

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910781496303321
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Titolo	Hard times in the lands of plenty [[electronic resource] ] : oil politics in Iran and Indonesia // Benjamin Smith
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca [N.Y.], : Cornell University Press, 2007
ISBN	0-8014-6186-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (255 p.)
Disciplina	338.2/7280955
Soggetti	Petroleum industry and trade - Political aspects - Iran Petroleum industry and trade - Political aspects - Indonesia Iran Politics and government 1941-1979 Indonesia Politics and government 1966-1998
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Originally presented as the author's thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Washington, 2002.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Oil wealth and politics in the developing world : theories and evidence -- Explaining regime durability in oil-rich states : oil, opposition, and late development -- The impact and legacies of oil and late development : coalitions and state building before the boom -- The oil booms and beyond : two exporting states confront crisis -- Oil, opposition, and late development : regime breakdown and persistence in twenty-one oil-exporting states.
Sommario/riassunto	That natural resources can be a curse as well as a blessing is almost a truism in political analysis. In many late-developing countries, the "resource curse" theory predicts, the exploitation of valuable resources will not result in stable, prosperous states but rather in their opposite. Petroleum deposits, for example, may generate so much income that rulers will have little need to establish efficient, tax-extracting bureaucracies, leading to shallow, poorly functioning administrations that remain at the mercy of the world market for oil. Alternatively, resources may be geographically concentrated, thereby intensifying regional, ethnic, or other divisive tensions. In <i>Hard Times in the Land of Plenty</i> , Benjamin Smith deciphers the paradox of the resource curse and questions its inevitability through an innovative comparison of the experiences of Iran and Indonesia. These two populous, oil-rich

countries saw profoundly different changes in their fortunes in the period 1960-1980. Focusing on the roles of state actors and organized opposition in using oil revenues, Smith finds that the effects of oil wealth on politics and on regime durability vary according to the circumstances under which oil exports became a major part of a country's economy. The presence of natural resources is, he argues, a political opportunity rather than simply a structural variable. Drawing on extensive primary research in Iran and Indonesia and quantitative research on nineteen other oil-rich developing countries, Smith challenges us to reconsider resource wealth in late-developing countries, not as a simple curse or blessing, but instead as a tremendously flexible source of both political resources and potential complications.

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