

natural objects like *téngkéh* (cactus leaves) and beak of *ikan perampang* (a sort of sea mammal) were hung from the eaves of houses to ward off *sétan* (evil eyes). These natural amulets existed as *djimat*s before the entry of Moslemism. Dr Geertz describes several roles of a *dukun*. But I found at Sukolilo that a *dukun* performs a judicial function as well. I also found that *dukuns* resorted to an ancient document called a *primbon* as authority for their practice. Since Java is rich in literature older than the advent of Christ, it is necessary to study such bibliographical material written in Sanskrit, Kawi, Arabian, or Chinese in order to thoroughly study Javanese culture. The studies made by the scholars from the Netherlands, which ruled Indonesia for 300 years, are also very useful. For instance, it is only with this literature that we can find such religious and political movements as *Masjumi* and *N. U.* (Nahdatul Ulama, religious political party) to be “nativistische Bewegung”.

Also, unless one understands thoroughly the structure of the Javanese world view, which supports their culture internally, one cannot fully understand the nucleus of the Javanese culture. For example, one must understand the meaning of the Javanese birth ceremony since birth is a cosmologically significant event like death. If this is not understood, the birth ceremony might be taken merely as a series of rituals and its mystical concept peculiar to the Javanese will be overlooked. It is difficult to study the culture of a people which has been rooted deeply in history if one is to study only a cross-section of one period of that culture. (*Asahitarō Nishimura*)

WILFRED MALENBAUM, *Prospects for Indian Development*, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1962, 325 p.

The Center for International Studies at Cambridge, Mass. has a programme of research into the problems of those underdeveloped countries which have recently started their economic plans, and has carried out an intensive study of the problems of economic development in India with the help of Prof. Malenbaum who assisted them in this task over a period of seven years from 1953 to 1959. This book is one of the results and embodies his personal analysis and reflections on Indian development.

The book is not merely an introduction to the Indian economy but is a detailed study of India's economic development during the past 10 years and its prospects for the near future. As such, this book is comparable with Japanese studies on India's economic development—especially those of the Institute of Asian Economic Affairs.

Among the studies of the underdeveloped countries of Southeast Asia, those on India are the most numerous. The practical reason for this is that among the countries which lost their colonial status after World War II, India was the first to initiate her own economic development plan and accordingly she offers us the most abundant literature, data and statistics, which make it possible for us to contrast the plan with its performance.

It is a well-known fact that India's economic system has little to do with socialism although Indians themselves claim to be following a socialist pattern. As a means of solving the three basic problems of what, how and for whom goods are to be produced, in theory two different economic systems are conceivable—one operated by a price mechanism and the other by the Government's over-all planning. In reality, however, there is neither a completely planned economy nor a perfect market economy. As Prof. Malenbaum concedes, any underdeveloped country must have a measure of planned economy if it is to increase its per capita income in a relatively short period of time. It is also true that India, while carrying out economic planning, still retains a substantial measure of private enterprise.

There are some points in Prof. Malenbaum's analysis and observations which impresses me as rather American in orientation. One is his emphatic assertion that India is placing importance on private enterprise and conducting her economic plans in a democratic manner. Another is the high hopes he places on India's success when comparing this with the fortunes of Communist China's. Still another is his observation that the United States, as a member of the "Aid-to-India Club" along with West Germany, Britain, Japan, Canada and France, and the International Bank (more recently, in 1962 Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Austria have also joined these countries, so that the "Free World" camp may be said to be committing itself to India's success) intend to extend assistance to India on a long-range basis.

Prof. Malenbaum takes sociological and cultural factors into consideration as important elements in India's economic development. This approach would seem to confirm a recent trend among American economists who appear to be reconsidering regarding investment or capital formation as the sole key to economic development.

Prof. Malenbaum defines India's economy at the time she embarked on her development programmes not as "a state of low-level equilibrium" but as "a stationary state of disequilibrium." Although this phrase sounds novel, it presents no new revelation to us if it means that resources were underutilized and there was an excess capacity in land and labour because, if it is so, all this seemingly novel phrase implies is simply that India's economy was underdeveloped.

The author points out that the policy of output maximization sometimes contradicts the policy of employment maximization. This is a point of which I have long been aware. I also find myself in agreement with Prof. Malenbaum when he stresses the need of promoting rural community development and small-scale industries along with modern industry as a means of helping to solve the employment problem.

The author emphasizes that steady progress in agriculture and small enterprises—the interplay of agricultural and industrial growth—can assure the growth of modern industry and points to the gap in India's public investments and in private product. He also draws the reader's attention to the underdeveloped state of the banking organization in India and the Indian

people's thrift as factors to reckon with in savings mobilization and points to the interrelation between food production and savings. His observations on these points seem to be quite sound and appropriate.

What I miss in Prof. Malenbaum's study is a closer analysis of agricultural land tenure. In this connection, the nature and background of India's ruling classes could also have been studied more closely.

Another point I would like to mention is that the delineation in this book is not necessarily clear. If the author intends, as he apparently does, to emphasize the disparity between output and employment, large industries and small industries, and urban centres and rural communities, it might have been better, in my opinion, if he had worked out distinct models in the two sectors. Since the author stresses the need for some theory of the general process of economic growth in an underdeveloped economy, I would like to suggest that he work out two-sector models as an effective means of analysing this particular country's economy which, being different from the economy of advanced countries, calls for a different method of analysis.

The world's economic structure today is characterized by the predominant trading of industrial products whereas in the 19th century, interchange of primary commodities and industrial products was the dominant pattern of trade. The problem of assessing what kinds of export commodities India should promote and the position she should take in the economic structure of the present-day world still remains. (*Katsu Yanaihara*)

U.N. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA, *Industrial Growth in Africa; A Survey and Outlook*, Addis Ababa, Dec. 1962, 249 p, Appendix 6 p, Map 1.

1. In the past few years more than two dozen new independent countries have arisen in Africa. All these countries have industrialization as their prime target of economic development and strive for economic independence. As is well known, Africa, when compared with other continents, was the most colonized, and remained the most underdeveloped. And, as a result of the monoculture introduced by the Europeans, Africa, a producer of industrial raw materials, has developed an extremely peculiar economic structure almost entirely dependent upon metropolitan countries. Now that these African countries are about to switch to new and truly independent economies, the role of "industrialization" becomes a much more important one than that of other underdeveloped areas.

This book, prepared by the Economic Commission for Africa, U.N., not only gives great encouragement to the African countries by providing them with visions of long-range and concrete developments from the broad stand of the African Continent as a whole, but also makes many valuable suggestions for other than African countries.

2. The book is in three parts. The first part, embracing three chapters,