

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910457372603321
Autore	Parthasarathi Prasannan
Titolo	Why Europe grew rich and Asia did not : global economic divergence, 1600-1850 // Prasannan Parthasarathi [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2011
ISBN	1-139-12466-8 1-107-21978-7 1-283-29852-X 9786613298522 1-139-12311-4 1-139-11736-X 1-139-12802-7 1-139-11300-3 0-511-99339-0 1-139-11519-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (365 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	330.94/02
Soggetti	Economic development - Europe - History Economic development - Asia - History Europe Economic conditions Asia Economic conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 324-352) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: 1. Introduction; Part I. Setting the Stage: Europe and Asia before Divergence: 2. India and the global economy, 1600-1800; 3. Political institutions and economic life; Part II. The Divergence of Britain: 4. The European response to Indian cottons; 5. State and market: Britain, France, and the Ottoman Empire; 6. From cotton to coal; Part III. The Indian Path: 7. Science and technology in India, 1600-1800; 8. Industry in early nineteenth-century India; 9. Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	Why Europe Grew Rich and Asia Did Not provides a striking new answer to the classic question of why Europe industrialised from the late

eighteenth century and Asia did not. Drawing significantly from the case of India, Prasanna Parthasarathi shows that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the advanced regions of Europe and Asia were more alike than different, both characterized by sophisticated and growing economies. Their subsequent divergence can be attributed to different competitive and ecological pressures that in turn produced varied state policies and economic outcomes. This account breaks with conventional views, which hold that divergence occurred because Europe possessed superior markets, rationality, science or institutions. It offers instead a groundbreaking rereading of global economic development that ranges from India, Japan and China to Britain, France and the Ottoman Empire and from the textile and coal industries to the roles of science, technology and the state.

---