

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910411652003321
Autore	Oqubay Arkebe
Titolo	Made in Africa : industrial policy in Ethiopia / / Arkebe Oqubay [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford : , : Oxford University Press, , 2015
ISBN	0-19-180282-4 0-19-106043-7
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (373 p.)
Disciplina	338.963
Soggetti	Industrial policy - Ethiopia
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	<p>""Cover""; ""Made in Africa: Industrial Policy in Ethiopia""; ""Copyright""; ""Contents""; ""Preface""; ""Acknowledgements""; ""Foreword""; ""List of Figures""; ""List of Tables""; ""List of Abbreviations""; ""1: Introduction to Industrial Policy in Ethiopia""; ""1.1 The Lion awakes""; ""1.2 Has industrial policy's moment arrived in Africa?""; ""1.3 Alternative analytical perspective on late industrialization""; ""1.4 Methodology based on original research""; ""1.5 Structure of book""; ""1.6 Conclusion""; ""2: Climbing without Ladders: Industrial Policy and Development""; ""2.1 Introduction""</p> <p>""2.2 Industrial policy""""2.3 Structuralist and catch up perspectives on industrial policy""; ""2.3.1 Structuralist perspectives on industrial policy""; ""MANUFACTURING AS THE ENGINE OF GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION""; ""THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTS""; ""2.3.2 Late Development, Catch up, and Industrial Policy""; ""2.4 Theory of infant industry in classical political economy""; ""2.5 Political economy perspectives and dimensions of industrial policy""; ""2.5.1 Political economy approach to industrial policy""; ""2.5.2 Heterodox views on developmental states""</p> <p>""ORIENTATION AND BASIC FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENTAL STATES""""THE DEVELOPMENTAL STATES OF LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY ASIA""; ""2.5.3 Financing Industrialization, Managing Rents, and Supporting Technological Upgrading""; ""2.5.4 Complementary Export-Led (ELI) and Import-Substitution Industrialization (ISI)""; ""ATTRACTING AND</p>

MANAGING FDI""; ""ROLE OF ISI""; ""2.5.5 Linkage Effects as Prime Conceptual Framework""; ""2.6 The African context: why industrial policy and industrialization have failed""; ""2.6.1 The State of African Economies and the Role of Industry""  
 ""2.6.2 African Development and Industrial Policy Literature""""2.6.3 Background to Africa's industrial policymaking""; ""2.7 Summary and Conclusions""; ""CLIMBING THE LADDER!""; ""3: Setting the Scene: Ethiopia's Industrial Policies and Performance""; ""3.1 Genesis of Ethiopian industrialization""; ""3.1.1 Industrial policy post-1991: Challenges and opportunities""; ""3.2 Patterns of industrial development in Ethiopia""; ""3.2.1 Low industrialization""; ""3.2.2 Industrial structure""; ""3.2.3 Main industrial actors""; ""3.3 Aspiring developmental state""  
 ""3.3.1 Evolution of political process and tenets""""POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL TENETS""; ""WARTIME INTELLECTUAL FORMATION""; ""3.3.2 Strong developmental orientation in vision and practice""; ""AN EXCLUSIVE PURSUIT OF DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS""; ""3.3.4 Building from scratch: State capability and embedded autonomy""; ""STATE CAPABILITY""; ""INHERITED CAPACITY OF PRIVATE AGENTS""; ""EMBEDDED AUTONOMY""; ""POLICY INDEPENDENCE""; ""3.3.5 Foundations of policymaking in Ethiopia: Strategy, institutions, practices""; ""INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF ETHIOPIA""  
 ""SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS""

---

## Sommario/riassunto

This study presents the findings of original field research into the design, practice, and varied outcomes of industrial policy in three sectors in Ethiopia: cement, leather and leather products, and floriculture. Given that there is a single industrial strategy, why do its outcomes vary across sectors? To what extent is this a function of the specific market and political economy features of each sector? The book examines industrial structures and associated global value chains to demonstrate the challenges faced by African firms in international markets.

---