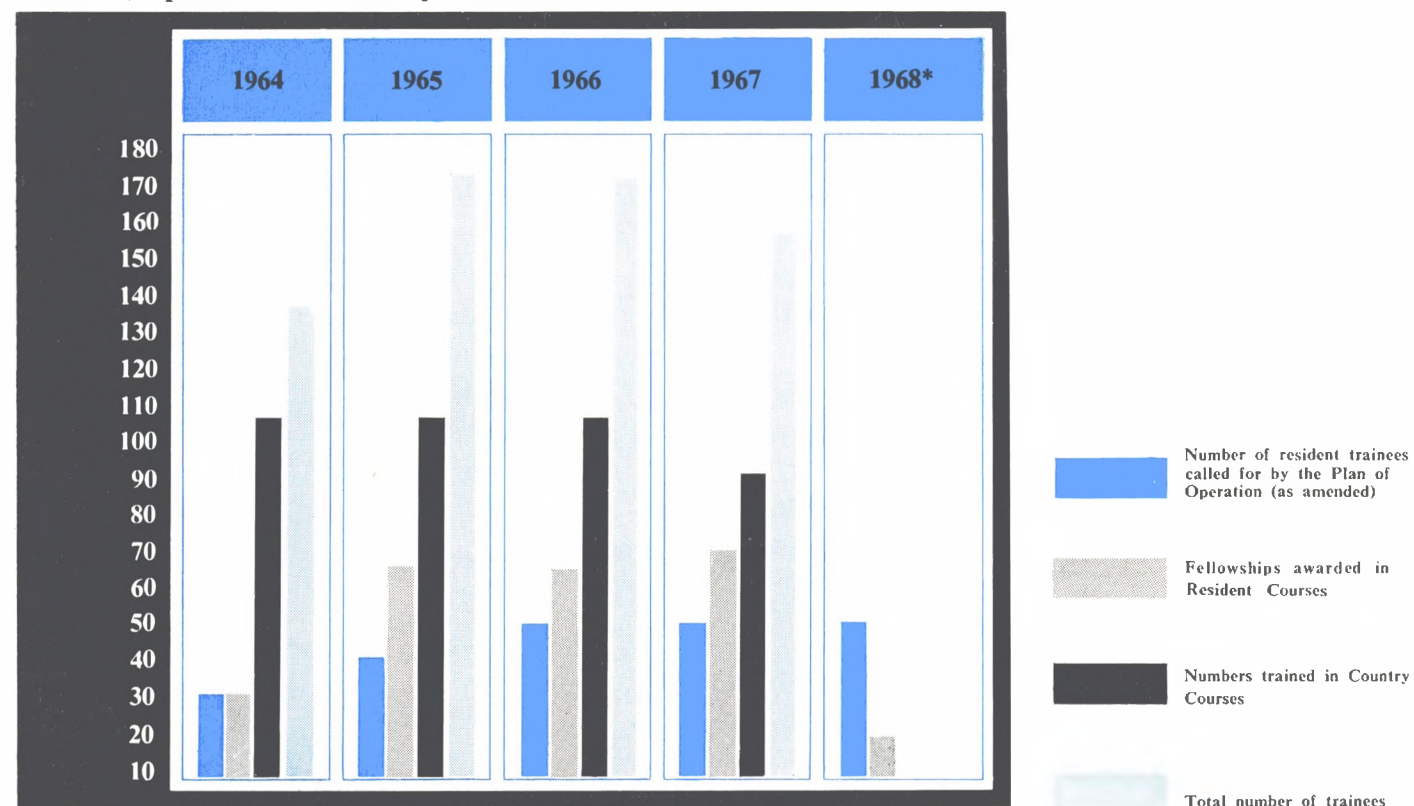
In addition to the Resident Training Programme, the Institute also supplies mobile teaching teams for short-term country courses at the request of governments of the region. Such courses, lasting from one month to three months, can be arranged to provide training in planning techniques, project formulation and appraisal, human resources development, agricultural development planning, manpower planning and other fields. This aspect of the Institute's work has proved to be of particular value to countries urgently needing trained personnel for a new or expanded development programme, but unable to afford a long absence from regular duties for substantial numbers of their staff. The curriculum of such a course varies with the problems and conditions prevailing in the country which requested it. Local experts frequently supplement the Institute's regular teaching staff, and every effort is made to produce a syllabus which is highly relevant to development problems in that country. The Institute has been making available three of these courses each year. Demand at present outstrips the Institute's capacity to provide these teaching teams, but it is hoped that, in the coming years, an increasing number of these courses can be undertaken.

Occasional Courses

In its continuing efforts to increase its effectiveness, the Institute has recently begun searching out opportunities to provide occasional courses with specific objectives not normally covered by the present curriculum. Early in 1968, a course is being held on Industrial Development Administration (see detailed syllabus, page 37). The course deals with the role of industrialization in economic development, the social and economic framework for industrialization, inter-industry relationships, and the basic tools for the economic and financial analysis of projects. A large part of the course is devoted to project identification, appraisal and implementation, for which the use of case studies is made. Field study work includes visits to plant sites for on-the-spot studies. Organized by the Institute with the assistance of the Netherlands Government, the course constitutes an innovation which it is hoped will become a regular feature of the Institute's annual programme.



General, Special and Country Courses



(*to March, 1968)

Resident Fellowships awarded and Participants in the Country Courses

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*	1964-1968*
General and Special Courses	30	65	64	70		229
Country Courses	105	108	108	88		409
Industrial Development Course					19	19
Total	135	173	172	158	19	657

(*to March, 1968)

Participants in Special Courses

Course	1966	1967
Development Finance	7	8
Project Formulation	8	11
Programming and Model Building	7	6
Human Resources	4	5
Agricultural Development	5	7
Total	31	37

(Options were first offered in 1966 to participants in the Special Courses)

Resident and Country Courses Participation by Country Distribution

	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968*
	R	C	R	C	R	C	R	C	R
Afghanistan	2		3		1		4		
Australia					1				
Ceylon	1		4		3		2	33	
China (Taiwan)	2		8	34	7		6		1
Fiji Islands							2		
Hong Kong									1
India	4		8		10		11		3
Indonesia	3	60					2		1
Iran	1		2	49	4	51	4		1
Japan					2		6		1
Korea, Republic of	3		6		9		5	35	2
Laos	1		2		3		1		1
Malaysia	2		4				2		1
Nepal	2		5		6	31	5	20	
New Zealand			1						
Pakistan	3		7		7		7		2
Philippines	2		4		3	26	1		2
Singapore		45			2		1		2
Thailand	3		9	25	6		9		1
Vietnam, Republic of	1		2						
Western Samoa							2		
Total	30	105	65	108	64	108	70	88	19

R — Regular Courses C — Country Courses (*to March, 1968)





In its first four years of operation, the Institute's mobile teaching teams conducted 11 country courses in nine different countries, training 409 participants. These courses are organized at the request of the country's government, and their syllabus focuses on the conditions and requirements of that country.



The teaching staff of the Institute undertakes a certain amount of **research** especially that related to the preparation of teaching materials for the Institute's training courses. Other research projects are being pursued on an individual basis, as at any institution of higher learning. Experience has shown, however, that the demand for teaching services is such as to leave individual staff members with rather limited time for the type of research most likely to give insight into the specific practical problems which face Asian countries in their attempts to develop rapidly. For this reason, the Institute sought outside assistance to finance an expanded research programme, as the centre-piece of a project which also includes a documentation centre.

With the help of the United Nations Development Programme and a generous grant received from the Ford Foundation a new research wing was established at the Institute last year. The research programme is being planned with four major objectives in view:

- a) to provide information and documentation to support the Institute's teaching and training activities and, in particular, to orient the presentation of the subject as closely as possible to concrete problems in the region;
- b) to provide some careful analysis of the effectiveness of planning techniques used in various countries and in relation to a variety of problems;
- c) to establish a basis, through the collection of information and through studies, for the Institute to provide advisory services, particularly to countries in which relatively little work in depth on problems of economic and social development has yet been done;
- d) to enable the Institute collectively or through particular staff members to provide advisory assistance to ECAFE in some of its regional cooperation projects like the Mekong River Development Scheme, the Asian Highway and the Asian Development Bank, or others which may be developed in the future.

The research programme in the next three or four years will, among other things, concentrate on the following fields :

1. Interdisciplinary critical studies and investigations on the process of economic growth with reference to Asian countries
2. Investigations of the scope of effective regional and subregional cooperation in respect of specific development projects and policies
3. Critical studies of the planning experience of different Asian countries, with a view to identifying planning techniques appropriate to particular development problems
4. Study of techniques of long-term development planning for the developing countries of the ECAFE region
5. Investigations of the relative effectiveness of public and private management in particular development sectors and projects
6. Country studies of development and planning problems, particularly in relation to those countries of the ECAFE region in which limited work has so far been done in this field. (This part of the programme would be coordinated with the Institute's short-term national training courses, and with the advisory role which the Institute is expected to assume in due course.)
7. Case studies of Asian projects, programmes and policies, mainly in industry, agriculture, education and health, which are relevant to the development requirements of other countries of the region, with appropriate emphasis on organization and management.

Several projects are already under way, in spite of the limitations created by the incomplete staffing of the Research Wing. In consultation with the Research Committee of the Institute, and under the guidance of the Director, short-term projects have been undertaken, some of which are aimed at identifying specific areas where lack of statistics and accurate data constitute bottlenecks for regional economic studies in Asia and the Far East. Among other projects under way are: a Review of Literature on Economic Growth (with special emphasis on contributions by non-economists), a Study on Behaviour Patterns in Economic Development, an Analytical Study of Trends in Production Demand and Supply of Principal Primary Commodities of ECAFE Countries, and an analysis of economic development in selected Asian countries.



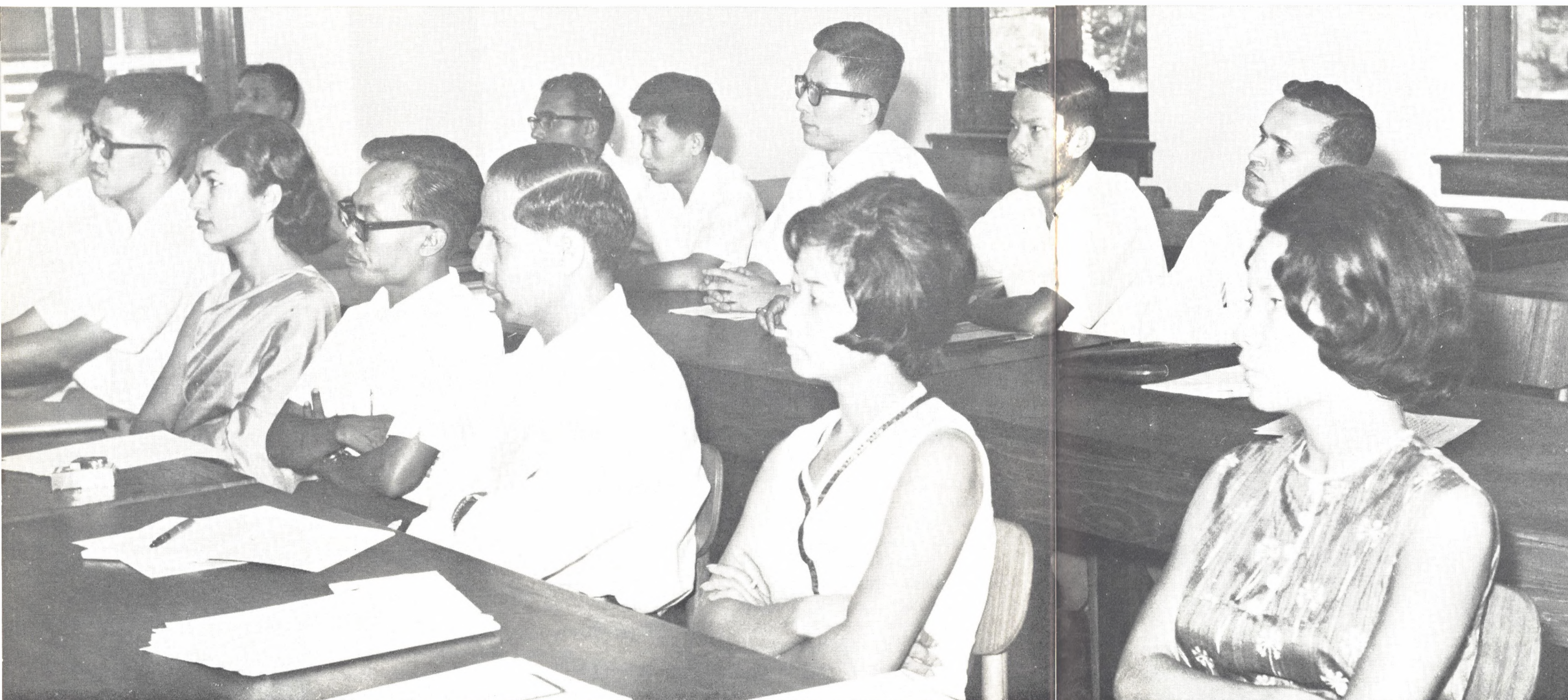
Based on some of the stated objectives of the research programme --

to provide careful analysis of the effectiveness of the planning techniques used in various countries and in relation to a variety of problems;
to establish a basis for the Institute to provide **advisory services** particularly to countries in which relatively little work in depth on problems of economic and social development has yet been done;
to enable the Institute to provide advisory assistance to ECAFE in some of its regional cooperation projects such as the Mekong River Development Scheme, the Asian Highway, the Asian Development Bank and others which may be developed in the future —
the Institute hopes, as its research activities gain in scope and depth, to provide a valuable service to the countries of this region.

The Institute issues the following **publications**

1. a *Monograph* series, containing lectures delivered at the Institute by distinguished visiting lecturers, and original research papers by the Institute staff members
 2. a *Handbook* series, based on some of the material prepared for seminars at the Institute
 3. a *Reprint* series of papers, published by the Institute staff in other periodicals
 4. a series of *Bibliographies* on economic and social development and planning
 5. a quarterly *Newsletter*, intended primarily to keep the Fellows informed of the Institute's work, and to help maintain the sense of *camaraderie* among them.
- For organizations engaged in similar training activities, the Institute can supply copies of some of its teaching material.





Successful candidates for either or both courses will be awarded United Nations fellowships for the specified period of training. These are the same terms and conditions as fellowships of the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. A monthly stipend of Baht 5,200 (equivalent to US\$250) is given to participants from outside Thailand, and a stipend of Baht 1,300 for participants with Thai resident status, for the duration of the fellowships. Fellows are provided with economy-class travel to and from Bangkok, a lump sum grant of Baht 1,040 for the purchase of books related to the course, and an allowance of Baht 1,410 for the first month for initial expenses. It is a condition of the awards that the government or other employing agency must continue to pay the salary of the Fellow during the period of training. In order that they may derive full benefit from the training programme, and to ensure that the experience gained in training is applied to the economic development of the countries concerned, the participants should, on completion of their training, return to take up work directly related to the development of their respective countries.

The Institute maintains contact with former Fellows by periodic get-togethers with staff travelling to the various countries of the region, and through a quarterly Newsletter. Fellows are encouraged to maintain contact with each other, and to keep the Institute informed of their progress and activities.



Nomination and Selection Process

In due time preceding the selection date for Fellows for each of the courses, announcements of the course, together with nomination forms, are distributed to all participating governments. The nominating agency is requested to submit the forms, through appropriate government channels, to:

The Director,
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning,
Henri Dunant Street,
Bangkok, Thailand.

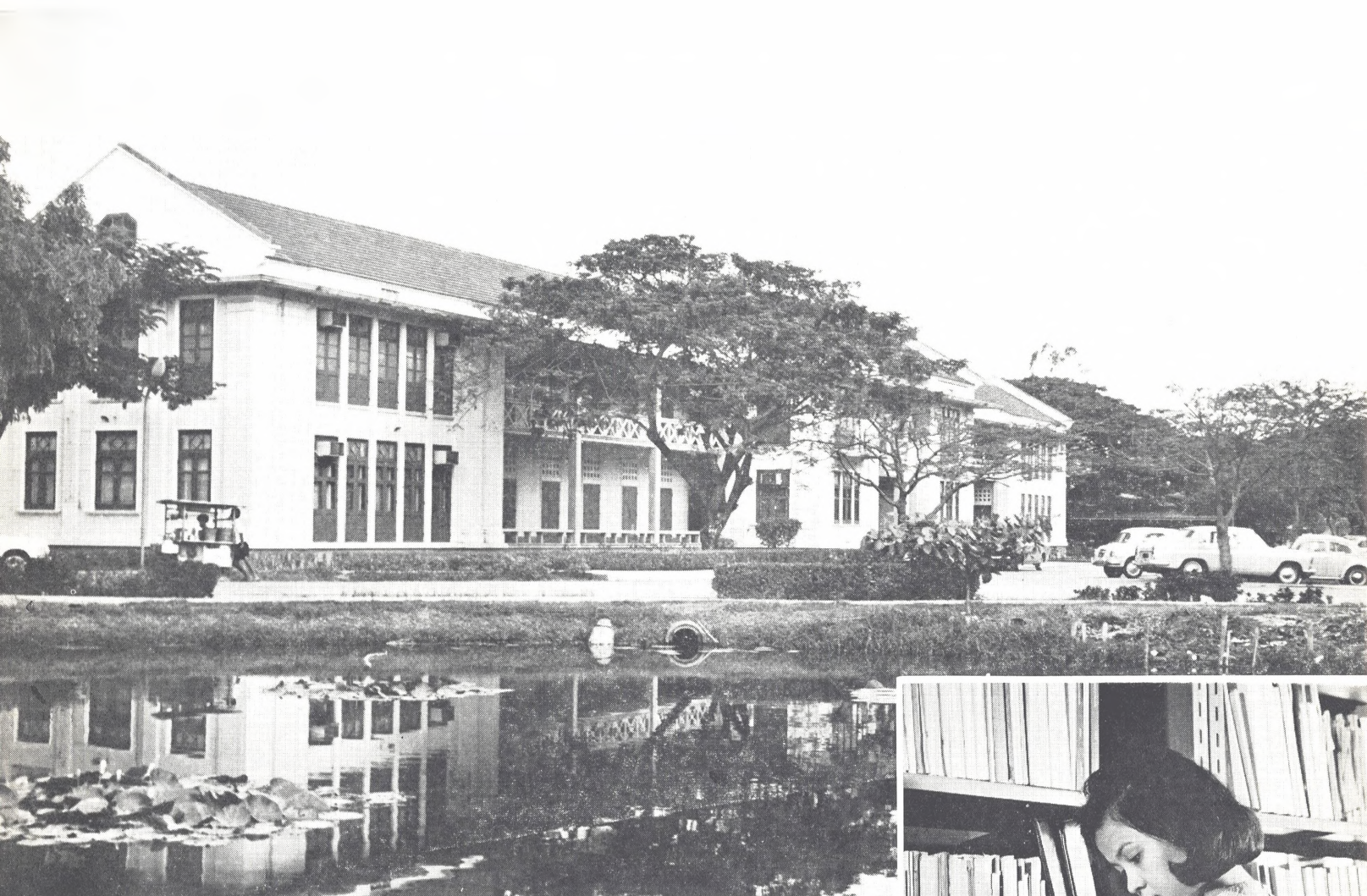
They should reach the Director not later than September 1 of the preceding year for the General Course, and not later than May 15 of the same year for the Special Courses.

Two copies of each form are to be sent by the nominating government to the Asian Institute, and one copy to the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme for the country concerned.

The nominations need not be arranged in any order of priority. Selection will be based on the relevance of the candidate's position to the work of economic development, and on his qualifications and experience. Some weight will be given to countries with special needs for staff training of the type provided by the Institute. Wherever possible, the candidates will be interviewed by Institute staff members visiting countries of the ECAFE region. The decision of the Director, assisted by a Selection Committee, shall be final.



The Institute Building



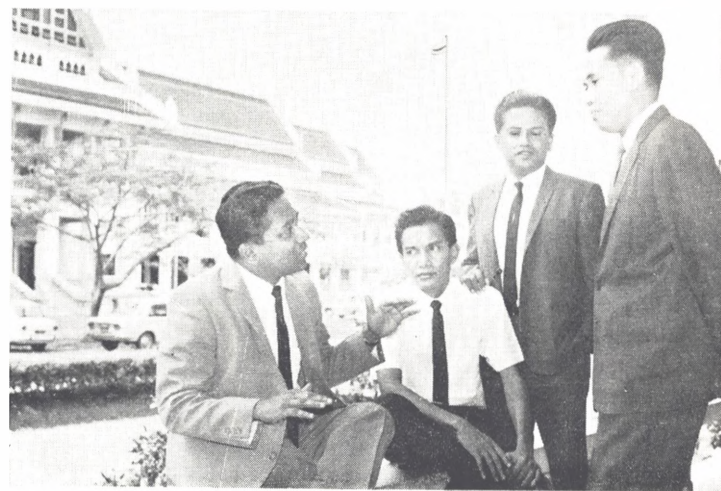
The Institute Building

The Asian Institute is located in a separate building in the grounds of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. The present building contains, apart from staff and administrative offices, comfortable seminar rooms and a main lecture room, a conference room, a study room for the fellows, a reading room and a library. The Institute is fully air-conditioned.

Library

The Institute's already considerable library facilities have been extended, thanks to a grant from the Ford Foundation, which also covered the addition of a documentation centre. With some 20,000 volumes, the Institute's library has become a major source of information on economic and social development in Bangkok.





Bangkok is an excellent location for a regional development training institute. Apart from Thailand's own considerable success in economic development, its capital is not only a crossroads for travel in the region, but a crucible for new ideas and concepts in Asian development thinking. Numerous international organizations have regional offices in Bangkok, the location of the secretariat for the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and new initiatives for Asian regional development and co-operation generally develop from the many international meetings held in that city. Accommodation costs in Bangkok tend to be high for an Asian city, but it is possible to live in reasonable comfort on the stipend provided. Although the Institute cannot yet offer a hostel for accommodation of the Fellows, every effort is made to enable the Fellows to live under one roof, and so to encourage a corporate life, joint extra-curricular activities and, more important, a continuous dialogue on development problems of common interest. Hot weather throughout the year and an initial language problem are two factors to be reckoned with in Bangkok but, in general, the city caters excellently to the requirements of short-term residents, and Thai hospitality is deservedly renowned.



SYLLABUS FOR THE GENERAL COURSE, 1968 (Subject to minor revisions)

A. Basic Economic Concepts and Analytical Techniques (16 lectures)

Concepts of economic development and planning in the context of the conditions of the ECAFE region. Review of demand analysis; fundamentals of the theory of factor valuation — pricing of the resources, labour and capital. Major concepts in partial equilibrium analysis; major concepts in general equilibrium analysis. Keynesian aggregative analysis: its chief characteristics; meaning of saving and investment; distribution, employment and secular growth. Keynes and macro-dynamic theory. Introduction to monetary economics; central banking and monetary management. Pure theory of international trade; theory of the balance of payments. Public finance and economic system; taxation and related problems.

B. Mathematics and Statistics (12 lectures)

Mathematics: Functions and graphs; limit of a function; exponential and logarithmic functions; differentiation and application of derivatives; maxima and minima; integration; solution of equations. Statistics: Frequency distribution; mean and standard deviation; correlation and regression; notion of probability; sampling; estimation. Index numbers; time series.

C. Economic Development in Analytical-Historical Perspective (10 lectures)

The classical approach to economic development: the concept of indefinite growth; economic development and stationary state; Marxian interpretation of growth and collapse.

Stages of economic growth: protection and development of productive powers; the process of economic growth; the differential growth processes. Generalized explanations of economic development: investment, employment, and effective demand; factor shares and economic development.

D. Economic Development: Planning and Policy Approach (8 seminars)

Basic problems of developing economies; unlimited supply of labour; distribution of income and wealth; critical variables of economic development: capital, entrepreneurship, and price mechanism; balanced and unbalanced growth; regional economic development.

E.(1). Basic Statistics and National Accounts (4 seminars and 2 lectures)

Basic statistics required for development planning; censuses and sample surveys. National income, savings and investment — methods of estimation. UN system of national accounts — construction and uses.

E.(2). Simple Econometric Methods (4 seminars and 2 lectures)

Linear regression. Demand and production functions. Input-output tables — construction and uses. Inter-industry analysis. Simple econometric models. Economic projections.

F. Human Resources Development (6 seminars)

Human resources development planning. Objectives and strategy of human resources development planning. Human resources planning process: techniques and methods of long-term manpower forecasting; integration of manpower planning with general economic development planning. Design of human resources policy — measures of employment promotion; strategy of human resources development.

G. Fiscal Policy (7 seminars)

Role of fiscal policy in developing economies: fiscal tools and their significance vis-à-vis the task of mobilization of resources for development. Financing of development plans: a survey of the recent experience in the ECAFE region. Budget formulation and planning of expenditure. Taxation and developmental planning. Surpluses of public enterprises. Domestic borrowing policy and other questions relating to public debt. Budgetary deficits and their implications.

H. Monetary Policy (7 seminars)

Monetary policy and economic development. The role of central banks. Money and capital markets: commercial banks, the stock exchange. Specialized financial institutions: development banks, unit trusts and investment corporations. Inflation and economic growth. Economic equilibrium and the exchange rate. International financial system and the proposals for its reform.

I. International Trade (5 seminars)

Changing patterns of international trade. International trade of the ECAFE countries (past trends, characteristics and problems). Import substitution and economic development in the ECAFE countries. Export diversification. International economic assistance to the ECAFE region. International trade in a planned economy.

J. Agricultural Development (10 seminars and 2 lectures)

The role of agriculture in the economy of developing countries with special reference to Asia and the Far East. Agricultural commodities and international trade. Food deficit and use of imported surpluses. Framework for drafting an agricultural development programme. The application of fertilizer, water and other improved inputs for higher productivity. Land reform and other institutional

measures. Credit, marketing and extension services. Agricultural price and income policies. Planning at farm level. Production possibilities by different combination of inputs. Choice of product to be produced with limited resources. Analysis of production costs.

K. Industrial Development (6 seminars)

General features of industrial development such as its scope and nature, the rationale of planning the industrial sector and the problems of large and small scale industries and industrial estates. Choice of projects and sub-sectors for inclusion in the sectoral programme. Economies of integrated industrial development in Southeast Asia.

L. Transport and Power Programming (6 lectures)

Transport programming: The demand for transportation. Transport costs and the allocation of traffics amongst alternative modes. Identifying alternative technical solutions, comparison of costs and benefits and determination of a schedule of investment priorities. Power programming: Role of energy in economic growth; need for coordinated development in the energy sector; planning for electric power; location of plants; coordination with overall economic development.

M. Project Analysis (10 seminars and 4 sessions for exercises)

Introduction: The place of projects in economic development; relationships with aggregative and sectoral plans: objectives and decisions. Characteristics, common and differential, of major project categories. Stages of project development; project aspects for analysis.

The rationale, basic methodology, and tools of project analysis; the quantitative tests — technical, financial, and economic soundness; the qualitative tests: organization, management, and financing. Project presentation and financing of projects. Case study: manufacturing, highway transport and river development. A syndicate exercise.

N.(1). Techniques of Development Planning (6 seminars)

Aggregative approach: Objectives and targets; constraints — savings, foreign exchange, and labour skills; time perspective and structural change. Sectoral approach: Sectoral balance and commodity balance; investment allocation and growth elasticities; choice of production techniques.

N.(2). Plan Exercise (8 sessions)

O. Plan Implementation and Administration of Development Programmes (4 seminars and 4 lectures)

The lessons of recent development planning experience. The machinery for formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans. Administrative obstacles to planning and implementation. Improvement and strengthening of the planning

process: basic choices in formulating the strategy of the plan. The distribution and coordination of planning functions: public and private sector, and central, regional and local. Sector programming and the establishment of programming units for operating ministries. Annual plans: the budget's role in planning; the review and adjustments of plans.

P. Social Planning (5 seminars and 2 lectures)

Inter-relations between economic and social factors: Economic growth and social change; social determinants and consequences of economic growth. The conceptual framework of social planning; Principles and concepts of social planning; procedural and structural elements; pre-requisites and limitations of social planning. Problems and methods of allocation of resources to social development; instruments of social policy; methods of determining social allocations. Administrative and implementative aspects of social planning. Planning for children and youth in national development.

Q. Educational Planning (4 seminars and 2 lectures)

Approaches to educational planning. Contribution of education to economic growth. Some economic concepts relevant to educational planning: human capital; income elasticity and investment. Macro-economic and the composite index approaches to educational planning. Educational policies with reference to economic development.

R. Health Planning (5 seminars and 2 lectures)

Some comments on wear and tear; the keys to health service operation. Social planning, the scope for health factors; integration of the health component in economic development planning. Health planning: perspectives, procedures and strategies. Health considerations in agricultural development planning; health considerations in industrial development planning; health approaches in Asian urban and rural development.

SYLLABUSES FOR THE SPECIAL COURSES, 1968

A. Development Finance

I. Basic Concepts and General Techniques of Planning (14 sessions — 8 days)

National accounts; saving and investment; balance of payments; saving-income and capital output ratios; demand, cost and production functions. Input-output relationships.

Aggregative planning: Objectives and targets; constraints — saving, foreign exchange and labour skills; the problem of employment and manpower planning; perspective planning and structural change.

Sectoral planning: Sectoral balance and commodity balance; investment allocation and growth elasticities; choice of production techniques.

II. Savings and Economic Development (2 sessions)

Identification and measurement of savings. The problem of mobilization of savings: policies and measures, institutional factors and utilization of idle manpower.

A survey of the savings data for the ECAFE countries.

III. Fiscal Instruments (9 sessions)

Budget programming in the context of developmental planning: Formulation procedures, control system, execution, measurement of results, costing and the improvement of the accounting system.

Economic and functional classification of budgets. Programme and performance budgeting.

Problems in the field of taxation. Direct taxes: corporate and personal. Commodity taxation. Taxation of land and property. Incentive taxes. Incidence of taxation. Tax administration and advance tax planning. Public expenditure planning: Types, levels of choices, the application of cost-benefit analysis. Expenditure control and financial administration. Budgetary deficits and their implications.

Techniques for drafting private savings for use in the public sector. Government borrowings and their economic implications. Debt management — Principles, techniques and marketing aspects.

IV. Monetary Policy (8 sessions)

Financial infra-structure and economic development. Money and monetary policy. Monetary expansion and economic equilibrium. Central banks in under-developed countries. The structure of interest rates.

Money and capital markets. Commercial banking system. The stock exchange. New issue market. Special financial institutions. Development banks. Unit trusts. Sources and uses of business finance. Analysis of corporate securities. Special problems of agricultural credit.

V. Financial Analysis of Projects (7 sessions)

The tools of Analysis. Economic theory at project level. Financial analysis and accounting. Economic and financial aspects of market analysis. Capital cost estimation.

Case studies on project analysis — industrial project, agricultural project — Economic infra-structure project (power, transport, multipurpose river development). Social over-head (education, health). Financial and managerial aspects of public enterprises. Development corporations.

VI. International Trade (8 sessions)

Gains from international trade. Factor price equalization. Growth through trade. Changes in the patterns of world trade. Imports and exports into the Developing countries of the ECAFE region. Scope for the expansion of Exports from the ECAFE countries.



Characteristics and trends in the intra-regional trade of the ECAFE region – scope for improving intra-regional trade. Problems and forms of regional cooperation for the promotion of intra-regional trade and development – free trade area, customs unions, common markets and plan harmonization.

VII. Balance of Payments Aspects (5 sessions)

Balance of Payments statistics: sources, method of compilation, improvements for purposes of economic analysis. The adjustment mechanism of the balance of payments. Changes in the exchange rate to maintain external equilibrium. Exchange controls, trade restrictions and their effectiveness. Factors responsible for the present balance of payments. Situation of the ECAFE countries.

VIII. External Assistance and Foreign Private Investments (5 sessions)

External assistance: trend, patterns and problems. Coordination and utilization of external assistance. Forms, terms and costs of foreign aid with reference to project financing. Negotiations for foreign aid. Multilateral aids and international and intra-regional cooperation. Country's credit-worthiness and capacity to service debt. Foreign private investments. The transfer mechanism of capital Movements.

IX. International Monetary System and Related Problems (4 sessions)

Organization and functioning of the IMF. The problem of international liquidity and the proposals for improvements. The question of payments union for the ECAFE region. International financial institutions: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, Regional Development Banks etc.

B. Project Analysis

I. Basic Concepts and General Techniques of Planning (14 sessions – 8 days)
National accounts; saving and investment; balance of payments; saving-income and capital output ratios; demand, cost and production functions. Input-output relationships. Aggregative planning: Objectives and targets; constraints – saving, foreign exchange and labour skills; the problem of employment and manpower planning; perspective planning and structural change. Sectoral planning: Sectoral balance and commodity balance; investment allocation and growth elasticities; choice of production techniques.

II. General Principles of Project Analysis (7 sessions)

The role of projects in development planning. Consistency with national goals, relationships, linkages, interactions, etc. Environmental factors – development

strategy, economic organization, institutional framework, capital and money markets, etc. Characteristics common to all projects – motivation, investment of resources, flows of benefits and costs. Characteristics unique to particular types of projects – proportion of direct to indirect and tangible to intangible benefits and costs. The stages of project development from conception to completion.

The basic methodology of project analysis – choice of criteria, identification of alternatives, identification and valuation of benefits and costs, application and integration of various tests, formulation of decision rules.

III. Details of Application of Project Tests (3 sessions)

The technical soundness test. The financial and commercial tests. The test of economic merit. The test of organization and management.

The manpower test. Integration and coordination of test results; preparation of feasibility and appraisal reports.

IV. The Tools of Analysis (8 sessions)

Economic theory at project level. Financial analysis and accounting. Engineering and specific technology. Management techniques – supervision and control, tools of operations research. Legal requirements.

V. Detailed Application of the Methodology to Specific Project Types (16 sessions) (Industrial, agricultural, economic and social infra-structure projects)

Project identification and selection. Project planning, formulation, and presentation. Project appraisal. Project finance. Project execution – design, construction, supervision and control. Normal operation – organization and management, principles and tools.

VI. Case Studies (4 sessions)

Industrial project. Agricultural project. Economic infra-structure project (power, transport, multi-purpose river development). Social overhead (education, health).

VII. Practical Exercises (Time required: 2 weeks)

Syndicate exercise on a selected project or projects. Field trip to illustrative projects in various stages of planning, construction, and operation.

C. Econometric Methods in Planning

I. Basic Concepts and General Techniques of Planning (14 sessions – 8 days)
National accounts; saving and investment; balance of payments; saving-income and capital output ratios; demand, cost and production functions.

Input-output relationships.

Aggregative planning: Objectives and targets; constraints – saving, foreign exchange and labour skills; the problem of employment and manpower planning; perspective planning and structural change.

Sectoral planning: Sectoral balance and commodity balance; investment allocation and growth elasticities; choice of production techniques.

II. Mathematical and Statistical Requirements (8 sessions)

Vectors and matrices. Operations with matrices; inversion of a matrix. Matrix method of solving linear equations.

Review of differentiation and integration; maxima and minima. Differential and difference equations. Probability and probability distributions. Estimation of parameters; least squares and maximum likelihood methods.

III. Input-Output Analysis (10 sessions)

Input-output accounts and social accounts; problem of classification valuation and tabulation. Framework of input-output and social accounts models; their application in projections. Testing the models for internal stability and consistency; appraisal of the models for their predictive usefulness. Use of input-output models for investment allocation and for demonstration models of growth. Practical exercises based on the experience of one or more ECAFE region countries.

IV. Linear Programming (10 sessions)

Formulation of a linear programme; standard and canonical problems. Examples of linear programming in transportation, industry, trade and agriculture. Duality theorem; equilibrium theorem; basic optimal solutions and non-basic optimal solutions. Simplex method and simplex algorithm; numerical methods of the simplex method of solving linear programmes. Simplex method using multipliers.

V. Linear Regression (5 sessions)

Classical linear regression model; least squares estimation of parameters; standard errors of estimates. Problem of multi-collinearity. Stochastic linear regression models; least squares estimation under different assumptions; instrument variable estimation. Prediction from a sample regression equation; multiple correlation coefficient.

VI. Econometric Models (15 sessions)

Elements of model construction. Linear models; problem of identification. Methods of estimating structural parameters in a model — Indirect least squares, Two-stage least squares and limited information maximum likelihood. Mathematical models of economic growth. Examples of aggregative and sectoral

models and their use for long-term projections.

Several sessions will be devoted to a group exercise on the construction of a model of an Asian country and the estimation of its parameters and obtaining projections.

D. Human Resources Development and Social Planning

I. Basic Concepts and General Techniques of Planning (14 sessions — 8 days)
National accounts; saving and investment; balance of payments; saving-income and capital output ratios; demand, cost and production functions. Input-output relationships.

Aggregative planning: Objectives and targets; constraints — saving, foreign exchange and labour skills; the problem of employment and manpower planning; perspective planning and structural change.

Sectoral planning: Sectoral balance and commodity balance; investment allocation and growth elasticities; choice of production techniques.

II. Human Resources Development (12 sessions)

1. Introduction: Measurement of the Contribution of Human Resources to Economic Growth; the Concept of 'Human Capital'; 'Physical Capital Formation'; the Concept of 'Investment in Human Resources'; Measuring the Rate of Return on Investment in Human Resources; some Quantitative Explorations. Relation between Manpower Structure and Economic Growth. Economic and Social Implication of Demographic Growth.

2. Manpower Planning Techniques: Techniques of Assessing the Manpower and Training Requirements at Project, Sectoral and Aggregate-Levels; Macro- and Micro-Methods of Long-Term Manpower Forecasting; Uses and Limitations of 'Technical Co-efficients'; Employment and Training Target-setting; Projecting the Supply of Manpower; Projecting Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment; Manpower Budgeting; Structure of Imbalances in Supply-Demand Relationship.

3. Human Resources Planning in Relation to Economic and Social Development: Objectives and Strategy of Human Resources Development Planning; Role of Employment and Training Objectives; Employment Problems of Developing Economies; Prospects and Implications of Full Employment Policy in Labour Surplus Economies; Levels and Patterns of Investment; Production Techniques and Employment Creation; Prospects for a new Capital Saving Industrial Technology; Integration of Human Resources Development Planning with General Economic Development Planning.

4. Measures for Development and Utilization of Human Resources: National Planning of Vocational and Technical Training; Role of Different Types of Training Programmes in Economic Development; Organization and Financing of Training Programmes;

Measures for Promotion of Employment Opportunities in the Modern and Traditional Sectors; Special Schemes for Youth Mobilization and Youth Development Programmes; Raising the Employability of Manpower; Role of National Employment Services and Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling Programmes; Prospects for Fuller Utilization of Surplus Manpower in Rural Areas.

5. Administrative Machinery for Human Resources Development Planning; Problems of Setting up a Permanent Machinery at National Level Responsible for the Organization, Development and Supervision of a comprehensive Human Resources Development Plan; the General Organizational Set-up of the Human Resources Development, and its functional and technical relationship with the National Economic and Social Development Board and its Secretariat; The Principal Functions of Human Resources Department; Some Case Studies of the Working of Human Resources Planning Organizations in Selected Countries of the ECAFE Region.

A few sessions would be devoted to country exercises and case studies of human resources development planning in selected countries in and outside the region. Each participant would be required to prepare a detailed case study of manpower planning and human resources problems in his own country.

III. Social Planning (12 sessions)

Characteristics of traditional societies in Asia: Patterns of behaviour in traditional societies; family structure and class structure; political institutions; economic institutions and techniques of production. Institutional and structural differences between countries at different levels of economic development: Characteristics of "modern" societies. A comparative study of the differentials between the "traditional" and the "modern" societies. Changing patterns of traditional Asian societies: Problems of the concept of causation; factors of change, social, economic, political and technological; process of change; changing patterns of behaviour; changes in family and class structures; structural and ideological changes of political institutions; modernization of economic institutions and techniques of production.

Economic Development and problems of social change in the ECAFE Region: Economic growth and social change; social obstacles to economic development; traditional patterns of behaviour; family structure, class structure, and institutions. Problems of adjustment to economic change. The role of social planning.

Integrated economic and social development planning: Approach and practice. Origin of the concept. The early development plans of the ECAFE region. Integration of economic and social objectives; integration of economic and social programmes; problems of integration.



The Conceptual framework of social planning: Social policies and instruments; objectives of social planning. Typology and functions of social planning; prerequisites of social planning; procedural and structural elements. Limitations of social planning. Methods and problems of social allocations; Cost-benefit analysis; requirements analysis; the analysis of needs. Comparative Analysis. Organization, administration, and implementation aspects of social planning: Aims and organization. Functional, research and planning organizations; voluntary agencies and problems of coordination; problems of inter-sector and intra-sector coordination. Implementation and popular participation. Development planning for the younger age-groups: A. Problems — Demographic factors, health, food, nutrition, education, housing and social welfare. B. Planning Elements of national policies affecting the younger age-groups: methods of planning for the needs of the younger generation; organization, administration, and implementation aspects of planning for the younger age-groups.

IV. Educational Planning (12 sessions)

Survey of educational developments in the ECAFE region.
Aims of education — concept of education as a human right; its limitations and shortcomings from the point of view of planning.

Manpower needs and educational planning: The need for planning to meet manpower requirements; job description and educational qualifications; practical difficulties and limitations of the manpower approach to educational planning.

Education as investment; methods of calculating returns on education; measurement of human capital; implications of human investment and human capital concepts for educational planning.

Contribution of education to economic growth: The residual factor; measuring contribution of education to growth in output; Dennison's results; utility of the approach for educational planning. Macro-Economic Approach: Possibilities of basing general education provisions on per capita income basis; relation between production and stock of qualified manpower; relating manpower requirements to educational qualifications; estimating educational requirements.

The composite index of levels of human resource development; relationship between the composite index and GNP; establishment of targets for the development of human resources and education. 'Resources' approach: resources as a factor limiting educational development; estimation of financial resources — concept and calculation of per pupil cost; methods of projecting future per pupil cost; derivation of enrolment targets from the estimated costs and resources.

Non-economic aspects of educational planning; questions relating to content

and quality of education; organizational and administrative aspects; problems of implementation.

V. Health Planning (12 sessions)

1. Integration of health planning into the planning for economic development.
2. Problems of need e.g. malnutrition, communicable diseases, overall sickness, population pressure and the reverse.
3. Solving the problems of need; organization and financing of health services in different countries e.g. U.K., U.S.S.R., India, Korea; advantages and disadvantages.

4. Problems of organization e.g. personnel, organization patterns, lack of data collection and utilization.

5. Solving the problems of organization. Methodologies and techniques now being adopted; e.g. in Latin America, India and Tanganyika.

6. A plan for health services in a developing country.

Practical exercises.

Course on Agricultural Development Planning

I. Agriculture and economic development (4 sessions)

Role of agriculture in economic development.

Objectives and strategy of agricultural development.

Food production and use of agricultural surpluses.

Agricultural commodities and international trade.

II. Methodology of agricultural planning (5 sessions)

Agricultural planning in the framework of overall aggregative plan.

Main problems in agricultural planning.

Basic steps in the formulation of agricultural development programmes.

Planning for foreign trade sector in agriculture.

Planning for greater utilization of manpower in agriculture.

III. Statistical requirements for agricultural planning (5 sessions)

Current agricultural statistics: area; yield; prices; production; market arrivals.

Sample surveys in agriculture.

Agricultural census.

Consumption and trade statistics.

IV. Demand and supply projections of agricultural commodities (5 sessions)

Methodology of agricultural projections. Projections of demand for agricultural commodities.

Projections of supply of agricultural commodities.

Problems in projecting the demand for and supply of agricultural commodities for planning purposes.

Measurement of growth rates in agriculture.

V. Target setting in the agricultural sector (5 sessions)

Setting target for agricultural sector as a whole.

Targets for food production, consumption and trade.

Targets for production and trade in

agricultural raw materials.

Targets for the supply of fertilizers, water, pesticides and improved seeds.

Techniques for checking the consistency of agricultural development programmes.

VI. Planning at farm level (8 sessions)

Production possibilities with different combination of inputs.

Choice of product to be produced with limited resources.

Analysis of production costs.

Measurement of productivity and relative contribution inputs.

Integration of farm plans with national or sub-national plans.

VII. Agricultural project analysis (8 sessions)

Formulation of agricultural projects: type of data needed; identification of technically feasible alternatives; criteria for the choice of agricultural projects, preparation of project outline.

Appraisal of agricultural projects: feasibility and advisability of the project; analysis of essential qualities of a good project; measurement of economic advisability.

Implementation of agricultural projects: administrative organization; technical and financial programming; progress rating and control.

VIII. Agricultural investment (4 sessions)

Pattern of investment for agricultural development.

Financing of capital outlays and current expenditure on agricultural development.

International capital aid to agriculture.

Problems of financing agricultural development.

IX. Institutional measures for agricultural development (6 sessions)

Impact of land tenure and other agrarian reforms.

Agricultural credit and marketing.

Agricultural price and income policies.

Organizing the supply of agricultural inputs as incentive to production.

Farmers associations and cooperative societies.

Community development and extension services.

X. Implementation and evaluation of agricultural plans (4 sessions)

Administrative organization for the implementation of agricultural programmes.

Phasing and financial authorization of agricultural development programmes.

Problems in implementation of agricultural development programmes.

Methods of evaluation of agricultural development programmes.

XI. Case studies* (3 sessions)

Japan; China; Taiwan; India; Pakistan; Israel.

*Three case studies will be taken up from among the countries listed.

The curriculum of the Industrial Development Administration Course

The course is divided into three parts: Seminars, Field Work and Final Seminar

(Review and Report). The Seminar part of the course consists

of some 50 sessions of 2½ hours each, with the subject matter as follows:

Social and Economic Framework for Industry

Social background and industrial development
Obstacles to industrial development
Infrastructure for industrial growth
Industrial development institutions
Legal and administrative framework for industry
Programming manpower needs
Industrial development administration and planning in centrally-planned economies

Inter-Industry Relationships

Agriculture and industry — the nature of interrelations
Classification of industries; large, medium and small
Inter-industry relations: input-output analysis
Industry and regional development
Harmonization of industries

Project Analysis

External assistance and industrial development
Industrial project analysis
Industrial finance
Cost analysis
Industrial consultants' service and their role in industrialization
Methodology of technical and economic substantiation for industrial projects in centrally-planned economies

Operational Problems in Industry

Industrial costs and financial management
Production analysis
Marketing
New products, processes and industrial plants
Dependence of newly-established industries on imports of components, raw material, etc.

Within-Industry Relationship

Industrial regulation and licensing
Public relations in industry
Labour and employee relations
Training programmes for industry
Organization and management
Communication process within industry

The *Field Work* divides the Fellows into several groups, each group visiting one industrial area under the leadership of a Lecturer. This activity accounts for roughly three and a half weeks. The Fellows then return to the Institute and spend two days in evaluation of the field study trip.

Review and Report, the final work section of the course, consists of discussion and evaluation over a period of ten sessions.

In addition, a *Round Table Conference* on "Industrial Development Projects and Planning in the ECAFE Region", extending over a period of three days, marks the closing activity of the course.



Name and affiliation	Topic
Mr. R. Krishnamurti Special Assistant to The Secretary General UNCTAD Geneva	Working of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development
Dr. Ram Chandra Malhotra Head of the State Trading Corporation Nepal	Economic problems of landlocked countries with particular reference to Nepal
Mr. William R. Eaton General Electric Company Bay Saint Louis Mississippi U.S.A.	Socio-economic impact of a large space facility on a rural environment
Dr. Baljit Singh Professor and Head of the Dept. of Economics Lucknow University Lucknow	Institutional structure of Indian economy
Mr. S.Y. Dao Secretary General CIECD Taipei	Economic development in China (Taiwan): strategies and problems
Dr. Koji Suzuki Asian Development Bank Manila	Some problems of monetary policy
Mr. M.V. Madane Joint Director International Cooperative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South East Asia New Delhi	Role of cooperation in economic development
Prof. J.S.G. Wilson Chairman, Academic Committee Centre for South East Asian Studies The University of Hull Yorkshire, England	The art of developing a capital market
Mr. Warren Cornwell Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme Manila	The mechanics of aid The mechanics of aid
Mr. Robert Trusk Economic Affairs Officer UN Centre for Development Planning Projections and Policies New York	Nature and definition of regions for planning purposes Framework for regional social accounting Integrated planning at the regional level
Dr. Moinuddin Baqai Senior Economist Planning Division President's Secretariat Government of Pakistan Islamabad	Pakistan's planning experience
Dr. M.S. Patel Industrial Consultant Santa Cruz Bombay	Setting up industrial projects
Mr. Tibor Mende Advisor to Secretary-General of UN Conference on Trade and Development Geneva	Developing countries and the UNCTAD — I Developing countries and the UNCTAD — II Terms and conditions of development finance Political consequences of the world food situation
Mr. U.B. Aluwihare Head of the Department of Development Finance Central Bank of Ceylon Colombo	The role of the banking system in economic development

Name and affiliation	Topic
Dr. Hannan Ezekiel Chief Financial Studies Division Research and Statistics Dept. International Monetary Fund Washington, D.C.	Economic equilibrium and the exchange rate The role and significance of the International Monetary Fund in the existing international payments system The problem of international liquidity and related issues
Mr. G. Jagatpati Joint Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India New Delhi	Dimensional aspects of manpower planning
Mr. A.G. Menon Chief Division of Industry and Natural Resources ECAFE	Planning and programming of large-scale industries in the ECAFE region Planning and programming of small-scale industries in the ECAFE region
Dr. C. Chandrasekaran Regional Adviser on Population Policies Programmes ECAFE	Population and planning
Dr. H.D. Fong Principal Economic Adviser Division of Industry and Natural Resources ECAFE	Industrial integration: need, possibilities, prospects and problems in the ECAFE region
Mr. V.R. Raghavan Chief Electric Power Section Division of Industry and Natural Resources ECAFE	Power programming Power costing
Miss Frances M. Yasas Social Affairs Officer Social Welfare Section Social Development Division ECAFE	Social welfare services and national development
Mr. C.N.R. Rau Chief General Section Transport and Communications Division ECAFE	Transport programming
Mr. V. Kandaswamy Chief Housing, Building and Planning Section Division of Industry and Natural Resources ECAFE	Transport programming
Dr. H.D. Fong Principal Economic Adviser Division of Industry and Natural Resources ECAFE	Development of industrial exports in the ECAFE region
Mr. Benjamin Barg Office of the Director for Science and Technology Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations New York	Administrative aspects of planning
Prof. Joseph E. Stiglitz Visiting Professor of Economics University of Canterbury New Zealand	Optimal choice of techniques in a developing economy
Sir Roy G.D. Allen London School of Economics and Political Science London	Sampling for economic statistics
Prof. Robert Triffin Dept. of Economics Yale University New Haven, Conn.	Preconditions for regional monetary integration



Name and affiliation	Topic
Prof. G. Etienne Graduate Institute of International Studies Geneva	China's agriculture Some basic factors of agricultural growth with special references to India Alternative choices and investment in irrigation and flood controls: the case of East Pakistan
Dr. M.T.R.S. Sarma Senior Economist National Council of Applied Economic Research New Delhi	Some estimates of demand for and supply of agricultural production in developing countries Problems of capital formation in agriculture in developing countries
Prof. H.O. Wold Director Statistical Institute Uppsala, Sweden	Statistics and scientific methods New method of non-linear model building
Dr. Y. Lowe Director Institute of Farm-Income Research Israel	Farm management analysis — a tool for successful farming
Prof. Benjamin Higgins Professor of Economics University of Montreal Montreal	Integration of regional-national development planning
Dr. C.D. Deshmukh Former Finance Minister of India	Problems of economic development and planning
Mr. S. Aziz Pakistan Planning Commission Rawalpindi	Role of economic policies in agricultural planning in the light of Pakistan's experience Problems of export promotion with particular reference to Pakistan
Mr. Wan Sidik Deputy Director Malaysian Centre for Development Studies Kuala Lumpur	Rural reconstruction — the Malaysian experience
Prof. Muhammad Rashid Principal Government College Lahore	Role of education in economic development
Dr. M.J.K. Thavaraj Post-Doctoral Fellow in Economics Syracuse University The Maxwell School New York	Concept of balanced growth with special reference to India
Mr. D.S. Ferguson Adviser on Land Drainage and Irrigation Ministry of Overseas Development Eland House, Stag Place London	The economic aspects of irrigation development Case study of an irrigation project
Mr. Said Hasan Former Deputy Chairman of the Pakistan Planning Commission Rawalpindi	Economic development of Pakistan
Sir Robert Jackson Senior Consultant to the Administrator United Nations Development Programme New York	Development: Planning and practical experiences
Mr. Somchai Anuman Rajadhon Director of Economic Affairs Royal Government of Thailand Bangkok	Orientation on Thailand's cultural heritage

Visiting Lecturers (Cont.)

