

Economic Development 10th Tenth Edition

By Todaro Michael P Smith Stephen C

Published By Longman Group United Kingdom 2008

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Globalization Dimensions & Impacts - Evren Denктаş, Bengü Doğangün Yasa 2015-04-30
The concept of globalisation is essentially about the increasing economic, political, cultural and technological intergradation with increasing speed, depth and breadth. Globalisation has become a buzz word in many academic debates, especially, amongst those who use the concept to describe the spread of global capitalism, market, the declining role of the state, and globalisation of civil society. (Harvey, 2005; Harmon, 2009; Chomsky 1999; Saad-Filho and Johnston 2004). In short, Harvey defines neoliberalism as: . . . a theory of political, economic practices that proposes that human well-being can best be advanced by liberating individual entrepreneurial freedoms and skills within an institutional framework characterized by strong private property rights, free markets and free trade. The role of the state is to create and preserve an institutional framework appropriate to such practices. The state has to guarantee, for example, the quality and integrity of money. It must also set up those military,

defence, police and legal structures and functions required to secure private property rights and to guarantee, by force if need be, the proper functioning of markets. Furthermore, if markets do not exist (in areas such as land, water, education, health care, social security, or environmental pollution) then they must be created, by state action if necessary (Harvey 2005:2). This has become an all-encompassing term for differing economic and political projects. What essentially new liberalism has in common is that the state should be minimal, as the competition of the market will bring economic efficiency and choice. The crisis of capitalism in the late 1970s and 1980s has opened the gap for neoliberal ideas to have resonance as a solution to global capitalism. Despite their political, historical, geographical and economic differences, nearly every country in the world, especially, in the global south, has implemented neoliberal policies in some form. The policies have become an increasingly real alternative to overcome the predicament of the world economy. With the demise of Soviet ideology, the

advocates of the free market liberalism in the world, particularly, in the USA, saw this as an opportunity to reassert their power globally. Hence, the globalisation of the world economy is claimed to 'serve the great majority of the world's people', and it will liberate the poor countries because they will have 'free domestic and international trade and more open financial markets' (Wade: 2004:38). At the core of globalisation lies the belief that a country must promote the private sector as the primary engine of its economic growth by shrinking the size of its state bureaucracy; increasing exports; privatising state-owned industries and utilities and deregulating capital markets (Freidman, 1999). The process that led to claim that the state, 'that artefact of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries - has begun to crumble' (Ohmea, 1995: 7). With the international system, the borders are no longer necessary, and the international commerce would become free from the cumbersome constraints of state interference. However, the reality after nearly three decades of globalisation have not been drastically different from much of the world, the international system has yet to witness universalization of democracy or wealth. In fact, 'one of the consequences of globalisation appears to have been the poor growth and polarisation of wealth' (Morady & Siriner, 2011). Whilst 'the free market ideology that has dominated the public discourse as it puts emphasis on the dominant criterion of maximising profit through the private sector', a more fundamental question is, 'whether the market will be able to provide all the social, economic and political needs of the world's people' (Morady & Siriner, 2011), when the "bare logic" of capitalism is pitted against the cultural values of human experience (Castells, 2000). Globalisation, even if it's intended to meet basic economic, political and social needs of ordinary people, it has failed to deliver in much of the world. Indeed, this is noticeable in the area of gender equality. Their opposition to the globalisation has also been considerable with different social movements such as 'anti Capitalism' and 'anti war movement' have challenged the neoliberal agenda around the world. They have demonstrated their resentment in the process of economic, political and social

unevenness, inequality between poor and rich, men and women, and the power of international organisations. The organisation of the current book comprises different articles dealing with various domestic, regional, and global economics, political and social issues. This book is mainly focusing on Turkey, but different authors have used different frameworks with empirical studies. We hope to provide an assessment of globalisation and its impact within the international system. The first article by Evren Denктаş and Bengü Doğangün Yasa is an attempt to analyse Karl Marx and Max Weber's work of social classes and its role in the economy and society. The article will argue that the middle class continues to play vital economic and political role, even though there has significant changes since globalisation, especially in the developing countries. The current economic complexity has become centre of attention for economic sociologists. Consequently, Karl Polanyi's concept of "(Dis)embeddedness". Gülten Dursun's paper will argue that the capitalist mode of production and distribution is within the field of economic system. Hence, as Polanyi argues the economy is immersed in social relations, i.e., it is not outside of this or independent. Sema Yılmaz Genç will investigate Ibn Khaldun's economic contribution and his relevance in the contemporary globalized world. It will demonstrate that even though his work was articulated seven centuries ago, it continues to influence the modern academic literatures. Hilal Yıldız and Keremet Shaiymbetova investigate the relationship between income inequality and economic growth through empirical studies of BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) countries. Employing The Kuznets Curve they show in the latter stages of development, transition from agriculture towards industrialisation will lead to a change in the direction of income - inequality relation. In the first stage, with an increase in income, inequality will increase, but in the latter stages of industrialisation, with increasing income, the inequality level will decrease. Figen Büyükekın, focuses on credibility of Central Bank of Republic of Turkey to identify the importance of reliability in the effectiveness of monetary policy. In the event that macroeconomic dynamics are out of balance in an economy, monetary policies cannot

provide sufficient confidence or control inflation. Therefore, possessing credibility for policy makers is vital in order to solve problems. She assesses CBRT's credible monetary policy strategy performance in Turkish Economy in the last decade. Zişan Kılıçarslan assesses the importance of inflation targeting strategy in the Turkish economy. Using the Chow and Quant-Andrews structural break tests, she determined that the inflation targeting strategy applied in Turkey since 2002 had caused a structural break on the determined basic macroeconomic variables such as the consumer price index, exchange rate basket, budget deficit/GDP ratio, current deficit/GDP ratio and GDP growth ratio. The inflation targeting strategy is used with the aim of creating sustainability and permanence in price stabilization while fighting against inflation in the 1990's. İsmail Şiriner and Keremet Shayimbetova demonstrate the impact of globalisation on the Great Financial Crisis of 2008 and the financial stability. By focusing on CBRT's monetary policy approaches since the 2007 crisis, they argue that the financial stability of the system requires an effective monetary policy for the stability of the economy as a whole. Murat Aydın, looks at the role of state in local development in the period after globalization in Turkey. With the 2008 economic crises, expansion of service industries, structural unemployment, and decentralization have increased the responsibility of local development agencies. The state has continued to be the major actor, but working alongside of the local agencies; they have been responsible to regulate and implement policies to suit the market. Mustafa Doğan also looks at the local development issue, yet assessing the role of ecomuseums in Turkey. Whilst the principles of sustainable local development are now widely implemented across the world, at the same time are protecting cultural and natural assets. The article will provide an overview on ecomuseums: that they are focused on a specific place or 'territory', and on the relationship between the population and their environment, culture and local history. He will argue that ecomuseums have been utilized as a major means of promoting sustainable development in many rural areas of the world by conserving natural, historical and sociocultural resources of a

locality, whilst recognising a place's potential to provide low-level tourism and economic/social opportunities. The empirical work of the paper is based on ecomuseum and social-economic development in Boğatepe village, in the province of Kars in Turkey. One of the consequences of globalisation is migration and gender as it is becoming a major socioeconomic study. The feminisation of migration as defining the number of women at international labour migration, has been increasing in recent years. Nilay Etiler and Kuvvet Lordoğlu will assess the health problems of recent female migrants. They will argue that women migrants, are mostly employed in jobs that are appropriate to their gender roles such as housework or childcare. Whilst, the health of migrants as a whole deteriorate because of poor living and working conditions, the female workers suffer more, especially in the area of mental health. Ayhan Orhan focuses on the property rights of natural Resources in a globalised world. He examines the rapid change of natural resource distribution in since the 1990's, which has added a new dimension to the concept of property rights. Hence, he argues that natural resources and property rights could not be treated independently from Multi National Companies or the states. As a last contributor of this volume of globalization, Farhang Morady argues that Iran's strategy to balance between the US on the one hand, and China, Russia and India on the other, was a failure. According his determinations, the end of the Cold War and the emergence of new independent republics in Central Asia offered Iran the opportunity to become a vital actor in the geopolitics of the region. Iran was seen as a possible corridor between Central Asia, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). Struggling against US policy of strategic isolation, Iran made concerted efforts to break out of it by cultivating closer ties with non-Western powers. It used diplomacy, energy, and trade for the purpose of balancing its foreign relations. His paper will assess the strategic ambitions of Iran as a regional power and the degree of its success in combating Western imposed sanctions and the US military threat over the disputed nuclear programme. This 'balancing against the West' was the dominant approach during the Conservative presidency of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. In the

paper he figures out that it reflects a changed approach to serving Iran's interest by working with, and not against, the West. Due to nuclear détente, growing strategic convergence with the US in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the American shift in emphasis to the Pacific, Iran has an invaluable opportunity to re-emerge as a crucial member in the Indian Ocean Region. We hope this addition of globalisation will provide some ideas to inspire academics and students not only to what the world is facing, but some solutions as well.

Using Econometrics - A. H. Studenmund 1997
"A. H. Studenmund's practical introduction to econometrics combines single-equation linear regression analysis with real-world examples and exercises. Using Econometrics: A Practical Guide provides a thorough introduction to econometrics that avoids complex matrix algebra and calculus, making it the ideal text for the beginning econometrics student, the regression user looking for a refresher or the experienced practitioner seeking a convenient reference."--
BOOK JACKET.

Climate Change, Vulnerability and Migration - S. Irudaya Rajan 2017-09-22
This book highlights how climate change has affected migration in the Indian subcontinent. Drawing on field research, it argues that extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, cyclones, cloudbursts as well as sea-level rise, desertification and declining crop productivity have shown higher frequency in recent times and have depleted bio-physical diversity and the capacity of the ecosystem to provide food and livelihood security. The volume shows how the socio-economically poor are worst affected in these circumstances and resort to migration to survive. The essays in the volume study the role of remittances sent by migrants to their families in environmentally fragile zones in providing an important cushion and adaptation capabilities to cope with extreme weather events. The book looks at the socio-economic and political drivers of migration, different forms of mobility, mortality and morbidity levels in the affected population, and discusses mitigation and adaptation strategies. The volume will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of environment and ecology, migration and diaspora studies, development studies, sociology and social anthropology,

governance and public policy, and politics.
Theories of Development, Second Edition - Richard Peet 2009-02-23

Widely adopted, this text critically evaluates the leading theories of international economic development, from classical economic and sociological models to Marxist, poststructuralist, and feminist perspectives. No other book provides such comprehensive coverage or links the theories as incisively to contemporary world events and policy debates. Reexamining neoliberal conceptions of economic growth, the authors show what a more just and democratic form of development might look like today.

Atlas of Global Development - 2011-01-01
For the first time, the Atlas comes with the new World Bank e-Atlas of Global Development. Map and graph 179 indicators from the World Bank's development database. Features include worldwide mapping, timeline graphing, ranking tables, easy navigation, comparative mode, and exporting and sharing of graphics."--Back cover.
Interpreting China's Development - John Wong 2007

In *Interpreting China's Development*, leading experts on China provide an overview of this growing superpower, highlighting key issues in the country's political, economic and social development. Underpinned by up-to-date scholarly research yet written in a readable and concise style, this volume of over 40 short chapters offers a very accessible way to understanding the major events and dominant issues that had emerged in China over the last few decades. The essays are grouped under four thematic sections: challenges of governance, growth and structural changes, coping with rising social problems and relations with major powers and neighbours; covering salient topics such as the emerging mode of leadership succession, sustainability of China's high growth, widening inequalities, environmental crisis and the external impact of China's rise. Non-specialists in particular, should find this volume useful in keeping up with China's fast changing developments."

The "Brain Drain" Problem: The Case of India - Sebastian Meyer 2007-09

Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject Economics - Case Scenarios, grade: 2,3, Ashcroft International Business School London, course:

International Economics II, 13 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The objective of the present assignment is to identify and evaluate the circumstances, which lead to a 'Brain Drain' and to illustrate measures to improve the situation for the country concerned. In order to describe the structure of this work more vividly the author decided to illustrate the brain drain problem with regard to India. Furthermore, a forecast concerning India's future will be made at the end

Kondratieff waves - Brian J. L. Berry 2015-05-29
In the period from the 1920s to 1930s the theory of economic cycles underwent dramatic changes. Due to the research of such famous economists as Nikolay Kondratieff, Joseph Kitchin, Wesley Mitchell, Simon Kuznets, and Joseph Schumpeter the idea of a whole system of economic cycles (with characteristic periods between two and sixty years) was developed. The idea of a system of intertwined economic cycles is nowadays paramount to the school of evolutionary economics and its development promises rather interesting future outcomes. That is why this issue of our 'Kondratieff Waves' Yearbook is devoted to the interconnections between various economic cycles. As to the subtitle of this volume, one should note that many of the contributors refer to the system of cycles and the fact that real economic cycles make up a system, whereas among different types of cycles, the Juglar, Kuznets, and Kondratieff cycles are the most important ones for the present-day economic dynamics. Although Kondratieff himself considered long waves as above all an economic phenomenon, the theory of the long waves became, however, very actively developed in connection with their political and geopolitical aspects. In this Yearbook, the political aspect of Kondratieff waves is the subject of several articles in the second section. The last section of this Yearbook is devoted to the heritage of Kondratieff and other prominent economists. The year 2015 marks the 150th anniversary of the outstanding Russian economist, one of the most prominent researchers of medium-term economic cycles, Mikhail Tugan-Baranovsky, and the volume is concluded with Kondratieff's article about him. Concerning 2015, we should mention another anniversary, namely, 30 years since the death of Simon Kuznets (1901–1985). This edition

will be useful for economists, social scientists, as well as for a wide range of those interested in the problems of the past, present, and future of global economy and globalization.

Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences - Edwin Robert Anderson Seligman 1963

Handbook of Sustainable Development - Giles Atkinson 2014-09-26

This timely and important Handbook takes stock of progress made in our understanding of what sustainable development actually is and how it can be measured and achieved.ø

Holistic Mission - Brian Woolnough 2011-01-01
Holistic mission, or integral mission, implies God is concerned with the whole person, the whole community: body, mind and spirit. Many Christians concentrate only on one aspect. This book reaffirms that to be true to the Bible, to follow the example of Jesus, the church must address the whole person in all their needs. It considers the meaning of the holistic gospel, how it has developed, and implications for the individual Christian, for the local church, for denominations and church groups, for missionary societies, for Christian NGOs, and for theological training institutions. It takes a global, eclectic approach, with 19 writers, church leaders, academics and practitioners, all of whom have much experience in, and commitment to, holistic mission. It addresses critically and honestly one of the most exciting, challenging, and important issues facing the church today. To be part of God's plan for God's people, the church must take holistic mission to the world.

Aid that Works - James Manor 2007
Research in recent years on aid effectiveness shows that significant obstacles in fragile states - insecurity, poor governance and weak implementation capacity - usually prevent aid from achieving the desired results in these environments. This study investigates the attributes and effectiveness of donor-supported programmes and projects that worked well under difficult conditions in fragile states. Presented in this study are nine development initiatives in six less developed countries - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and Uganda. The cases show that development initiatives, which engage local communities and local level governments, are

often able to have significant impact. However, for more substantial improvements to take place, localized gains need to be scaled up either horizontally (other localities) or vertically (to higher levels). Given the advantages of working at the local level and the difficulty of working through mainstream bureaucratic agencies at higher levels in these countries, donors often prefer to create 'parallel-agencies' to reach out to larger numbers of beneficiaries. However, this may in the long run weaken the legitimacy of mainstream government institutions, and donor agencies may therefore choose to work as closely as possible with government officials from the beginning to build trust and demonstrating that new initiatives are non-threatening and help prepare the eventual mainstreaming of 'parallel agencies'.

The Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World - Walter Scheidel 2007-11-29

In this, the first comprehensive survey of the economies of classical antiquity, twenty-eight chapters summarise the current state of scholarship in their specialised fields and sketch new directions for research. They reflect a new interest in economic growth in antiquity and develop new methods for measuring economic development, often combining textual and archaeological data that have previously been treated separately.

Handbook of Reading Research - P. David Pearson 1996

A comprehensive overview of important contemporary issues in the field of reading research from the mid 1980s to mid 1990s, this well-received volume offers readers an examination of literacy through a variety of lenses--some permitting microscopic views and others panoramic views. A veritable "who's who" of specialists in the field, chapter authors cover current methodology, as well as cumulative research-based knowledge. Because it deals with society and literacy, the first section provides the broadest possible view of literacy. The second section defines the range of activities culturally determined to be a part of the enterprise known as literacy. The third focuses on the processes that individuals engage in when they perform the act of reading. The fourth section visits the environment in which the knowledge that comprises literacy is passed on from one

generation to the next. The last section, an epilogue to the whole enterprise of reading research, provides apt philosophical reflection. The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets - Frederic S. Mishkin 2007
Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets heralded a dramatic shift in the teaching of the money and banking course in its first edition, and today it is still setting the standard. By applying an analytical framework to the patient, stepped-out development of models, Frederic Mishkin draws students into a deeper understanding of modern monetary theory, banking, and policy. His landmark combination of common sense applications with current, real-world events provides authoritative, comprehensive coverage in an informal tone students appreciate.

Pan-Africanism/African Nationalism - B. F. Bankie 2008

Migration, Mining, and the African Diaspora - B. Josiah 2011-11-03

From the late 1800s, African workers migrated to the mineral-rich hinterland areas of Guyana, mined gold, diamonds, and bauxite; diversified the country's economy; and contributed to national development. Utilizing real estate, financial, and death records, as well as oral accounts of the labor migrants along with colonial officials and mining companies' information stored in National Archives in Guyana, Great Britain, and the U.S. Library of Congress, the study situates miners into the historical structure of the country's economic development. It analyzes the workers attraction to mining from agriculture, their concepts of "order and progress," and how they shaped their lives in positive ways rather than becoming mere victims of colonialism. In this contentious plantation society plagued by adversarial relations between the economic elites and the laboring class, in addition to producing the strategically important bauxite for the aviation era of World Wars I & II, for almost a century the workers braved the ecologically hostile and sometimes deadly environments of the gold and diamond fields in the quest for El Dorado in Guyana.

Law and Economics - Robert Cooter 2000
Provides students with a method for applying

economic analysis to the study of legal rules and institutions. Four key areas of law are covered: property; contracts; torts; and crime and punishment. Added examples and cases help to clarify economic applications further.

Introduction to International Development 2e / Making Sense in the Social Sciences Pack - Paul Haslam 2013-02-15

Introduction to International Development is a collection of original essays by leading experts from disciplines as varied as geography, history, sociology, political science, economics, women's studies, and anthropology. Contributed chapters present foundational overviews as well as in-depth coverage of issues at the heart of today's most pressing international debates - from intensifying environmental threats as we near the expiry of the Kyoto Protocol to the ongoing social and political turmoil in Afghanistan. Fully updated and revised, this second edition features a new chapter on urban development and a new epilogue, along with a fresh, student-friendly design that is sure to engage students in the study of international development.

International Trade Theory and Policy -

Giancarlo Gandolfo 2013-08-13

In the present text the author deals with both conventional and new approaches to trade theory and policy, treating all important research topics in international economics and clarifying their mathematical intricacies. The textbook is intended for undergraduates, graduates and researchers alike. It addresses undergraduate students with extremely clear language and illustrations, making even the most complex trade models accessible. In the appendices, graduate students and researchers will find self-contained treatments in mathematical terms. The new edition has been thoroughly revised and updated to reflect the latest research on international trade.

Ideas for Development - Robert Chambers 2013-06-17

Our world seems entangled in systems increasingly dominated by power, greed, ignorance, self-deception and denial, with spiralling inequity and injustice. Against a backdrop of climate change, failing ecosystems, poverty, crushing debt and corporate exploitation, the future of our world looks dire and the solutions almost too monumental to

consider. Yet all is not lost. Robert Chambers, one of the 'glass is half full' optimists of international development, suggests that the problems can be solved and everyone has the power at a personal level to take action, develop solutions and remake our world as it can and should be. Chambers peels apart and analyses aspects of development that have been neglected or misunderstood. In each chapter, he presents an earlier writing which he then reviews and reflects upon in a contemporary light before harvesting a wealth of powerful conclusions and practical implications for the future. The book draws on experiences from Africa, Asia and elsewhere, covering topics and concepts as wide and varied as irreversibility, continuity and commitment; administrative capacity as a scarce resource; procedures and principles; participation in the past, present and future; scaling up; behaviour and attitudes; responsible wellbeing; and concepts for development in the 21st century.

Contemporary Issues in Business and Economics - Chia-Lin Chang 2020-07-01

This book is a collection of high-impact papers accepted and presented at the 2019 Vietnam's Business and Economics Research Conference (VBER2019) organised by Ho Chi Minh City Open University held on 18th-20th July 2019. The Special Issue is associated with a broad coverage of the contemporary issues in Business and Economics in Vietnam and other emerging markets reflecting a key theme of VBER2019: Vietnam's Place in the Asia Pacific Region. A total of 14 papers were published from more than the 120 submissions to the VBER2019 Conference. Published papers had been undergone a rigorous reviewing process conducted by the Journal of Risk and Financial Management. The papers incorporated in this book address contemporary issues in business and economics from Vietnam and other emerging markets in the Asian region from various angles such as economics, finance, and statistics to management science. At the time of writing this note, some of the papers have attracted more than 1000 downloads in 3 months. In particular, a paper on "Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth from Developing Countries in the Short Run and Long Run" by Trang Thi-Huyen Dinh and her team has attracted almost 6000 downloads in 3 months.

These statistics indicate that the papers published in this Special Issue have attracted the wide interest of readers. Among these 14 published papers, three main areas of important contemporary issues in Business and Economics in the Asian region can be identified. First, a block of papers deals with various important and fundamental issues in the emerging markets the Asian region, from exchange rate regime, financial inclusion, and financial development to energy consumption and environmental degradation. On the issue of CO₂ emissions, energy consumption and economic growth in the ASEAN, Vo, Vo, and Le utilized various time series econometrics approaches. Key findings from this paper indicate that there are no long-run relationships among carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, energy consumption, renewable energy, population growth, and economic growth in the Philippines and Thailand, but a relationship does exist in Indonesia, Myanmar, and Malaysia. Loo, in his paper on financial inclusion for the ASEAN, concluded that advancing internet capability and availability present investors an opportunity to offer financial technology or Fintech to meet the need for financial services in this digital era. Second, a challenge in quantitative studies for a single country, such as Vietnam, with limited data is generally noted. However, various empirical studies on Vietnam's business and economics issues have been conducted. Nguyen, Quan, and Pham examined the cultural distance and entry mode of foreign direct investment in Vietnam. A key finding from their paper is that when there is a great cultural difference between Vietnam and their home country, foreign-invested firms prefer wholly owned subsidiaries over equity joint ventures. Within the Vietnamese market, Pham, Vo, Ho, and McAleer conducted a study on the issue of corporate financial distress. The authors conclude that the corporate financial distress prediction model, which includes accounting factors with macroeconomic indicators, performs much better than alternative models. In addition, the evidence confirms that the global financial crisis (GFC) had a damaging impact on each sector, with the Health & Education sector demonstrating the most impressive recovery post-GFC, and the utilities sector recording a dramatic increase in bankruptcies post-GFC. At

another extreme of the spectrum, Van and Nguyen considered that competitive context, social influences, the understanding of managers about corporate social responsibility (CSR), and the internal environment of companies are the four drivers of CSR. The authors also argued that in the four drivers, competitive context has the strongest impact on adopting CSR. Third, last but not least, various papers focus on an important aspect of public finance. For an example, Pham, Pham, and Ly documented the effect of double taxation treaties on the bilateral trade of Vietnam with ASEAN member states, thereby making an extensive comparison with its EU partner countries. Their findings indicate the significant contributions of the tax treaties to Vietnam's trade performance, not exclusively with ASEAN but also with EU partner countries. In addition, regarding public finance for Vietnam, Nguyen, Vo, Ho, and Vo investigated the contribution of fiscal decentralisation to economic growth across provinces in Vietnam. For the first time in Vietnam, the fiscal decentralisation index together its two subcomponents, including fiscal importance and fiscal autonomy, are developed. Findings from this paper indicate that while fiscal importance and an overall level of fiscal decentralisation have provided negative impact on provincial economic growth, fiscal autonomy has a positive impact on economic growth across provinces in Vietnam.

Globalization and Postcolonialism - Sankaran Krishna 2009

Globalization has become a widely used buzzword, yet popular discussions often miss its deeper realities. This book offers the first clear explanation of the impact of colonialist legacies in a globalized era defined by the War on Terror. Sankaran Krishna explores the history of the relationship between Western dominance and the forms of resistance that have emerged to challenge it. He argues that we live on an interrelated globe, that history matters a great deal in constructing contemporary realities, and that others create narratives about the world based on their experiences just as we do based on ours. Presenting a lucid exploration of the intertwined histories of both globalization and postcolonialism, this book uses compelling real-world examples to make sense of this crucial relationship.

Social Policy - Paul Spicker 2014-03-01

The second edition of this leading international text introduces students to the concepts and methods of social policy.

International Encyclopedia of Political Science - Bertrand Badie 2011-09-07

Developed in partnership with the International Political Science Association this must-have, authoritative political science resource, in eight volumes, provides a definitive picture of all aspects of political life.

Economic Development - E. Wayne Nafziger 2012-03-26

Nafziger explains the reasons for the recent fast growth of India, Poland, Brazil, China, and other Pacific Rim countries, and the slow, yet essential, growth for a turnaround of sub-Saharan Africa. The book is suitable for those with a background in economics principles. The fifth edition of the text, written by a scholar of developing countries, is replete with real-world examples and up-to-date information. Nafziger discusses poverty, income inequality, hunger, unemployment, the environment and carbon-dioxide emissions, and the widening gap between rich (including middle-income) and poor countries. Other new components include the rise and fall of models based on Russia, Japan, China/Taiwan/Korea and North America; randomized experiments to assess aid; an exploration of whether information technology and mobile phones can provide poor countries with a shortcut to prosperity; and a discussion of how worldwide financial crises, debt, and trade and capital markets affect developing countries.

Institutionalising Diaspora Linkage - Tasneem Siddiqui 2004**Modern Economics □ An Analytical Study, 20th Edition** - Ahuja H.L. 2016

In its 20th edition, this trusted definitive text is a comprehensive treatise on modern economics. It discusses in detail microeconomics, macroeconomics, monetary theory and policy, international economics, public finance and fiscal policy and above all economics of growth and development. The book has been exhaustively revised to provide students an in-depth understanding of the fundamental concepts and is streamlined to focus on current topics and developments in the field.

Human Development Report - 2011

Indigenous Peoples/ethnic Minorities and Poverty Reduction: Proceedings of a Regional Workshop, Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines, 25-26 October 2001 - Asian Development Bank 2002

This summary organizes the theme papers, findings, and recommendations that were presented at the Regional Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Poverty Reduction, including the proposed regional plan of action that can guide future national approaches to this issue throughout the Southeast Asian region. Included are the opening statements by government representatives, the presentation of the project's main findings, the panel's discussion on the role of international assistance, and a list of participants and observers.

Cultural Heritage and Development - 2001-01-01

This book analyzes the cultural heritage sector in the Middle East and North Africa region and the World Bank's policy and operational experiences in this sector over the past six years □ 1996 to 2001. It also provides a description and an analysis of the experience of the Middle East and North Africa region in supporting patrimony preservation and outlines its strategy and options for future activities in this area. This volume offers operational suggestions for addressing some of the cultural, economic, institutional and financial problems of integrating patrimony management within development frameworks.

Economics for a Developing World - Michael P. Todaro 1992-01

The book is orientated towards the teaching of economics within the context of the major problems of development and underdevelopment in Third World nations and fills a major void in the teaching materials available for this purpose. It has been written for use by first-year economic students at universities throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

International Economics - Steven L. Husted 1990**Institutions and Comparative Economic Development** - M. Aoki 2016-04-30

This collection of essays from eminent scholars discusses different phases and measures of economic development, evaluating the success of national economic transitions and providing

valuable policy lessons for developing economies.

Education and Development in Zimbabwe -

Edward Shizha 2012-01-01

The book represents a contribution to policy formulation and design in an increasingly knowledge economy in Zimbabwe. It challenges scholars to think about the role of education, its funding and the egalitarian approach to widening access to education. The nexus between education, democracy and policy change is a complex one. The book provides an illuminating account of the constantly evolving notions of national identity, language and citizenship from the Zimbabwean experience. The book discusses educational successes and challenges by examining the ideological effects of social, political and economic considerations on Zimbabwe's colonial and postcolonial education. Currently, literature on current educational challenges in Zimbabwe is lacking and there is very little published material on these ideological effects on educational development in Zimbabwe. This book is likely to be one of the first on the impact of social, political and economic meltdown on education. The book is targeted at local and international academics and scholars of history of education and comparative education, scholars of international education and development, undergraduate and graduate students, and professors who are interested in educational development in Africa, particularly Zimbabwe. Notwithstanding, the book is a valuable resource to policy makers, educational administrators and researchers and the wider community. Shizha and Kariwo's book is an important and illuminating addition on the effects of social, political and economic trajectories on education and development in Zimbabwe. It critically analyses the crucial specifics of the Zimbabwean situation by providing an in depth discourse on education at this historical juncture. The book offers new insights that may be useful for an understanding of not only the Zimbabwean case, but also education in other African countries. Rosemary Gordon, Senior Lecturer in Educational Foundations, University of Zimbabwe

Ranging in temporal scope from the colonial era and its elitist legacy through the golden era of populist, universal elementary education to the disarray of contemporary socioeconomic crisis;

covering elementary through higher education and touching thematically on everything from the pernicious effects of social adjustment programmes through the local deprofessionalization of teaching, this text provides a comprehensive, wide ranging and yet carefully detailed account of education in Zimbabwe. This engagingly written portrayal will prove illuminating not only to readers interested in Zimbabwe's education specifically but more widely to all who are interested in how the sociopolitical shapes education- how ideology, policy, international pressures, economic factors and shifts in values collectively forge the historical and contemporary character of a country's education. Handel Kashope Wright, Professor of Education, University of British Columbia

Environmental and Natural Resource

Economics - Thomas H. Tietenberg 2018-03-13

Environmental and Natural Resource Economics is the best-selling text for natural resource economics and environmental economics courses, offering a policy-oriented approach and introducing economic theory and empirical work from the field. Students will leave the course with a global perspective of both environmental and natural resource economics and how they interact. Complemented by a number of case studies showing how underlying economic principles provided the foundation for specific environmental and resource policies, this key text highlights what can be learned from the actual experience. This new, 11th edition includes updated data, a number of new studies and brings a more international focus to the subject. Key features include: Extensive coverage of the major issues including climate change, air and water pollution, sustainable development, and environmental justice. Dedicated chapters on a full range of resources including water, land, forests, fisheries, and recyclables. Introductions to the theory and method of environmental economics including externalities, benefit-cost analysis, valuation methods, and ecosystem goods and services. Boxed 'Examples' and 'Debates' throughout the text which highlight global examples and major talking points. The text is fully supported with end-of-chapter summaries, discussion questions, and self-test exercises in the book and multiple-choice

questions, simulations, references, slides, and an instructor's manual on the Companion Website.

The Global Economy and Its Economic Systems -

Paul Gregory 2012-11-01

Since the first edition of this book in 1975 (previously titled *Comparing Economic Systems in the Twenty-First Century*), this market-leading title has examined different economies in theory and practice. This edition represents a complete revision and a significant expansion of the previous (2004) edition. The authors have completely rewritten and reorganized the 21 chapters of the previous edition and included a new chapter (Chapter 12, The European Model).

International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences

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Economic Development - Michael P. Todaro
2009

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

The Roman Market Economy - Peter Temin
2017-09-05

What modern economics can tell us about ancient Rome
The quality of life for ordinary Roman citizens at the height of the Roman

Empire probably was better than that of any other large group of people living before the Industrial Revolution. The Roman Market Economy uses the tools of modern economics to show how trade, markets, and the Pax Romana were critical to ancient Rome's prosperity. Peter Temin, one of the world's foremost economic historians, argues that markets dominated the Roman economy. He traces how the Pax Romana encouraged trade around the Mediterranean, and how Roman law promoted commerce and banking. Temin shows that a reasonably vibrant market for wheat extended throughout the empire, and suggests that the Antonine Plague may have been responsible for turning the stable prices of the early empire into the persistent inflation of the late. He vividly describes how various markets operated in Roman times, from commodities and slaves to the buying and selling of land. Applying modern methods for evaluating economic growth to data culled from historical sources, Temin argues that Roman Italy in the second century was as prosperous as the Dutch Republic in its golden age of the seventeenth century. The Roman Market Economy reveals how economics can help us understand how the Roman Empire could have ruled seventy million people and endured for centuries.