

productivity, import technology, manufacturing sector, income distribution etc.

The structure of Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) with reference to Iran focusing on its functions has been discussed in chapter-4. While analysing the CGE, Iran's production, investment, export, trade balance, consumer expenditure etc., have been taken into account. The authors have used many charts, graphs, mathematical equations to substantiate the facts.

Chapter-5 consisting of six sections has focused on application of data based on input-output table. It is pertinent to mention that input-output table was initially developed by W.W Leontief, however in this section authors did not mention him while describing input-output table. The sixth section is spread over to issues like explication of input-output table, parameters of the table, multi-step solutions etc. In this chapter like previous one the analysis has been substantiated by graphs, table and mathematical formula.

Implementation of input-output model with focus on short-run and long-run tariff reduction under Uruguay Round has been narrated in chapter-6. Sensitivity analysis for elasticity has also been covered here. The authors have observed that 'variation in Armington elasticity caused only slight changes in the results from trade reforms under Uruguay Round simulation and therefore it is acceptable'. In the concluding chapter, the authors feel that Iran would gain from trade liberalisation in the short-run as employment, consumption and export will scale up. Thus, GDP will grow and in future with doubling the export, income of the common masses will substantially increase. According to the authors, "Iran will be one of the developed countries in the region by 2025". Suggestions of the authors (as observed in the book) inter alia, are Government should invest more in education and skill development so that with generation of employment, industrial

development etc., with "Multiplier Effect" Iran's economic development will take place.

This volume is useful for researchers, academicians, policymakers especially to those who are interested in international trade as well as about Iran. As limitation of the study little old data have been used as authors have also agreed that latest input-output table or data were not available. In addition, in the tables (tables- 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, & 6.8) reference year have not been mentioned and abbreviations have been used without expansion at the bottom of the table. So in the next volume these issues should be addressed as this is a good piece of work and asset to academicians.

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**INDIA POLICY FORUM 2012/13 (Volume 9)** by Shekhar Shah, Barry Bosworth and Aravind Panagariya, Published by SAGE Publications, New Delhi, 2013, Pages 238.

Developing new knowledge-base is one among the primary goals of any policy research. At the same time, all policy development may not be the same but it has different stages that are typically generated by its ethnic nature. Most of the scholars and institutes have discussed policy and development in different stages relating to the types of (research) objectives and end outcome that grantees are expected to pursue. Generally, policy research begins with significant discoveries and moves through theory, measures and develops methodology, ultimately to enable the development of effective new and improvised interventions, products and services and environmental adaptations. In this context, this book is a new device or technique for improving the knowledge on policy frameworks.

The stages of knowledge development are multi-dimensional and are interrelated. Some of its major dimensions include: the level of economic growth, level of education, level of

health services, degree of modernisation, status of women, level of nutrition, accessibility for drinking water, quality of housing, distribution of goods and services, and access to communication etc. In India, the progress of socio-economic development among major states is not uniform. This book examines the existing variability on inter-subject development policies thereby identifying the indicators responsible for the diversity in development. Instead of revealing a particular subject, composite policy issues based on several indicators have been analysed and accordingly five invited papers were placed in the book. They are: (1) Priorities for Primary Education Policy in India's 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan by Karthik Muralidharan, (2) Policy Lessons from the Implementation of India's Total Sanitation Campaign by Dean Spears, (3) The Demographic Dividend: Evidence from the Indian States by Shekar Aiyar and Ashoka Mody, (4) Sustaining Groundwater: Role of Policy Reforms in Promoting Conservation in India by Sheetal Sekhar (5) Information Technology and Productivity in Indian Manufacturing by Shruti Sharma and Nirvikar Singh.

The importance for quality education is realised as one of the most important pillars of sustainable development. It is an acceptable fact that rural India suffers from improper policy formulations and shortage of infrastructure. While serious deficiencies persist towards the subjects like education, drinking water, health facilities, electricity, housing, roads and communications etc., these are known and recognised by the public. However, the role of technology in solving these and/or other problems is but barely acknowledged, and the actual availability of technology in rural areas, at best, is marginal. The overall findings of the Editors' analysis support the general perception and application of resourceful policies and technologies for inclusive development across the nation.

The present discourse of this book, a compilation of articles written by technocrats, academicians, researchers and practitioners in their respective field of expertise, elaborates the

need for establishing the sustainable policy framework and technological development process at the various considerations – social, economic, political and environmental etc. Particularly, the authors viewed that access for information technology and resources, must be ensured and protected for overall growth of the Indian union. Such effort will not only lead to optimum utilisation of resources but also generate more employment opportunities for the people.

The contributors of articles explained about the challenges for primary / basic education and technology integrations, security measures, administrative reforms and role of governance in development administration, impact of appropriate and new policies for management and so on. They also provided suggestive policy measures to develop alternative, appropriate techniques for the inclusive rural development. The portion of the book explains the human resource availability and process of utilisation in the developmental path etc. The authors do advocate the need for ICT applications in the rural masses. The contributors never forget to analyse the impacts of urbanisation and industrialisation that cause damage to the quality of water and its sustainability in the country. They also caution the distribution of industry which not only pollutes the environment but also carnage the rural livelihoods and suggest for transparent policy initiatives for future endeavour.

Obviously, this book presents brilliant ideas for all sections of stakeholders, users, policymakers and institutions involved in transfer of technologies from lab to land. This also helps in focusing much better in tackling pertinent issues relating to conservation of techniques and management of resources and presenting analysis of the various elements involved in integrated development of technology and resource systems that the subject specialist, researcher, planner and policymaker will find this book interesting and useful.

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