

The author contends that the drive toward a middle-class or consumerist style of life is one of the major causes of the persistence of inequality, government expansion, rapid urbanization and the urban bias of education and research, and the neglect of agriculture in developing countries. The conflict between the urban-based, middle-class elite and the rural masses is discussed, and the influence of the middle class in determining the course and type of development is noted. A section on the incentives to rural-urban migration is included.

**48:30707 McGraw E.** *The shape of things to come.* Jun 1982. 24 pp. Population Concern, London, England. In Eng.

"This publication is intended to illustrate future needs until the year 2000 for five countries—China, Egypt, India, Kenya and Mexico—in respect of urban growth, employment, education, health and medical facilities, food and family planning, and in relation to their expanding populations."

**48:30708 Panama. Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica (Panama).** *Growth of the population of Panama by planning regions: working paper.* [Crecimiento de la población de Panama por regiones de planificación: documento de trabajo]. 1979. 81 pp. Panama. In Spa.

The reciprocal relationships between population and economic and social development are discussed, with a focus on the growing emphasis given to demographic questions in the development strategies of Panama. The establishment of four planning regions by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy in order to facilitate policy formulation and development is described. Population projections for the period 1980-2000 are presented by sex and age group. [Source: DOCPAL: Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina 4(2)]

**48:30709 Patarra NL.** *The problem of urban poverty, employment, and migration in Latin America.* [Le problème de la pauvreté urbaine, travail et migration en Amérique Latine]. In: International Population Conference: solicited papers/Congress International de la Population: communications sollicitées, Manila, 1981, Vol. 3. 1981. 127-38 pp. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [IUSSP], Liege, Belgium. In Fre. with sum. in Eng.

"This article deals with the relationships between urban population growth and concentration [in Latin America], on the one hand, and job opportunities, on the other." Demographic trends are reviewed, the widespread persistence of poverty in spite of economic growth is noted, and the question of whether urban poverty is a result of an "excess" labor force is considered.

**48:30710 Repetto R; Kwon TH; Kim SU; Kim DY.** *Economic development, population policy, and demographic transition in the Republic of Korea.* Studies in the Modernization of the Republic of Korea: 1945-1975; Harvard East Asian Monographs,

No. 93, 1981. xxii, 294 pp. Harvard University, Council on East Asian Studies, Cambridge, Mass. Distributed by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. London, England. LC 81-5561. In Eng.

This is a collection of studies on the changing relationships between demographic and socioeconomic change in Korea. In Chapter 2, past demographic trends are examined in relation to socioeconomic factors. Fertility levels from the seventeenth century to the present are briefly reviewed. Chapter 3 provides "an overview of major population movements during the course of Korea's modernization process and [relates] these to the pace and form that process has taken." Emphasis is on the period of Japanese colonial domination, the early stages of modern economic growth, and the years 1960-1975.

Chapter 4 "explores the channels of influence through which the economic development of Korea affected the demographic transition." The results of a multivariate statistical analysis of recent Korean fertility are also presented. In Chapter 5, the evolution of population policies and their effects on demographic processes in Korea are traced, with attention to both explicit and implicit or unintentional policies. In Chapter 6, the development of the national family planning program is described and evaluated.

**48:30711 Sinha JN.** *Employment planning for poverty removal in densely populated agrarian economies.* In: International Population Conference: solicited papers/Congress International de la Population: communications sollicitées, Manila, 1981, Vol. 3. 1981. 237-52 pp. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population [IUSSP], Liege, Belgium. In Eng. with sum. in Fre.

"It will be shown in this paper that while the problems of unemployment and poverty [in developing countries] are related to rapid population growth, they assume serious proportions on account of an inequalitarian agrarian structure." Basic facts concerning the labor force, employment, and agrarian structure are first outlined. Numerical models are then presented "to bring out the implications of the target of poverty removal for structural shifts in labour force and employment related institutional changes. The parameters of the model are taken from the Indian economy but the results may be relevant for other overpopulated economies."

**48:30712 Tabbarah R.** *Population, human resources, and development in the Arab world.* Population Bulletin of ECWA, No. 20, Jun 1981. 5-38 pp. Beirut, Lebanon. In Eng.

"Arab development is an historically peculiar experience because it is characterized by overabundance of capital, which is the factor most in shortage in other development experiences, and a shortage of labour, the factor most abundant in the experience of other less developed countries today. As a result, poverty and underdevelopment have been clearly separated and an unprecedented gap has been

created between the social and economic development. This situation has...sequences [for] the human resources of the region."

In the present paper, human resources is defined, and selected aspects of particularly population trends and of human resource potentials. The paper includes a broad outline for action aimed at improving the human resources situation in the region.

**48:30713 University of Malaya. Economics and Administration. Studies Unit (Kuala Lumpur, Malaya).** *Population Seminar: Population and Development, Cameron Highlands, Pahang, January 1981.* [1981]. Various papers. Malaysia. In Eng.

These are the proceedings of relationships between population and economic development in Malaysia and the implications for planning. Separate sessions were held on population policy and urbanization; trends, problems, and issues; labour, industrialization; education and population systems and nuptiality; and community development.

**48:30714 Valentei D.** *On methodological problems in the study of population problems in developing countries.* [Metodologiya izucheniya problem razvivayushchikhsya stran]. Narodnaya Kassa, Moscow, USSR. 1980. 27-39 pp. Moscow, USSR. In Rus.

The need for a more comprehensive approach by Soviet demographers of the socioeconomic problems confronting developing countries is discussed, with a focus on both general trends and national characteristics.

**48:30715 Zhang SW.** *Population and the economic development of China.* Renkou Yanjiu, No. 4, 1981. 47-50 pp. In Chi.

The relationship between economic and agricultural and urban population in developing countries is discussed. It concludes that long-range economic development includes population policies.

[See also titles: 30021, 30062, 30235, 30422, 30437, 30542, 30553, 30615, 30625, 30627, 30629, 30653, 30751, 30767, 30771, 30777, 30798]

### K.1.3. Developed Countries

Studies on the relationships between economic factors as they affect the world. Also includes studies on the effects of a stationary or declining