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*The Africanization of the Labor Market: Educational and Occupational Segmentation in the Cameroun* by Remi Clignet.

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however, suffers from a particular difficulty which is that we are forced to generalise about small populations where the information available comes from even smaller samples. For the present, the end of the road is nowhere in sight.

A book with the title *Health and the Hunter-Gatherer* should have a sympathetic reception, because the enterprise undertaken is so difficult. The authors have pursued the task of reviewing and tabulating the genetical and medical results of survey work carried out among the San, Khoi and negroid hunters and gatherers of Southern Africa honourably and completely but they have been unable to resist flights of speculation. If the authors had concentrated on a summary, without comment, of the information that they had gathered the book would have been a useful reference collection of results. Lack of circumspection is a disservice because those who do not understand the pitfalls in interpreting this kind of data will acquire a false impression of the achievement of biological anthropology.

Such a view demands justification and so I illustrate my remarks by reference to what the authors say about the G6PD polymorphism. In analysing the results of a genetical survey it is common practice to see whether there is an excess of any type of result, which would contradict elementary considerations of probability. With G6PD the authors write, 'Many Southern African populations . . . display a curious anomaly . . . there is an excess of A homozygotes among females.' This is said to be revealed because of 'a significant  $\chi^2$  value'. Sadly, the authors are unaware that when a high value of  $\chi^2$  is obtained from very low expected values the significance is a numerical artefact. Here, as elsewhere in the book, the authors would do well to consider statistical technicalities before reaching conclusions. I hope that in future endeavours they will seek the advice of an applied statistician. A revised second edition can then be anticipated with interest.

ANTONY STEVENS

*The Africanization of the Labor Market: Educational and Occupational Segmentation in the Cameroun.* By REMI CLIGNET. Berkeley etc: University of California Press, 1976. Pp. xvi, 230 fig., map, tables. £10.20 hard.

IN 1964 the Government of Cameroon conducted a study of national manpower needs. Professor Clignet utilizes the data collected for that study in an effort to show that 'the labor markets of new countries are segmented and that the underlying patterns of differentiation reflect variations in the scalar characteristics of jobs and enterprises.' (p. xi) The analysis leads to a brief discussion of problems inherent in the adoption of the Africanization policies and a consideration of the relationship between educational and economic development. In the latter, Clignet attacks the widely-held assumption of some sort of direct and positive connection between growth in the productivity of the education system and growth in the economic system.

Clignet provides clear evidence of segmentation in the Cameroon labor force, a segmentation which he argues is best viewed as a division into manual and non-manual populations. He analyzes the dynamics of both populations and shows that 'gross comparisons between the manual and non-manual working populations tend to mask very substantial variations *within* the two groups.' (p. 213) Among the factors considered are educational qualifications, occupational achievement, employer personnel policies, and worker-employer interactions.

The author describes the implications of his findings for two models of Africanization policies, the 'pull model' (increasing the number or proportion of African workers) and the 'push model' (increasing the African ownership of businesses).

In somewhat more detail Clignet then considers the relationship between educational growth and economic growth. As he suggests, there is evidence to indicate that a major result of educational growth—measured in terms of the number of graduates—is a growth in urban unemployment. This, he continues, suggests that there is a qualitative problem, that curricula are inappropriate. But, curriculum change may not be the answer. Clignet asks, 'Is it possible to identify the ideal contribution of schools to the growth of developing economies?' (p. 222) He suggests the possibility that given conditions in new countries, no adequate curriculum development is possible. The great time lag in educational

planning and the rapidly changing needs of the labor market make coordination of the two impossible.

Clignet's data analysis is easily understood; one need not be a statistician to read the book. The author has devised several innovative and useful measures. One important lesson: this study shows the valuable possibility of reusing data sets collected by other persons for other purposes. With imagination and careful study of the conditions under which a data set has been collected, scholars may turn such material to their own use.

One wishes that there had been closer coordination between Clignet's data analysis and his discussion of issues in the concluding chapter. Here, we find some thought-provoking and important ideas, but these do not relate well to the detailed, almost overwhelming, description and interpretation of the data. One might wish not that the author's discussion had stayed closer to his data but rather that he had expanded his discussion and presented less analysis of the data.

MARK W. DELANCEY

*Grassroots Politics in an African State: Integration and Development in Sierra Leone.* By WALTER BARROWS. New York and London: Africana Publishing Company, 1976. Pp. vii, 265, bibl., maps. £14.00; \$25.

L'OUVRAGE de W. Barrows appartient à une catégorie d'études comme il en existe trop peu aujourd'hui. Elle aborde en effet la scène politique africaine par la base et tranche donc sur les nombreux ouvrages qui se limitent à l'extrémité visible de l'iceberg politique. De toute évidence pareille entreprise suppose un champ d'investigations relativement restreint et le Sierra Leone dont la plus grande diagonale dépasse à peine les 350 kilomètres et la population les deux millions d'habitants est, à cet égard, un champ d'investigation idéal. Sur cette base et en procédant à une analyse en profondeur portant sur une région regroupant plus de 10% de la population totale du pays, l'auteur a démonté les mécanismes sous-tendant la formation des partis politiques modernes et des alliances entre ces partis, en même temps que ceux régissant les rapports entre l'Etat et les chefferies, entre le centre et la périphérie. Utilisant une méthode rigoureuse, dont la mise en oeuvre dans le contexte africain n'est pas le moindre intérêt de l'ouvrage, il aboutit à des conclusions étonnantes qui bousculent nombre de paramètres fermement établis. Ni les classes sociales, ni l'idéologie, ni le régionalisme (tous concepts modernes), ni la religion, ni le tribalisme (facteurs plus traditionnels) ne jouent de rôle dans ces relations politiques. Selon l'auteur, le tissu des relations politiques s'établirait essentiellement au départ d'intérêts personnels et il faut avouer que sa démonstration est non seulement intéressante, mais encore convaincante. Elle aboutit cependant à un constat de carence sur le plan de l'intégration nationale, l'intérêt personnel étant, de toute évidence, insuffisant à assurer cette dimension du problème politique. Le Sierra Leone se trouve ainsi confronté avec le problème qui est celui de nombre d'Etats africains: inventer la dimension idéologique qui sera la clef de son développement et de son intégration nationale. W. Barrows émet quelques suggestions au sujet des voies qui pourraient être suivies dans cette direction; mais ce n'est certainement pas là l'apport le plus significatif de son excellent ouvrage.

JACQUES VANDERLINDEN

*Aid and Inequality in Kenya.* By GERALD HOLTHAM and ARTHUR HAZLEWOOD. London: Croom Helm in association with the Overseas Development Institute, 1976. Pp. 265. £12.95.

EASTERN Africa continues to be one of the most social-scientified parts of the globe. The present contribution, however, for all its modest merits, is unlikely to make even a ripple in this particular ocean of studies let alone the tidal wave that the boulder, Colin Ley's *Underdevelopment in Kenya: The Political Economy of Neo-colonialism 1964-1971*, caused. Partly, this is because of the different intellectual and political formations, as it were, of their respective authorships. Partly, it is because the book under review, despite its grand title, gives one the impression more of a pebble being, so to say, inserted into the water in such a way as to ensure that it makes as little disturbance as possible. At the same time, its authors do not always appear to appreciate the variety of possible interpretations of some even of their own remarks. Thus, as finally