

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910781781703321
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Titolo	Small works [[electronic resource]] : poverty and economic development in southwestern China // John A. Donaldson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, : Cornell University Press, 2011
ISBN	0-8014-6278-9 0-8014-6277-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (237 p.)
Disciplina	339.4/6095134
Soggetti	Poverty - China - Yunnan Sheng Poverty - China - Guizhou Sheng Economic development - China - Yunnan Sheng Economic development - China - Guizhou Sheng Yunnan Sheng (China) Economic conditions Guizhou Sheng (China) Economic conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Guizhou and Yunnan in comparison -- Why do similar areas adopt different developmental strategies? -- Roads : building connections to markets -- Migration : go east, young man (and woman) -- Tourism : joyous village life -- Coal mining : black gold -- Conclusion : the micro-oriented state, development, and poverty.
Sommario/riassunto	How can policymakers effectively reduce poverty? Most mainstream economists advocate promoting economic growth, on the grounds that it generally reduces poverty while bringing other economic benefits. However, this dominant hypothesis offers few alternatives for economies that are unable to grow, or in places where economic growth fails to reduce or actually exacerbates poverty. In Small Works, John A. Donaldson draws on his extensive fieldwork in two Chinese provinces-Yunnan and Guizhou-that are exceptions to the purported relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction. In Yunnan, an outward-oriented developmental state, one that focuses on large-scale, urban development, has largely failed to reduce poverty, even though it succeeded in stimulating economic growth. Provincial

policy shaped roads, tourism, and mining in ways that often precluded participation by poor people. By contrast, Guizhou is a micro-oriented state, one that promotes small-scale, low-skill economic opportunities-and so reduces poverty despite slow economic growth. It is no coincidence that this Guizhou approach parallels the ideas encapsulated in the "scientific development view" of China's current president Hu Jintao. After all, Hu, when Guizhou's leader, helped establish the micro-oriented state in the province. Donaldson's conclusions have implications for our understanding of development and poverty reduction, economic change in China, and the thinking behind China's policy decisions.
