

society. Of special merit is Tabibi's use of original sources, some appearing under study outside Afghanistan for the first time.

The final two essays of the volume focus on the Paschtunwali, the code of ethics and world view of Afghanistan's largest ethnic group, the Pashtuns. Willi Steul studies the role of the Pashtunwali in determining Pashtun attitudes towards central state authority. He points out that Pashtun resistance to a central government is inevitable, even without the religious component.

Finally, Christian Sigrist examines the practice of the Pashtunwali among various tribes in Paktia. Sigrist suggests that sexual frustration, resulting from the separation of the sexes, polygamy, high bride prices and the virtual exclusion of the woman from public view, underlies the Pashtun tendency to socially-sanctioned aggression. Like Steul, he confirms the role of the non-plutocratic, nationalistic value system in resistance to the central government and Soviet troops.

Undoubtedly, *Revolution in Iran und Afghanistan* is a contribution to the understanding of the on-going social processes in both countries. As such, it has its place on every research library shelf. Inevitably, the editorial need to limit material has resulted in omissions: the role of the Iranian revolution in the Afghan resistance; the potential for true revolutionary change in Afghanistan should the government, with Soviet backing, remain in power in the foreseeable future; the relations between the IRP and the Tudeh Party and other leftist-Marxist groups in Iran, the adaptation of the capitalist economy to Islamic principles in Iran, etc., etc. It is with great expectations that we look forward to the forthcoming issues of *mardom nameh*.

Linda Feldman

MICHAEL BUCHMANN: *Berufsstrukturen in Entwicklungsländern, Entwicklungsmuster der Berufsstruktur und die Chancen ihrer Prognose.* (Bochumer Materialien zur Entwicklungsforschung und Entwicklungspolitik, Bd. 13). Tübingen und Basel: Erdmann, 1979, 439 pages, DM 35.-

Notwithstanding the title one should not be misled into thinking this book is a product of an unimportant discussion in the field of economics of education. The book deals principally with the usefulness of prognoses for the labour force and education in developing countries. The author attempts to chart a path between the euphoric supporters and intransigent opponents by examining both empirically and theoretically the question of whether the fools of prognosis serve any purpose for the economics of education.

To do this the author has examined the structural changes in employment arising from the development process. Hence, his analysis begins with the very basis of the prognoses studied. He is thus concerned with the actual structure and development of changes in employment in developing countries. In this connection he examines a series of international comparisons based on explorative rather than analytical approaches (pp. 46-70), which follow a specific development and structural pattern. As a rule these approaches are based on the assumption that the employment (occupational) structure follows a path of development characterized by relationships to functions of production. A particular assumption is the increase in the proportion of skilled workers as the country's or sector's level of development and production rises. To test such hypotheses the author has gathered structural data from approx. 60 countries in different stages of development. The complex reality is presented as a comprehensible system of regression equations which includes the employment shares of different types of occupation (ISCO) and their variations in the economy as a whole as well as in each economic sector (ISIC). Finally, the main trends of the development of changes in the employment structure are established on the basis of the regression data and presented in tables and diagrammes.

The determinants of these trends as well as other conditions and their theoretical interrelationships are discussed in numerous places in the book (cf. i. a. Part 2, Part 3, Ch. 4.2 and Ch. 4.3).

The empirical evidence leads the author to a differentiated conclusion. It is indeed possible to establish certain development trends in the structural change of employment, especially the shift to high-level manpower. However, to do this it is necessary to aggregate employment and economic data, which simultaneously implies a loss of information. It is precisely the typological abstraction which produces unsatisfactory results. These results have empirical significance for the economics of education only if the relevant classifications are stated in concrete terms for the developing countries. Although this demand to de-aggregate the data can be met, the development trends remain vague and less determined than the supporters of prognoses assume. The flexibility of the structure of the labour force - the main argument of the opponents of prognoses - is considerable, at least so much so that long-run prognoses more or less lack any certainty (pp. 338-351).

This book shows clearly that it is not sufficient to correlate manpower structures and development indicators and then simply read off prognoses along the regression lines. Certain minimum requirements of method, especially concerning mathematical and statistical correctness, the defining of trend corridors as well as the content and applicability of explanations, have to be met. But the author shows that in many cases apparently clear development trends are in fact trends and prognoses arising from coincidence, and as

such will have to be revised. The undoing of many prognoses is the fundamental lack of certitude and limitability of the long-run change in manpower structures. Accordingly, even using the most refined methods it is hardly possible to prepare purposeful prognoses for the labour force and education in developing countries. And in elucidating this the author justifiably questions a certain line of thought in the economics of education. It is doubtful whether further scientific efforts in this direction are worthwhile. This conclusion should be of interest and of benefit not only for experts but for everyone open to the socio-economic problems of developing countries, particularly in view of the solid empirical and theoretical argument.

Klaus Glaubitt

DIRK BRONGER: Die Industrie der Philippinen. Geschichte - Struktur - Entwicklungsprobleme. (Mitteilungen des Instituts für Asienkunde, No. 108). Hamburg: Institut für Asienkunde, 1979, 211 pages, DM 18.-

The central theme of Bronger's study is the role of industrialization in overcoming two of the most pressing problems of developing countries: growing unemployment and widening regional disparities. These problems are particularly pronounced in the Philippines. The country has to cope with a rate of population growth of 3 per cent per annum, which implies that at least 650 000 jobs have to be created annually if the already difficult situation is not to become worse. In addition, the process of urbanization has led to a concentration of economic activities in metropolitan Manila, where almost two-thirds of the country's industrial production originate.

After describing the available data and their limitations and briefly sketching the history of industry in the Philippines, Bronger examines the structural changes it underwent during the 1960s and '70s. Special attention is given to the employment generation capacity and the regional dispersion of manufacturing. From the analysis it is obvious that industrialization has not been able to achieve the objective of absorbing an increasing proportion of the growing labour force, nor has it promoted regional integration. This is attributed primarily to historical developments and to ill-conceived government policies, which are evident, for example, in the construction of large-scale, capital-intensive projects in the Manila area.

In the final part of the book various problems that affect the performance of manufacturing enterprises, especially small and medium-scale units, are described. The author mentions, among other factors, the lack of transporta-