

Hayami and Godo address the major question of why a small set of countries has achieved a high level of affluence while the majority remain poor and stagnant, and looks critically at the social and cultural restraints which need to be overcome.

Traditional Chinese edition of *China's Second Continent: How a Million Migrants Are Building a New Empire in Africa*, a New York Times Notable Book and named One of the Best Books of the Year by The Economist, The Guardian and Foreign Affairs. In Traditional Chinese. Annotation copyright Tsai Fong Books, Inc. Distributed by Tsai Fong Books, Inc.

This book examines the gulf that separates development economics from economic anthropology.

The collapse of communism and the statist model of development planning has led to a revolution in development economics.

This book explores the history of economic development thought, with an emphasis on alternative approaches in macro development economics. Given that the pioneers of development economics in the 1940s and 1950s drew inspiration from classical political economists, this book opens with a review of key classical scholars who wrote about the progress of the wealth of nations. In reviewing the thinking of the pioneers and those that followed, both their theories of development and underdevelopment are discussed. Overall, the book charts the evolution of development economic thought from the early developmentalists and structuralists, through to the neo-Marxist approach and radical development theory, the neo-liberal counter revolution, and the debate between new developmentalists and neo-liberal scholars. It ends with an assessment of the state of the field today. This book will be of interest to all scholars and students interested in the evolution of development economics.

The importance of development economics in understanding the problems that developing countries face is stressed in this book and remedies for their resolution are offered. The author exposes the weaknesses of the free market theory but argues that development economics must itself evolve and take on new dimensions which are founded in rational analysis. Comprehensive in scope and lively in style, this book deals with various schools of thought and provides insightful comments on economic thinking relating to development issues.

Development Economics: theory and Practice provides students and practitioners with the perspectives and the tools they need to think analytically and critically about the current major economic development issues in the world. Alain de Janvry and Elisabeth Sadoulet identify seven key dimensions of development; growth, poverty, vulnerability, inequality, basic needs, sustainability, and quality of life, and use them to structure the contents of the text. This book gives a historical perspective on the evolution of thought in development. It uses theory and empirical analysis to present readers with a full picture of how development works, how its successes and failures can be assessed, and how alternatives can be introduced. The authors demonstrate how diagnostics, design of programs and policies, and impact evaluation can be used to seek new solutions to the suffering and violence caused by development failures. This text is fully engaged with the most cutting edge research in the field, and equips readers with analytical tools for the impact evaluation of development programs and policies, illustrated with numerous examples. It is underpinned throughout by a wealth of student-friendly features including case studies, quantitative problem sets, end-of-chapter questions, and extensive references. This unique text aims at helping readers learn about development, think analytically about achievements and alternative options, and be prepared to compete on the development job market.

Explores the relationship between sustainable development and development economics. The central theme is the way in which the environment and sustainability can be integrated into development strategies. The book argues the case for government intervention

????:The poverty of "development economics"

The promotion of liberalized and deregulated markets by bilateral and multilateral aid donors, and by global institutions such as the WTO, has led to significant attention being paid to competition and regulatory reforms in developing economies. The process of reform involves the transfer and diffusion of market models derived from practice and theory in developed countries. However, in developing countries, regulation needs to do more than simply promote competitiveness and consumer interests: it also needs to ensure that the market nurtures development. By rigorously examining the numerous impacts of regulation, this book will help to fill a significant gap in the literature on economic and social development. The book, now available in paperback, draws together contributions from leading experts across a range of disciplines including economics, law, politics and governance, public management and business management. The authors begin with an extensive overview of the issues of regulation and competition in developing countries, and carefully illustrate the important themes and concepts involved. Using a variety of country and sector case studies, they move on to focus on the problems of applicability and adaptation that are experienced in the process of transferring best practice policy models from developed to developing countries. The book presents a clear agenda for further empirical research and is notable for its rigorous exploration of the links between theory and practice. Although there is substantial interest in competition and regulation, as yet there has been relatively little investigation of these issues in developing economies. This book redresses the balance and will be a valuable resource for researchers, academics, teachers and students interested in development economics and development studies. It will also be of great relevance for practitioners and policymakers working in the fields of competition policy and regulatory reform.

The book is a precious reference book for development economics or the political economy of development in Asia or anywhere else. Unlike other books, first, it deals with all the East Asian countries, including Japan and other Asian countries. Second, it offers some empirical research findings based on surveys conducted by the author's group. Research on developing countries have been limited by individual scholars' observations, particularly about the value-related issues like politics or religions. Thirdly, the book digs into the nation-building problems which are often neglected by economists. It bridges the politics, sociology and economics in East Asian countries and is an important reference book for graduate students.

????:The strategy of economic development

This text maintains a problem and policy oriented approach to development economics. It focuses on people and government in developing countries.

Economists have long recognized the gains from international trade. The question is, does international trade – or more broadly, globalization – increase growth? Notwithstanding the debates, there are still many questions, old and new, need to be explored in order to improve our understanding on various aspects of globalization, including its consequences. This book addresses some of these questions, utilizing micro datasets of some East Asian countries. The focus on East Asia is particularly interesting for the reason that most of these countries have relatively more opened economy and experienced a rapid de facto integration quite recently. The book puts forward questions which are related to the relationship between globalization on the one hand, and firm performance, activities, or characteristics, on the other. The chapters draw recent theoretical framework from the relevant literatures, and then empirically test – mostly by econometric analysis – the hypotheses on these relationships. The extent or magnitude of the globalization impact is also demonstrated by the means of descriptive analysis. Finally, there are

useful insights for policy decision-makers to be drawn from the empirical results. The book presents rigorous empirical analysis based on recent theoretical framework in international economics, focusing on the highest growing region in the world. The use of micro-data analysis – a key feature of this book – gives us much richer information on various issues of globalization. This book, therefore, should be of the interest to scholars and postgraduate students of international economics, development economics, and East Asian economics. A survey of the main influences on the development of modern development economics.

This book brings together fourteen articles and papers written by Albert O. Hirschman. About half deal with the interaction of economic development with politics and ideology, the area in which Hirschman perhaps has made most noted contributions. Among these papers are 'The Rise and Declines of Development Economics', a magisterial and yet pointed essay in intellectual history and his famous article 'The Changing Tolerance for Income Inequality in the Course of Economic Development'. Hirschman's ability to trespass - or rather his inability not to trespass - from one social science to another and beyond is the unifying characteristic of the volume. Authoritative, searching surveys alternate here with essays presenting some of Hirschman's characteristic inventions, for instance the 'tunnel effect' and 'obituary-improving activities'. Three of the papers have not been published previously and a number of introductory notes have been especially drafted for the present volume to evoke the intellectual-political climate in which certain groups of essays were written.

The book provides a detailed analysis of the causes of West Africa's current economic high-growth episode and proposes ways to extend it sustainably. It examines the potential role of regional integration through the establishment of a common currency union and of other policy options that can enhance economic growth. The authors suggest appropriate methods of coordination between macroeconomic policy and industrialization to achieve higher economic growth and also examine why pro-poor strategies have not been successful. The book underscores the challenges and opportunities that will arise from the structural change to the region's economies resulting from the necessary investment in manufacturing exports, ICT and infrastructure, which are key vehicles for extended growth. Readers will learn how the region can better reach its developmental goals by securing and perpetuating political liberty and transactional freedom for all its citizens.

Questions related to the economics of regionalism became increasingly important beginning in the late 1980s, when regional groupings started to become for more popular as a tool of commercial policy. The goal of this text is to address the question of whether or not regionalism in developed countries has truly benefited developing countries and to what degree regionalism between developing countries and between developed and developing countries will improve economic development prospects. The authors consider the implications of the emerging global trend of economic regionalism for developing countries. The analysis focuses on the trade and investment effects of integration in developed countries on developing countries, as well as the ramifications of regional integration in developing countries themselves.

Part of the Studies in the UK Economy series, this book looks at development economics, covering the topic to the standard required for the revised syllabuses covered by UCLES and ULEAC. The series, aimed at A-level and AS-level Economics students, covers a wide range of topics and looks at current economic issues that affect students' lives, as required by the SCAA Core for Economics.

In the depiction of the post-World War II economy, two factors mattered for economic growth: capital and labor. Economists were thus focused on macroeconomic policy, in order to induce investment in capital, while social institutions like education were oriented towards producing a labor force equipped to work in an economy consisting of large-scale factories. However, in the leading developed economies, globalization and technology have triggered a shift away from capital, which can be moved to lower-cost locations through downsizing and outsourcing of employment, and towards knowledge. Audretsch argues in this book that the entrepreneurial economy is the strategic response to this shift. In this economy, a new growth policy has emerged, focusing on promoting knowledge capital and entrepreneurship capital with programs like incubators, science parks, and start-up programs. In addition, knowledge-based geographic clusters have arisen, like Silicon Valley, Cambridge, and Bangalore. This book will provide a lens for understanding and interpreting the emergence of entrepreneurship policy. Audretsch will make connections between entrepreneurship and economic growth at the levels of individual firms and entire regions. He concludes that entrepreneurship contributes to economic growth by serving as a conduit for knowledge spillovers, injecting competition into the market for new ideas, and increasing the amount of diversity. This book should appeal to researchers and students in developmental economics.

Three sets of questions are addressed.

This title represents the most forward thinking and comprehensive review of development economics currently available.

Gerard Roland's new text, *Development Economics*, is the first undergraduate text to recognize the role of institutions in understanding development and growth. Through a series of chapters devoted to specific sets of institutions, Roland examines the effects of institutions on growth, property rights, market development, and the delivery of public goods and services and focuses. With the most comprehensive and up to date treatment of institutions on development, Roland explores the important questions of why some countries develop faster than others and why some fail while others are successful.

Written to provide students with the critical tools used in today's development economics research and practice, *Essentials of Development Economics* represents an alternative approach to traditional textbooks on the subject. Compact and less expensive than other textbooks for undergraduate development economics courses, *Essentials of Development Economics* offers a broad overview of key topics and methods in the field. Its fourteen easy-to-read chapters introduce cutting-edge research and present best practices and state-of-the-art methods. Each chapter concludes with an embedded QR code that connects readers to ancillary audiovisual materials and supplemental readings on a website curated by the authors. By mastering the material in this book, students will have the conceptual grounding needed to move on to higher-level development economics courses.

Written by experts in their respective areas, this book is an excellent review of theories, policies and empirical evidences on important topics in global economic development. The book is both a superb teaching tool and a valuable handbook in development economics. The volume compiled 13 articles on contemporary issues influencing the world development. The book covers issues ranging from global financial crisis, the rise of China and the world economic order, multinational corporations, sweat factories and social responsibilities to Japan's nuclear meltdown and sustainable development. The book highlights the impacts of globalization on human well-being and examines the relationship between developed and developing economies in the global perspective. With cases and box illustration, this book is an essential reader for undergraduate students in economic development, international development and development economics. It is also a great reference for more advanced students, as well as a very useful guide to policymakers and practitioners interested in recent advances in global development.

First Published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

If handbooks can be inspiring, this is it! Like a true companion, it takes in its stride conversations both big and small. Its entries do not just present an international and multidisciplinary mix, but true to life they work on several different scales. And, importantly, the book makes its authority evident. For it is like an extended website, but with all the added advantages of an encyclopaedia that actually tells you about the authors and the sources on which they have drawn. The resulting compilation is highly intelligent, thoughtful and above all usable. Dame Marilyn Strathern, University of Cambridge, UK The Elgar Companion to Development Studies is a major production in the development studies field, authored by a star-studded cast of contributors. With 136 entries covering a vast range of topics, it should quickly establish itself as a leading work of reference. We should all feel indebted to David Clark, who has successfully brought this substantial publishing project to completion. John Toye, University of Oxford, UK This is a most comprehensive handbook on development studies. It brings together a wide, varied array of carefully crafted summaries of 136 key topics in development by an international cast of well-respected academics and other experts in respective areas of study. The handbook is heavily interdisciplinary, organically combining economic, political, historical, social, cultural, institutional, ethical, and human aspects of development. While the wide range of entries might appear as a simple glossary listing or an encyclopedic collection, each of the 136 entries offers more depth and discussion than the average handbook. . . . Viewed in this light, this companion is highly likely to become known as a leading reference work on the topic. Highly recommended. Ismael Hossein-Zadeh, Choice The Elgar Companion to Development Studies is an innovative and unique reference book that includes original contributions covering development economics as well as development studies broadly defined. This major new Companion brings together an international panel of experts from varying backgrounds who discuss theoretical, ethical and practical issues relating to economic, social, cultural, institutional, political and human aspects of development in poor countries. It also includes a selection of intellectual biographies of leading development thinkers. While the Companion is organised along the lines of an encyclopaedia, each of its 136 entries provide more depth and discussion than the average reference book. Its entries are also extremely diverse: they draw on different social science disciplines, incorporate various mixes of theoretical and applied work, embrace a variety of methodologies and represent different views of the world. The Elgar Companion to Development Studies will therefore appeal to students, scholars, researchers, policymakers and practitioners in the field of development as well as the interested layman.

The economic and social development of the world's poorest countries, and the eradication of primary poverty, is one of the greatest challenges facing the world. This tenth edition of Tony Thirlwall's classic textbook Economics of Development, now co-written with Penélope Pacheco-López, provides a clear, comprehensive and rigorous introduction to the theory of development economics and the experience of developing countries. Highlights of the new edition include: • A brand new chapter on human capital: education, nutrition, health, and the role of women in development • New material on the Sustainable Development Goals, the measurement of poverty, and the multidimensional poverty index • Discussion of randomized control trials • The role of structural change in economic development • New IMF lending facilities An ideal textbook for students of economics and other social sciences, this edition contains up-to-date statistics and data, case examples and website references. A companion website is available at www.palgravehighered.com/Thirlwall-Econ-Of-Dev-10e, which includes PowerPoint slides for lecturers, as well as web links to additional resources and videos on development issues. 'The first edition of this classic text was in 1972, now in 2017 we have a tenth edition. No scholarly work survives for almost half a century without continuing to be current, relevant and authoritative; a considerable task in our fast changing world. Edition number 10 does not disappoint, and will continue to be of great value to current generations of students interested in the economics of development. It is stimulating, informative and comprehensive; as with previous editions, it also maintains rigour whilst continuing to be accessible.' – Sir David Greenaway, University of Nottingham, UK 'Economics of Development is by far the best undergraduate textbook in development economics. The new edition expands coverage of the material to include important and relevant topics such as the Sustainable Development Goals, multidimensional poverty, health and nutrition, microcredit, climate change and randomised control trials, and should be an essential reference for students and scholars alike.' – Kunal Sen, University of Manchester, UK 'Successive editions of Tony Thirlwall's textbook on the economics of development have become classic guides to the subject – comprehensive, clear and dispassionate. This updated edition is again outstanding, an essential contemporary introduction to the topic.' – Frances Stewart, University of Oxford, UK 'This splendid book, which has gone from strength to strength through ten comprehensive editions, is unquestionably the finest available introduction to the challenging and ever-evolving subject of economic development.' – Prema-chandra Athukorala, Australian National University, Australia A.P. THIRLWALL is Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Kent, UK. He has lectured widely in developing countries and has been a consultant to several international development agencies. He has also written a number of other books in the field of growth and development, and is Series Editor of Great Thinkers in Economics, published by Palgrave Macmillan. PENÉLOPE PACHECO-LÓPEZ teaches economics at the University of Kent, UK, and has been Consultant to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). With A.P. Thirlwall she is co-author of Trade Liberalization and the Poverty of Nations.

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