1. Record Nr. UNINA9910450505003321 Autore Sylos Labini Paolo Titolo Underdevelopment: a strategy for reform / / Paolo Sylos-Labini [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-11411-X **ISBN** 1-280-15320-2 0-511-11669-1 0-511-03986-7 0-511-15390-2 0-511-32814-1 0-511-49312-6 0-511-05416-5 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (viii, 214 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Collana Federico Caffe` lectures 338.9/009172/4 Disciplina Soggetti Economic development Institution building Developing countries Economic policy Developing countries Economic conditions Developing countries Social policy Africa Economic policy Africa Social policy Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 199-207) and index. Nota di contenuto Economic development in a secular perspective -- Culture, institutions and resources -- The inadequacy of mainstream economics to explain development processes: returns and prices -- The inadequacy of mainstream economics to explain development processes: distribution and growth -- Economic relations between developed and underdeveloped countries -- Demographic pressure and the countries of increasing poverty -- Dependent workers, employment and unemployment -- Organizational and institutional innovations -- The

problem of corruption.

Sommario/riassunto

The process of globalization, evidenced by environmental change, migration, industrial relation and the extraordinary acceleration of industrial economic relations, has not led to increased convergence in the global economy. Rather, in some cases it has been accompanied by greater divergence between the fortunes of the world's richest and poorest nations. Professor Sylos Labini argues that mainstream economics provide limited help in considering these phenomena and instead adopts the perspectives of Adam Smith, David Riccardo and Malthus, who put economic growth at the centre of their analyses. In this short book he offers a fresh approach to the theory of economic growth and reminds us of the great variety of economic trajectories in developing countries. He further proposes a strategy of institutional reform to respond to the problem of underdevelopment. For Africa he recommends a strategy of organizational reforms, including a programme to eradicate illiteracy and to promote rural and industrial districts.