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## Income Distribution

Fred Campano and Dominick Salvatore

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006 Publisher: Oxford University Press  
DOI: 10.1093/0195300912.001.0001  
ISBN: 9780195300918 eISBN: 9780199783441  
Item type: book

Intended as an introductory textbook for advanced undergraduates and first year graduate students, this book leads the reader from familiar basic micro- and macroeconomic concepts in the introduction to not so familiar concepts relating to income distribution in the subsequent chapters. The income concept and household sample surveys are examined first, followed by descriptive statistics techniques commonly used to present the survey results. The commonality found in the shape of the income density function leads to statistical modeling, parameter estimation, and goodness of fit tests. Alternative models are then introduced along with the related summary measures of income distribution, including the Gini coefficient. This is followed by a sequence of chapters that deal with normative issues such as inequality, poverty, and country comparisons. The remaining chapters cover an assortment of topics including: economic development and globalization and their impact on income distribution, redistribution of income, and integrating macroeconomic models with income distribution models.

## Global Competition

David Gerber

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This book examines the relationship between law and economic globalization. It focuses on national and international efforts to protect the competitive process, exploring the critically important relationships between those two domains and the way the resulting system shapes economic activity in all parts of the world. The laws, institutions, and principles of the international domain increasingly influence

national competition law development, and national competition law experience provides both the lenses through which decision makers view transnational competition issues and the incentive structures that generate their competition law decisions. The analysis examines the ideas, institutions, and people that provide the legal framework for global competition; how they evolved, how they operate today, and the forces that are likely to influence their future development. US anti-trust experience has long been at the center of this global governance picture, but European competition law experience is also rich, varied, and potentially of great value for future competition law development. China, Japan, Korea, and newer players in Latin America and Africa will also play a key role in this future, and the analysis pays close attention to them as well. On the basis of this analysis, the book analyzes current global competition law proposals and outlines a strategy that utilizes these discussions, but more specifically addresses global economic development needs. This strategy may be developed within the institutional framework of the WTO, but it may also be pursued independently.

## Economic Development and Labor Conditions

Robert J. Flanagan

in Globalization and Labor Conditions

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ISBN: 9780195306002 eISBN: 9780199783564  
Item type: chapter

Publisher: Oxford University Press  
DOI: 10.1093/0195306007.003.0003

This chapter reveals the influence of economic development, national economic and political institutions, and social diversity on labor conditions. Putting globalization aside, the foremost positive influence on labor conditions is level of development (a country's real per capita income). Policies that raise per capita income improve virtually all labor conditions. At any level of development, however, countries still differ in their labor conditions. The chapter shows how democratic government, protection of property rights, and the degree of ethnic and religious diversity influence this remaining international variation in labor conditions.

## Address by Former President Nelson Mandela

The Independent International Commission on Kosovo

in *The Kosovo Report: Conflict, International Response, Lessons Learned*

Published in print: 2000  
November 2003  
ISBN: 9780199243099  
Item type: chapter

Published Online:  
DOI: 10.1093/0199243093.003.0002

eISBN: 9780191599538

Publisher: Oxford University Press

This section is the text of an address delivered by Nelson Mandela to the Kosovo Commission's final seminar. It focuses on Africa's need for international attention and assistance to fight gross violations of human rights and promote economic development in places of former and on-going conflict such as Burundi.

## The Role of Tradition in Japan's Industrialization: Another Path to Industrialization

Masayuki Tanimoto

in *The Role of Tradition in Japan's Industrialization: Another Path to Industrialization*

Published in print: 2006  
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ISBN: 9780198292746  
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Published Online:  
DOI: 10.1093/0198292740.003.0001

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Publisher: Oxford University Press

This chapter provides an introduction to the book and relates the succeeding chapters to theoretical and comparative issues in the English-language literature. It presents an overview of author's research on the rural weaving industry. After showing comparative quantitative data on the weight of small businesses, the chapter shows the development of the rural weaving industry up to the 1920s, discussing the functions of the putting-out system combined with peasant household strategy. The role of economic and social institutions together with the economy of the industrial district is also discussed, based on this case study addressing the recent scholarship of Japanese economic history. This particular pattern of development is conceptualized as 'indigenous development', and its implications are considered within the context of comparative economic development.

# Self-transformation, Self-organization, and Evolutionary Adaptation in the Economic Process

J. Stan Metcalfe and Ronnie Ramlogan

in Flexibility and Stability in the Innovating Economy

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Publisher: Oxford University Press  
DOI: 10.1093/0199290474.003.0006  
ISBN: 9780199290475 eISBN: 9780191603495  
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This chapter focuses on the connection between economic adaptation and economic development and growth. It argues that economic adaptation is inseparable from the growth of knowledge, and that market based dynamics give adaptation a form that is central to change in modern capitalism. Reallocation of resources is the consequence of different beliefs; the imagination that the economic world can be organized differently. This is the primary reason why economies evolve and adapt, in that they are instituted variation, selection, and developmental processes.

## Revolutions and Economic Growth: General Approach

Vladimir Mau and Irina Starodubrovskaya

in The Challenge of Revolution: Contemporary Russia in Historical Perspective

Published in print: 2001 Published Online: November 2003  
Publisher: Oxford University Press  
DOI: 10.1093/0199241503.003.0003  
ISBN: 9780199241507 eISBN: 9780191599835  
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the role of economic modernization as a principle generator of the challenges that, if not adequately addressed by the state, lead to pre-revolutionary conditions and thence to revolution itself. It examines the historical record of economic modernization in this context, and reviews the theoretical literature on the processes involved. In the Russian case, the Soviet system proved unable to master the economic development that it had itself unleashed, or to remove the internal constraints on adaptation that it had itself established.

## Globalization, Development, and 'Other Players': Widening the Lens

David J. Gerber

in Global Competition: Law, Markets, and Globalization

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: May 2010  
Publisher: Oxford University Press

Competition law was of limited importance in most parts of the world outside the US and Europe until the 1990s. Since then, however, it has developed rapidly virtually everywhere, as many countries have introduced competition laws for the first time and others have intensified enforcement and implementation efforts. This chapter focuses on countries in which competition law is either relatively new or little-developed. These countries will be central to global competition law development, because the success of any global competition law strategy will depend on their support. The chapter reviews with varying levels of intensity the competition law experiences of Japan, Korea, China, Canada, and Australia in their own right, and it identifies patterns in Latin America and Africa. In each case, it views national experience in its global context. A main theme is the evolving relationships between national and international domains of competition law.

## Introduction

Hiroyuki Odagiri, Akira Goto, Atsushi Sunami, and Richard R. Nelson

in *Intellectual Property Rights, Development, and Catch-Up: An International Comparative Study*

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Item type: chapter

This chapter first argues that catch-up is a complex process and that developing countries rely on diverse means to acquire technologies from advanced countries and build their own capabilities. Then, after briefly describing the history of the patent and other intellectual property right (IPR) system and the TRIPS agreement, the chapter surveys past studies on the role of IPR, particularly in relation to technology transfer. It is emphasized, however, that to understand the role of IPR in catch-up an in-depth analysis of individual countries is essential. The chapter then gives a brief account of the long-term economic growth record of ten countries and one region (Nordic) that are discussed in this book and summarizes briefly each of the following chapters.

# Colonialism, Inequality, and Long-Run Paths of Development

Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff

in *Understanding Poverty*

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Publisher: Oxford University Press

This essay explores the hypothesis that extreme differences in inequality across European colonies in the Americas gave rise to systematic differences in the ways institutions evolved, and in turn, on the paths of development. European colonization altered the composition of the populations in the colonized societies. Because colonization generally meant implanting communities that were greatly advantaged over natives in terms of human capital and legal status, and because the trajectories of institutional development were sensitive to the incidence of extreme inequality that often followed, European colonial activity had long, lingering effects. Colonies in the Americas with extreme inequality, compared with those with relative equality, were systematically more likely to evolve institutions that restricted access to economic opportunities and to generate lower rates of public investment in schools and other infrastructure considered conducive to growth. These patterns of institutional development, which tend to persist over time in economic performance, may help explain why many societies that began with extreme inequality continue to suffer from the same condition.