

Political Economy Of Steel Development In Nigeria

This book deals with the major problems that Japan and East Asian countries have faced during the turbulent years of their reconstruction and development from 1945 to the present time. The Development Report of the World Bank 1993 on the same subject was given the subtitle East Asian Miracle. I have never thought, however, that the impressive achievement of East Asian development was a miracle in any sense. Indeed, as this book tries to show, Japanese and Asian development has been the fruit of the sweat, tears, and blood of all East Asian nations. The efforts and sacrifices involved in the process of their development after World War II are no less than those during the war itself. One should not overlook the fact that almost all the peoples of East Asia have achieved not just economic development but indeed new nation-building after hundreds of years of colonial submission. It is my assertion in this book that even economists' analyses of Asian development should pay attention to not only the logos but also the pathos of development in this last half of twentieth century. Ever since I became the director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University in 1969, I have written extensively in English as well as in Japanese on the various problems arising in the Japanese and other Asian economies.

Examines how rising economic integration with Europe impacts Tunisia and Morocco.

The Political Economy of Collectivized Agriculture/A Comparative Study of Communist and Non-Communist Systems assesses the political and economic impact of collectivization by surveying the experience of several nations with different forms of collective or state farming. Focusing primarily on the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) nations, this book addresses a number of questions, such as whether collectivized agriculture is more or less efficient than private agriculture; whether the manner in which collectivization is implemented affects its success; and whether there are social and political motivations that override economic considerations. This monograph is comprised of nine chapters and opens with a discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of state agriculture in the USSR, followed by an analysis of collectivized agriculture in Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, and Poland. The impact and politics of agricultural collectivization on productivity in China are then examined, paying particular attention to its advantages and drawbacks as well as the factors driving the growth of Chinese agriculture. The experience of Israel with collectivized agriculture is also considered, along with the impact of industrialization and modernization on the kibbutz and the problems associated with embourgeoisement. This text will be of interest to economists, political scientists, and policymakers concerned with agriculture.

From the Publisher: The Political Economy of the World Bank: The Early Years is a fascinating study of economic history. This text describes perhaps what is the most crucial time for development economics: the birth of the "third world," the creation of development economics as a discipline, and the establishment of the World Bank's leading role in development. Using previously unavailable archival material, Michele Alacevich takes a close look at the years during which the International

Bank for Reconstruction and Development-now known as the World Bank- turned its attention from reconstruction to development, having been upstaged by the Marshall Plan. He describes the "Currie Mission" to Colombia (1949-1954), the World Bank's first general survey mission in a developing nation. With the Currie Mission as a starting point and a case study, Alacevich analyzes the complexities of the Bank's first steps toward economic and social development in poorer nations, and helps the reader understand some foundational questions about development that are still of great relevance today. The Political Economy of the World Bank: The Early Years is essential reading for anyone interested in the economic history of international development as a lens for better understanding current development issues.

Essay from the year 2020 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Globalization, Political Economics, grade: 1,0, Dresden Technical University, language: English, abstract: What are the objectives behind China's promotion and development of the Belt and Road Initiative? Answering this question is the main purpose of this essay which is based on an international political economy (IPE) approach to bridge geoeconomic and geopolitical perspectives The ancient Silk Road served as vast trade network between China, other Asian countries, Europe and the Middle East for more than 2,000 years. By launching the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) - comprising the Silk Road Economic Belt, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and a Digital Silk Road - China has revived this concept in 2013. While some scholars and politicians welcome the BRI as China's contribution to international public goods and international development, others reject it claiming that its objectives are not transparent or, that it is a tool for China to leverage its massive economic resources for geostrategic interests and to facilitate business for its state-owned enterprises. Thus, is the BRI's main objective to undermine the US-led world order? Is it driven by altruism aimed on facilitating economic growth in less developed countries? Is it the Chinese way to deal with domestic economy challenges? Or is it just an empty slogan?

Broadly viewing the global economy as a political competition that produces winners and losers, International Political Economy holistically and accessibly introduces the field of IPE to students with limited background in political theory, history, and economics. This text surveys major interests and institutions and examines how state and non-state actors pursue wealth and power. Emphasizing fundamental economic concepts as well as the interplay between domestic and international politics, International Political Economy not only explains how the global economy works; it also encourages students to think critically about how economic policy is made in the context of globalization.

Is 'backwardness' a disadvantage? Alexander Gerschenkron developed a model of economic development in which less-developed countries are not necessarily at a disadvantage to more advanced countries. The application of new strategies and the emergence of new institutions could systematically compensate for inadequate supplies of capital, skilled labour, entrepreneurship and technology found in the more advanced economies. With this in mind, The Economics of the Latecomers attempts to explicate the 'catching-up' process of the most spectacularly successful economies of East Asia, Japan and South Korea. Combining insights from economic history, development economics and the economics of technology, the

book emphasises the need for historical models to understand historical processes. This perspective enables the author to demonstrate the limitations of neo-Schumpeterian approaches and the New Institutional Economics as means of analysing the development process.

[Government Policy and Competitiveness Build-up](#)

[Globalization and Economic Nationalism in Asia](#)

[The Political Economy of the World Bank](#)

[Competitive and Comparative Advantage](#)

[The Political Economy of Development](#)

[China's Emergent Political Economy](#)

[The Political Economy of Innovation](#)

[A Comparative Political Economy of Tunisia and Morocco](#)

[The Political Economy of Natural Resources and Development](#)

[International Political Economy](#)

[Political Economy of Development in Atlantic Canada](#)

[The Development of the West of Scotland 1750-1960](#)

[The Chinese Steel Industry](#)

Originally published in 1978, this book goes beyond conventional studies of economic history to discuss wider political and social questions pertinent to the development of the German political economy of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The interaction between economic development and social structure played a unique and extremely important role in the development of 19th century Germany and accounts for the distinct manner in which German society developed during this period. This book examines the origins and nature of the German industrial revolution, and effects of the Zollverein on economic growth and national unity, and the critical role of railway building.

The Politics of European Competition Regulation provides an original and theoretically informed account of the political power struggles that have shaped the evolution of European competition regulation over the past six decades. Applying a critical political economy perspective, this book analyses the establishment and development of competition regulation at European Community and national level since the 1950s. It puts forth the central argument that competition regulation came to reflect the broader shift towards a neoliberal order since the 1980s. Buch-Hansen and Wigger argue that this shift, which took place against the background of the gradual transnationalisation of capitalist production and the economic crisis of the late 1970s, was driven by the European Commission in alliance with the emerging transnational capitalist class. The authors examine the political responses to the current global economic crisis in the fields of state aid, cartel prosecution and merger control and conclude that an alternative type of competition regulation, which forms part of a much broader transformation of the current socioeconomic order, is needed.

This book will be of interest to students and scholars of (global) political economy, European integration and competition law. . . . it s a valuable and laudable work. . . I found it interesting and helpful to have an account of the parallel developments in the other two countries. . . An analysis of important aspects of British and French energy policy development based on primary sources is a worthwhile contribution. A broad comparative synthesis of energy policy in the three countries is also a worthwhile contribution. John Neufeld, EH.NET The main objective of this very interesting book is to analyse from economic history and political economy perspectives the similarities and differences in the forms that the electricity sector has been organized and the ways that energy policy has developed in Britain, France, and the US. The book s organization and the clarity of the writing make for a highly rewarding read. . . Chick has dedicated many years to studying the electricity sector, and this book demonstrates his mastery of this complex industry. . . Chick s book will be of decided interest to energy specialists, but it will also appeal to a broader readership including economic historians, political economists, and other social scientists who wish to understand the crucial role that energy has played in international politics, economic growth, and human welfare during the period since the Second World War. Judith Clifton, The Economic History Review Chick s superb study of this crucial sector goes right to the heart of a number of problems associated with markets and government, casting light on each. It also sheds light in unexpected areas, and in particular on the history of economic thought. Above all, this volume succeeds admirably in fusing the best techniques of business and economic history to show why history matters for present-day policy. Roger Middleton, Business History This history of the post-WWII electricity supply industry in France, Great Britain and the US is well researched and well written. . . The author draws on newly available archival material to develop a sophisticated, deeply informed portrayal of the evolutionary process in each nation. . . This well-crafted industrial history should be of interest to practitioners and policy makers as well as students and scholars. Highly recommended. R.C. Singleton, Choice Nationalisation, regulation, privatisation: beyond polemics, history lessons by Martin Chick. Alain Beltran, Universit é Panth é on-Sorbonne, France International economic history is not just concerned with flows of capital and goods. It involves comparisons of the economic policy and organisation of specific economic sectors. In this excellent book, Martin Chick examines energy policy issues, policy formation, policy makers and their advisers, in USA, France and Britain, drawing on original archive sources. He brings out the importance of strategic issues, including security, in the switch from coal to oil and natural gas, the European debate on coal and steel, pricing in electricity supply and finally privatisation and liberalisation of markets. It is a fine exercise in political economy and will appeal to scholars and students of politics as well as of history, economics and business studies. Robert Millward, University of Manchester, UK Analyzing the work of economic theorists and policy practitioners from the 1840s to the present, this sophisticated historical account helps scholars understand better the profound obstacles to making successful energy policy today. In particular, the cross-national study highlights the primacy of social, political, and historical forces over rational economic theory, demonstrating that energy policy making has never been (and will likely never become) a pure science based on cherished academic principles such as marginal-cost pricing. Richard Hirsh, Consortium on Energy Restructuring, Virginia Tech, US Martin Chick s overview of the formation and implementation of energy

policy in three countries since 1945 is a remarkable achievement. Writing clearly, confidently a Resource security is a new battleground in the international politics of the Asia-Pacific. With demand for minerals and energy surging, disputes are emerging over access and control of scarce natural resource endowments. Drawing on critical insights from political economy, this book explains why resources have emerged as a source of inter-state conflict in the region. Understanding the drivers and inhibitors of economic growth is critical for promoting development in less developed countries, including India. This book examines economic growth in India from 1951 to the present, challenging many accepted orthodox views. It argues that growth and stagnation should be considered over the medium term, and that the precise role of the state - in relation to particular historical and political-economic circumstances - is more important than the overall level of state involvement or disengagement. The book uses an empirical approach to contend that the state has an important role in several key areas including: mobilising a surplus; allocating the surplus in an efficient way to productive investment projects; and in building institutions (including political parties) through which conflict can managed between the different losers and rent-seekers affected by economic changes. It shows how, over time and in periods of growth and stagnation, the state in India has acted in key areas, and how the actions of the state has had a profound impact on economic outcomes. Overall, the book makes a major contribution to understanding the economic history of development in India and to understanding the role of the state in economic development more generally.

Very Good, No Highlights or Markup, all pages are intact.

Global Political Economy (GPE) is a broad and varied field of study and draws insight from a great number of fields and approaches. One of the serious problems confronting academics and students is the sheer mass of theories and debates in the field. This textbook provides up-to-date summaries of the debates and approaches that are currently at the forefront of both European and American GPE. This new revised and expanded second edition contains updated versions of most of the original chapters. In addition, there is a new section entitled ' Emerging issues in contemporary Global Political Economy (GPE) ' and six new chapters. The second edition is structured around three themes: Part I focuses on the six central concepts of GPE: state, firm, power, labour, finance and globalization. Each one of them has been increasingly subjected to a rigorous and critical evaluation in recent scholarship. Part II covers a select number of theories and debates currently at the forefront of GPE: game theory; behavioural economics; neo-, sociological and evolutionary institutionalism; neo-Marxism; development and post-development; libidinal economies; and economic constructivism. Part III, which is new to this edition, is entitled ' Emerging issues in contemporary Global Political Economy (GPE) ' and focuses on war, state and International Political Economy (IPE); race, gender and culture; environmental politics; and the rise of China. This is essential reading for all serious scholars and advanced students of IPE.

[Public Policies in an Era of Transition](#)

[China's objectives with the Belt and Road Initiative](#)

[The Case of Declining Sectors](#)

[Governing Global Production](#)

[A Comparative Study of Communist and Non-Communist Systems](#)

[Transforming the Japan-India IT Relationship](#)

[The Political Economy of State-owned Enterprises in China and India](#)

[The Early Years](#)

[Catching-up, Technology Transfer, and Institutions in Germany, Japan, and South Korea](#)

[From Conflict to Coalition](#)

[The Political Economy of Peripheral Growth](#)

[Electricity and Energy Policy in Britain, France and the United States Since 1945](#)

[Political Economy of Steel Development in Nigeria](#)

This book provides a political economy perspective on Chile's contemporary economic development, explaining the different stages of Chile's neoliberal pattern of economic integration into the global economy from 1973 to 2015. Three key explanatory variables are considered: the evolution of business-state relations, US geopolitical interest in the region through the waves of trade agreements, and the political impact of the dynamics of inflows and outflows of financial capital. Although Chile is typically considered to be a successful case of a free market economy, this book presents an alternative narrative of Chile's growth through using a Latin American Structuralist political economy perspective. While it recognises the positive results in terms of growth, it also emphasises the lack of dynamic sources for long-term development, which embeds the economy into short-term booms followed by periods of stagnation.

Often holding monopolistic or oligopolistic positions, these state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are among the largest employers in both countries and have activities across vast geographical areas as they are expanding into the global market.--Back Cover.

The economic and social problems of modern Scotland are at the centre of current debate about regional economic growth, social improvement and environmental rehabilitation. In this book, as relevant today as when it was first published in 1975, Anthony Slaven argues that the extent and causes of these problems are frequently underestimated, thus making development policies less than fully effective. The major economic and social weaknesses of the west of Scotland are shown to be rooted in the regions former strengths. The author demonstrates how, although the region and its people have resisted change, a thriving and self reliant nineteenth-century economy , based on local resources and manpower, has given way in the present century to vanishing skills and products, unemployment and social deprivation. Since 1945 economic and social planning has helped to improve the situation, although many difficulties

remain. Seen in the historical perspective provided by this revealing study, the present industrial problems of the west of Scotland, and their remedies, become clearer. Mr Slaven argues that the older industries deserve more help, for without this, he believes, the ineffectiveness of development policies is likely to be perpetuated. This book was first published in 1975.

The Political Economy of Resources and Development offers a unique and multidisciplinary perspective on how the commodity boom of the mid-2000s reshaped the model of development throughout Latin America and elsewhere in the developing world. Governments increased taxes and royalties on the resource sector, the nationalization of foreign firms returned to the mainstream economic policy agenda, and public spending on social and developmental goals surged. These trends, often described as resource nationalism, have developed into a strategy for economic development, generated a re-imagining of the state and its institutional possibilities, and created a new but very significant political risk for extractive enterprises. However, these innovations, which constitute the most dramatic change in development policy in Latin America since the advent of neoliberalism, have so far received little attention from either academic or policy-oriented publications. This book explores the reasons behind these policies, and their effects on states, firms, and development trajectories. This text brings together renowned thematic experts to examine the political-economic causes of resource nationalism, as well as its manifestation in six Latin American countries. The causal variables considered by the contributors to this collection include a range of political-economic determinants of policy including commodity prices; the influence of ideology and national politics; ideas about industrial policy; relations between host governments and investors; and how countries respond to opportunities provided by regional initiatives and the new geography of the global economy. This volume is essential reading in development economics, political economy, and Latin American studies, as well as for those who want to understand what economic development means after neoliberalism.

Traditionally, political scientists and economists have seen China as a single entity and business people have seen China as a single market. This book challenges the notion of a centralised and unified China, and outlines how provinces are taking on new economic and political roles, forced upon them by decentralisation. It is the most thorough data on contemporary Chinese provinces available and will be of great interest to researchers and graduate students of politics, economics and business as well as Asian studies.

This informative, multidisciplinary study provides an in-depth and authoritative analysis of the current state of one of the most important and influential societies and economies since the war.

This book explores the history of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and its place within capitalist development. Since 1948, the OECD and its forerunner, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) worked on almost every subject of interest to national governments

ranging from economic growth to education (PISA rankings), statistics, to the environment. With varying success the OEEC/OECD thus played a key role as a warden of the West and of capitalist development. However, it has remained one of the least understood international organizations. Bringing together a number of case studies by scholars from around the world, this first source-based volume on the history of the OEEC/OECD in global governance offers not only a new understanding of the Organization's key areas of activities, but also its multiple relations to member states, other international organizations, and private networks. The volume thus critically re-examines postwar international history, most importantly decolonization and the Cold War, through the prism of one international organization in its various contexts.

[Chile in the Global Economy](#)

[The Political Economy of Japanese Society: The state of the market?](#)

[Political Economy of U.S.-Taiwan Trade](#)

[Institutions, Politics and Policies](#)

[Resource Networks in the Asia-Pacific Steel Industry](#)

[The Political Economy of Conflict and Cooperation](#)

[Political Economy, Growth and Liberalisation in India, 1991-2008](#)

[The OECD and the International Political Economy Since 1948](#)

[Global Political Economy](#)

[Lessons from South Korea](#)

[The Role of International Trade in Canadian Economic Development Since the 1920's](#)

[The Political Economy of Collectivized Agriculture](#)

[India - The Political Economy of Growth, Stagnation and the State, 1951-2007](#)

Northeast Asian steel industries have developed global production networks, but by spanning multiple national spaces, these networks unite many national economies while belonging exclusively to none. Who, therefore, is in control? Jeffrey D. Wilson examines how states and firms coordinate their activities to govern global production.

This book explores the role of class conflict in the history of international trade, as well as contemporary globalization.

This is a critical comparative analysis of the origin, nature, problems and prospects of steel development and industrialisation in Nigeria and South Korea. Focusing on the steel sector, this ground-breaking book examines the interplay among the state, local capital, transnational corporations, the World Bank and IMF. The book examines how all these factors have come to shape the content and direction of steel development in these two countries.

Innovation is the turning of ideas into concrete realities. To the extent that this process is an economic one, it must also be subject to political decisions, and these determine which ideas are to have resources made available for their innovation. This book attempts to trace the relationship between ideas, resources and politics. Chapter I deals with the way economic innovation depends both upon markets and upon interference with markets. Schumpeter taught us how market power is essential for innovation. This chapter stresses that the inverse is also true: Innovation can take place wherever there is market power. A most important corollary of this, is that failure to develop any particular type of market power, need not prevent innovation from happening. It will then take place under the protection of whatever market power there is, and it will be geographically located wherever that market power is effective. Chapter II identifies and seeks to fill a major gap in the literature on innovation, by showing how important modern marketing has become for providing the conditions under which money may be rationally invested at high risk to get new things done. Marketing monopoly, or Persuasive market power, is now at least as important as the market power of Capability, or as the several types of Specific market power, in interference with market forces. It is therefore equally important for innovation.

With China being the world's largest producer and consumer of the steel industry, this book charts its development in the industry since the late 1980s. Providing a systematic examination of this development, the book explores: the complex interplay of corporate governance reform industrial policy implementation competitiveness build-up of large state-owned enterprises in the steel sector. Focusing in particular on the implications of government-business interaction for industrial policy enforcement, this book provides a powerful institutional explanation for both the failures and achievements of the Chinese state in constructing an internationally competitive industrial sector and transforming national champions into global ones. This is an important and valuable resource for those interested in the steel industry, China's industrial policies and comparative political economy.

International mobility is not a new concept as people have moved throughout history, voluntarily and forcibly, for personal, familial, economic, political, and professional reasons. Yet, the mobility of technical talent in the global economy is relatively new, largely voluntary, structurally determined by market forces, and influenced by immigration policies. With over a decade's worth of extensive research in India, Japan, Finland, and Singapore, this book provides

an alternative understanding of how capitalism functions at the global level by specifically analyzing the international movement of technical professionals between India and Japan. There are three factors that inform this study: the services transition away from manufacturing, the movement of technical professionals in the world economy, and the demographic crisis facing Japan. The dynamics of changing capitalism are examined by theorizing the emergence of the services sector in the USA and Japan, analyzing the pronounced social inequality in India that is the basis for the global supply of highly skilled technical professionals, and providing considerable empirical data on the flows of professionals to these two countries to indicate Japan's institutional inflexibility in accommodating foreign talent. The author anticipates that Japanese industry will shed some of its institutional rigidity due to the pressures of competition and the scarcity of technical professionals. Providing a wealth of information on the topic of international mobility, this book is an essential addition for scholars and students in the field of International Development, Business Studies, Asian Studies, Migration Studies, and Political Economy.

The book examines the prospects of a democratic developmental state in Latin American, African and Asian countries, collectively referred to in this work as the global South. Practically, the state refers to the political leadership. Within this context, it interrogates the politics of the state and the unresolved critical issues it has engendered in the state-development discourse such as the need to re-conceptualize the developmental state, democratization, elections, inclusion, indigenous entrepreneurial and business class, political parties and cooperation among the countries of the South. It looks into the need to re-centre the sought state in the development process of the Southern countries after over two and a half decades of embracing neo-liberal policies and economic reforms that, rather than transform, sank the adjusted economies into deeper political, social and economic crises. It contends that the capacity of the state to overcome the market and democratic deficits resides with its democratic credentials. Finally, it suggests strategies that could lead to the rise of a democratic developmental state in the South.

[The Political Economy of Industrial Policy](#)

[Contemporary Theories](#)

[Political Economy of Japanese and Asian Development](#)

[The Feasibility of the Democratic Developmental State in the South](#)

[Theoretical and Empirical Contributions](#)

[International Mobility, Global Capitalism, and Changing Structures of Accumulation](#)

[Volume 1: An International Political Economy](#)

[From neoliberalism to resource nationalism](#)

[A global political economy view of China](#)

[The Political Economy of Germany, 1815-1914](#)

[The Political Economy of Economic Adjustment](#)

[A Critical Political Economy Perspective](#)

[The Politics of European Competition Regulation](#)

The phenomenal growth and liberalisation of the Indian economy has been the subject of extensive scholarly documentation and competing interpretations. This book examines the key period of liberalisation in India from 1991 to 2008. It analyses the relationship between growth and liberalisation and, in particular, the recent 'miracle growth rate' and considers its sustainability in the current Indian economic environment. The book explores and re-evaluates the historical experience of planning in India between 1950 and 1980 as an alternative model of state-led economic development, discusses how far current rapid growth is the result of liberalisation, and how strong the case is for continued liberalisation today. The book is a significant contribution to the growing debate on economic growth and liberalisation, and the broader subject of economic development in India and other developing countries. It will appeal to students, researchers, lecturers and all those interested in South Asia in general and, India, in particular. It is also an essential resource for the study of international political economy and development economics.

Exploring the political and economic determinants of trade protection, this study provides a wealth of information on key American industries and documents the process of seeking and conferring protection. Eight analytical histories of the automobile, steel, semiconductor, lumber, wheat, and textile and apparel industries demonstrate that trade barriers rarely have unequivocal benefits and may be counterproductive. They show that criteria for awarding protection do not take into account the interests of consumers or other industries and that political influence and an organized lobby are major sources of protection. Based on these findings, a final essay suggests that current policy fails to consider adequately economic efficiency, the public good, and indirect negative effects. This volume will

interest scholars in economics, business, and public policy who deal with trade issues.

This edited volume represents the first collaborative effort to explicitly view China's rapid international ascent as associated with the same process that catapulted Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan to international prominence - the emergence of a capitalist political economy. Each chapter therefore applies the capitalist lens to analyze aspects of China's monumental social, economic, and political transition. Topics addressed range from examinations of China's industrial capitalism and its new multinational corporations to studies of China's changing polity, state-media relations, and foreign policy. With contributors writing from highly varied backgrounds each chapter approaches the subject from a slightly different perspective, but the underlying findings show considerable common ground. China is developing a unique form of capitalism by combining elements rooted in Chinese history, such as the prevalence of networked forms of capital and the continued dominance of the state, with the growing influence of global capital, including the rapid adaptation of recent organizational and technological innovations. Concluding chapters draw out what capitalism in the dragon's lair implies for our 21st century world, cautioning that China's rise is likely to challenge the present world order along both political and economic dimensions.

This collection documents the different ways in which Asian governments have been pursuing economic nationalism even as they have been integrating with the world economy. The book challenges the popular view that with globalization, either the role of the state becomes redundant or that states are unable to purposefully intervene in the economy. The book argues that since most states pursue national interests, which largely include economic development, they work with national business and often intervene on their behalf to create internationally competitive industries. States are thus viewed as integral to capitalist development, and economic nationalism is neither theoretically nor empirically redundant. Contributors from Asia and elsewhere present wide-ranging arguments and evidence to counter the view that with globalization economic nationalism is passé. Instead, they demonstrate that states in Asia are active in shaping trade, investment, technological, industrial, and financial outcomes. Using interdisciplinary social science approaches that are also historically sensitive, this book critically assesses why and how states in select Asian countries continue to intervene in the economy in both familiar and novel ways. Countries covered include India, China, South Korea, Singapore, Japan, and the East Asian region as a whole. Together they illustrate why these states practice economic nationalism

even as they enthusiastically embrace the generalized process of globalization through domestic reforms and liberalization.

The transition from authoritarian to democratic government in Brazil unleashed profound changes in government and society that cannot be adequately understood from any single theoretical perspective. The great need, say Graham and Wilson, is a holistic vision of what occurred in Brazil, one that opens political and economic analysis to new vistas. This need is answered in The Political Economy of Brazil, a groundbreaking study of late twentieth-century Brazilian issues from a policy perspective. The book was an outgrowth of a year-long policy research project undertaken jointly by the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs and the Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies, both at the University of Texas at Austin. In this book, several noted scholars focus on specific issues central to an understanding of the political and economic choices that were under debate in Brazil. Their findings reveal that for Brazil the break with the past—the authoritarian regime—could not be complete due to economic choices made in the 1960s and 1970s, and also the way in which economic resources committed at that time locked the government into a relatively limited number of options in balancing external and internal pressures. These conclusions will be important for everyone working in Latin American and Third World development.

Political Economy of Transition and Development collects the proceedings of an international conference that brought the leading thinkers in this field to the Center for European Integration Studies of the University of Bonn in May, 2002. The contributions analyze the various interactions between institutions, policy choices, economic developments, and political outcomes in transition and developing countries. The first five chapters give a relatively broad assessment of the various reform paths and outcomes in the transition and developing countries. The remaining eight chapters proceed to analyze important aspects of transition such as voting behavior, political-regime choice, corruption, social capital, growth and inequality, and EU enlargement. The resulting volume thus combines a bird's eye perspective with a relatively narrow focus on selected key issues pertaining to the ongoing transition process in Central and Eastern Europe.

[The Political Economy of China's Provinces](#)

[Political Economy of Transition and Development](#)

[The Political Economy of Brazil](#)

[International Political Economy Yearbook](#)
[On the Outside of Europe Looking In](#)
[The Economics of the Latecomers](#)
[Capitalism in the Dragon's Lair](#)
[The Political Economy of American Trade Policy](#)
[International Resource Politics in the Asia-Pacific](#)