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Altri autori (Persone)	DunnBill <1963-> RadiceH. K (Hugo K.)
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Nota di contenuto	Title; Contents; 1 Permanent Revolution: Results and Prospects 100 Years On; 2 From Uneven to Combined Development; 3 The Marxism of Results and Prospects; 4 Trotsky, 1905, and the Anticipation of the Concept of Decline; 5 Results and Prospects: Trotsky and his Critics; 6 The Baggage of Exodus; 7 Beyond Trotsky: Extending Combined and Uneven Development; 8 From World Market to World Economy; 9 Trotsky, Social Science and Irish Revolution; 10 Uneven and Combined Development and 'Revolution of Backwardness': The Iranian Constitutional Revolution, 1906–11 11 A Veteran of the Epoch of Revolution Looks Forward; 12 Trotsky's Omission: Labour's Role in Combined and Uneven Development; 13 Combined and Uneven Development as a Strategic Concept; 14 The Geography of Uneven Development; 15 The Reinvention of Populism: Islamist Responses to Capitalist Development in the Contemporary Maghreb; 16 China: Unevenness, Combination, Revolution?; 17 Explaining Uneven and Combined Development in South Africa; Contributors; In
Sommario/riassunto	One hundred years on from their first appearance in Leon Trotsky's Results and Prospects, this is a critical re-evaluation of two key Marxist

theories: uneven and combined development, and permanent revolution. It brings together a formidable array of Marxist intellectuals from across the world including Daniel Bensaid, Michael L?wy, Hillel Ticktin and Patrick Bond. Marx saw societies progressing through distinct historical stages - feudal, bourgeois and communist. Trotsky advanced this model by considering how countries at different stages of development influence each other. Developed countries colonise less developed countries and exploit their people and resources. Elsewhere, even as many were kept in poverty, the influence of foreign capital and state-led industrialisation produced novel economic forms and prospects for political alliances and change. The contributors show how, 100 years on from its original publication, Trotsky's theories are hugely useful for understanding today's globalised economy, dominated by US imperialism. The book makes an ideal introduction to Trotsky's thinking, and is ideal for students of political theory and development economics.

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