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This book proposes a new, pragmatic way of approaching economic development which features policy learning based on a comparison of international best policy practices. While the important role of government in promoting private sector development is being recognized, policy discussion often remains general without details as to what exactly to do and how to avoid common pitfalls. This book fills the gap by showing concrete policy contents, procedures, and organizations adopted in high-performing East Asian economies. Natural resources and foreign aid and investment can take a country to a certain income level, but growth stalls when given advantages are exhausted. Economies will be caught in middle income traps if growth impetus is not internally generated. Meanwhile, countries that have soared to high income introduced mindset, policies, and institutions that encouraged, or even forced, accumulation of human capital – skills, technology, and knowledge. How this can be done systematically is the main topic of policy learning. However, government should not randomly adopt what Singapore or Taiwan did in the past. A continued march to prosperity is possible only when policy makers acquire capability to formulate policy suitable for local context after studying a number of international experiences.

Developing countries wanting to adopt effective industrial strategies but not knowing where to start will benefit greatly by the ideas and hands-on examples presented by the author. Students of development economics will find a new methodological perspective which can supplement the ongoing industrial policy debate. The book also gives an excellent account of national pride and pragmatism exhibited by officials in East Asia who produced remarkable economic growth, as well as serious effort by an African country to emulate this miracle. The Open Access version of this book, available at <http://www.taylorfrancis.com/doi/view/10.4324/9780203085530> has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license. The purpose of this research paper is to try to clarify and evaluate the major issues and arguments in the debate on Import Substitution Industrialization Strategy (ISI) between the neoclassical economists and the development economists. In particular, it will focus on some basic underlying models employed by the two schools of thought, rather than on specific policy recommendations given by either school. It will conclude that the critiques against ISI from the neoclassical economists are based on a static equilibrium model, which can not fully comprehend the dynamic relationship between growth and ISI at a macroeconomic level. This paper starts by examining the historical background and formative influences of ISI, then goes on to compare and contrast the structuralist rationales for ISI and neoclassical rationales against it. The conclusion I reached is that the fundamental rationales behind ISI-- the

infant industry argument, external economies and linkages effects--remain intellectually valid. The issue of terms of trade has important relevance to development economics but should be studied in a different context. The general conclusion of this paper is that import substitution as an industrialization strategy remains viable and may be of great importance or less developed countries that want to catch up economically with industrialized countries. 'The Industrialization of Rural China' highlights the economic & social achievements of the Maoist regime. Using a constructed dataset covering China's 2000 plus counties & complemented by a detailed econometric study of county-level industrialization in the provinces of Sichuan, Guangdong & Jiangsu, the author shows that history mattered. This book provides a detailed study of how manufacturing and processing industries have developed in the largest country of West Africa. Three chapters devoted to import substitution examine the interaction of growing consumer demand and the market strategy objectives of foreign merchant firms which produced the sudden spurt of industrialization in the late 1950s. It is shown that conventional government promotion policies played an insignificant role in triggering industrial development. Subsequent chapters present analyses of Nigeria's processing industries, applied industrial research, labour supply and productivity, technical education, industrial relations and indigenous entrepreneurial performance. The study goes beyond questions of efficiency in allocating resources, to underlying organizational and institutional factors. Professor Kilby concludes by isolating key problems in the industrialization process and by suggesting an optimum development strategy. NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF 2018 BY THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE AND SMITHSONIAN MAGAZINE By a prize-winning young historian, an authoritative work that reframes the Industrial Revolution, the expansion of British empire, and emergence of industrial capitalism by presenting them as inextricable from the gun trade "A fascinating and important glimpse into how violence fueled the industrial revolution, Priya Satia's book stuns with deep scholarship and sparkling prose."--Siddhartha Mukherjee, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of The Emperor of All Maladies We have long understood the Industrial Revolution as a triumphant story of innovation and technology. Empire of Guns, a rich and ambitious new book by award-winning historian Priya Satia, upends this conventional wisdom by placing war and Britain's prosperous gun trade at the heart of the Industrial Revolution and the state's imperial expansion. Satia brings to life this bustling industrial society with the story of a scandal: Samuel Galton of Birmingham, one of Britain's most prominent gunmakers, has been condemned by his fellow Quakers, who argue that his profession violates the society's pacifist principles. In his fervent self-defense, Galton argues that the state's heavy reliance on industry for all of its war needs means that every member of the British industrial economy is implicated in Britain's near-constant state of war. Empire of Guns uses the story of Galton and the gun trade, from Birmingham to the outermost edges of the British empire, to illuminate the nation's emergence as a global superpower, the roots of the state's role in economic development, and the origins of our era's debates about gun control and the "military-

industrial complex" -- that thorny partnership of government, the economy, and the military. Through Satia's eyes, we acquire a radically new understanding of this critical historical moment and all that followed from it. Sweeping in its scope and entirely original in its approach, *Empire of Guns* is a masterful new work of history -- a rigorous historical argument with a human story at its heart. Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Globalization, Political Economics, grade: 1,0, Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, language: English, abstract: The main question that is supposed to be answered in this paper is: does Africa need Industrial policy for (sustainable) economic development? How are these policies supposed to look like and what are the preconditions to achieve them? To be able to find solutions for these interrelated questions, they have to be embedded in a broader context. First, a short introduction into the history of Africa's economic development, with regard to (de)industrialization, is being given. To understand why industrial policy might be of importance, one also has to look into the relationship between structural transformation and the chances of economic growth. This paper is aiming to give an overview about the reasons why Africa (mostly Sub-Saharan Africa) has missed industrialization, how structural transformation can lead to (sustainable) economic development and growth and which chances and challenges African countries face as late-industrializers in a world with high levels of globalization. The first part is meant to give a short introduction into the economic development and (de-)industrialization of modern post-colonial Africa. This is important as the current economic situation can only be fully understood by looking at what has happened in the past. The second part is giving theoretical input about structural transformation and the role of industrial policies – discussing its scientific background of pros and cons. Excerpt from *Industrialization and Variation in Social Structure: An Empirical Test of the Convergence Hypothesis In Industrialism and Industrial Man*, Kerr, Dunlop, Harbison, and Myers concluded that social systems become more uniform and societies in general become more alike as they industrialize. While the convergence hypothesis has generated a good deal of discussion and controversy in the intervening fifteen years, reports of empirical tests of the concept have been limited. This paper summarizes such an attempt utilizing the techniques of cross-national research across a group of fifty-nine developing countries. The theoretical underpinnings of the hypothesis will first be discussed, the concept will then be restated in terms of testable hypotheses, the empirical findings will be reviewed, and, last, the conclusions will be presented. Reduced to its essence, industrialization entails the use of inanimate sources of power - tools and machines - to multiply human effort in production. As its *raison d'être* is an increase in output per unit of (human) input, broadscale industrialization results in an increased societal emphasis on efficiency which, given the nature of the machine, leads to larger scale productive units. There is thus a central logic to industrialization, a logic which leads to an increased emphasis on efficiency and scale. As Moore has observed, it is not reasonable to expect industrialization to be neutral in its social consequences. Rather, evidence from both the West and the developing countries indicates that

industrialization tends to be a "universal social solvent." About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. This book is about the evolution of developing countries in the world economy situated in its wider historical context, spanning centuries, but with a focus on the period since the mid-twentieth century. It traces the rise and 'catch up' of the developing world and the shift in the balance of power in the world economy. Together these countries pioneered new technologies that have made them ever richer. This paper takes a step towards formalizing the theoretical interconnections among four post-Industrial Revolution phenomena - the industrialization and growth take-off of rich northern' nations, massive global income divergence, and rapid trade expansion. Specifically, we present a stages-of-growth model in which the four phenomena are jointly endogenous and all are triggered by a gradual fall in the cost of doing business internationally. In the first stage, while trade costs are high, industry is dispersed and growth is low. In the second stage, the north industrializes rapidly, growth takes off and the south diverges. In the third stage, high growth becomes self sustaining. The model shows under which conditions, in a fourth stage, the south can quickly industrialize and converge. This book is the first cross-country analysis of resource-based industrialization (RBI), a controversial industrialization strategy favored by developing countries in the 1970s. It examines the expectations and the actual experience of RBI in the oil-exporting countries Bahrain, Cameroon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. Auty shows that these countries underestimated the risks associated with RBI's large capital-intensive projects and that many RBI plants were poorly implemented and became uncompetitive when prices fell below forecast levels. However, Auty argues, given its long gestation period and link to volatile energy markets, RBI does have considerable long-term potential provided conditions of financial restructuring and macro- and micro-economic efficiency are met. Scholars and students in development economics, and advisers and consultants in and to developing-country governments will find this important analysis covers a variety of country sizes and efficiency constraints, offering a broad range of examples of RBI This book examines the role of trade policy in industrialization. In particular, it investigates the ways in which the characteristics of a developing country's domestic industrial sector--for example, oligopolistic markets, the position of foreign enterprises, or the acquisition of modern technologies--affects its chances of industrializing far enough to engage in substantial export trade. When world trade is not free and costless, a less developed country can profitably industrialize only if its domestic markets are large enough. In such a country, for increasing returns technologies to break even, sales

must be high enough to cover the set-up costs, This paper studies some determinants of the size of the domestic market, and focuses on two conditions conducive to industrialization. First, agriculture or exports must provide the source of autonomous demand for manufactures. Such expansion of autonomous demand usually results from increases in farm productivity or from opening of new export markets. Second, income generated in agriculture or exports must be broadly enough distributed that it materializes as demand for mass-produced domestic goods, and not just for luxuries. We resort to these two determinants of the size of domestic markets to interpret several historical development episodes. The relationship between trade policy and industrialization has provoked much controversy. Can trade policy promote economic growth in developing countries? Those actively working in the area are becoming increasingly sceptical about the conventional advice given by international policy advisors and organizations. This volume builds upon earlier theoretical and empirical research on trade policy and industrialization but is the first cross-the-board attempt to review developing country experiences in this realm for twenty years. The experience of fourteen developing countries in the 1970s and 1980s is assessed by the contributors, each of whom have a detailed understanding of their country's recent experience. A variety of new patterns of industrial development--from the export-led growth of the Republic of Korea and Taiwan to the more inward-oriented growth of Colombia and Turkey--has emerged in the postwar period. This book provides an examination of these patterns. Applying a common analytical framework to the postwar experiences of nine industrializing economies, the authors determine the sources of industrialization and the relations between industry and agriculture. From this analysis, they derive three main patterns of industrialization, along with the policy implications of these patterns. The authors consider topics ranging from typical patterns of transformation and the methodology of multisector comparative analysis to statistical analysis of growth in semi-industrial countries, concluding with an overview of development strategy that analyzes alternative routes to development and suggests a synthesis of growth and structure. The 2017 Economic Report on Africa focuses on the linkages between industrialization and urbanization. Urbanization is one of Africa mega trends with profound implications for the social, economic, environmental dimensions of growth and transformation. Theory and experience demonstrate that industrialization and urbanization can be mutually reinforcing processes. It is therefore imperative to explore the linkages between urbanization and industrialization given the profound implications for structural transformation in Africa. In a refreshingly accessible style John Weiss presents a survey of industrialization in developing countries since 1945, as well as a study of the predominant theories of industrial growth in the Third World. This authoritative text analyzes: * the possibility of different paths to industrialization * the dominant neoclassical view and the challenges to this orthodoxy * the importance of small scale industry * the priority of technological change to industrialization. At a time when globalization is becoming an increasingly controversial phenomenon, this book offers a powerful argument that despite potential difficulties with market access,

integration with the world market offers developing countries the opportunity for future growth via industrialization. Until recently Malaysia has been dependent on technology transfer through direct foreign investment. In 1986 the Industrial Master Plan was passed. This work examines the objectives of this Plan which highlights the fact that future industrial development must be propelled by domestic technological capabilities. The book also explores strategic options for public and private interaction in development. The 2016 edition of the Economic Report on Africa (ERA 2016) focuses on greening industrialization and highlights sustainable and people-centred industrialization. Given the impacts of climate change, resource scarcities and environmental degradation, measures for de-risking Africa's development are critical. The form and pattern of Africa's industrialization, shaped by its abundant natural resources especially water and renewable energy sources, are discussed within the scale and scope that tackles inequality and promotes inclusivity. The report employs a value chain approach in analyzing the decoupling needs of key economic sectors towards low carbon intensive economic growth in Africa. Country case studies are used in demonstrating ongoing greening activities across key sectors. This is supported with modelling of future development scenarios under 'Business-as Usual' and "Greening" to demonstrate the additionality of greening policies and investments in making a business case to support the industrialization and transformation momentum in the continent's development agenda. The report therefore provides evidence-based information to policymakers and other stakeholders on greening Africa's industrialization to achieve inclusive and sustainable structural transformation and growth on the continent. This book assesses developmental experience in different countries as well as British expansion following the industrial revolution from a developmental perspective. It explains why some nations are rich and others are poor, and discusses how manufacturing made economies flourish and spur economic development. It explains how today's governments can design and implement industrial policy, and how they can determine economically strategic sectors to break out of Low and Middle Income Traps. Closely linked to global trade and (im)balances, industrialization was never an accident. Industrialization explains how some countries experience export-led growth and others import-led slowdowns. Many confuse industrialization with the construction of factory buildings rather than a capacity and skill building process through certain stages. Industrial policy helps countries advance through those stages. Explaining technical concepts in understandable terms, the book discusses the capacity and limits of the developmental state in industrialization and in general in economic development, demonstrating how picking-the-winner type focused industrial policy has worked in different countries. It also discusses how industrial policy and science, technology and innovation policies should be sequenced for best results.

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