

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910784306703321
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Titolo	State-directed development : political power and industrialization in the global periphery / / Atul Kohli [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2004
ISBN	1-139-93116-4 1-280-70220-6 0-511-75437-X 0-511-23093-1 0-511-23170-9 0-511-22933-X 0-511-31683-6 0-511-23017-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 466 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	338.9/009172/4
Soggetti	industrial policy intervention policy colonialism economic policy developing countries industrialisation Developing countries Economic policy Developing countries Politics and government
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. 427-445) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Half-title; Title; Copyright; Dedication; Contents; List of Tables and Figures; Acknowledgments; Introduction; PART I GALLOPING AHEAD; PART II TWO STEPS FORWARD, ONE STEP BACK; PART III SLOW BUT STEADY; PART IV DASHED EXPECTATIONS; Conclusion; Select Bibliography; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Why have some developing country states been more successful at facilitating industrialization than others? An answer to this question is

developed by focusing both on patterns of state construction and intervention aimed at promoting industrialization. Four countries are analyzed in detail - South Korea, Brazil, India, and Nigeria - over the twentieth century. The states in these countries varied from cohesive-capitalist (mainly in Korea), through fragmented-multiclass (mainly in India), to neo-patrimonial (mainly in Nigeria). It is argued that cohesive-capitalist states have been most effective at promoting industrialization and neo-patrimonial states the least. The performance of fragmented-multiclass states falls somewhere in the middle. After explaining in detail as to why this should be so, the study traces the origins of these different state types historically, emphasizing the role of different types of colonialisms in the process of state construction in the developing world.
