Record Nr. UNINA9910786461203321 Autore Mehmet Ozay Titolo Economic planning and social justice in developing countries / / Ozay Mehmet Pubbl/distr/stampa Abingdon, Oxon;; New York, New York:,: Routledge,, 2011 ©1978 **ISBN** 1-315-81726-8 0-203-83625-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (481 p.) Collana Routledge library editions: Development;; Volume 75 Disciplina 338.9/009172/4 Economic development - Social aspects Soggetti Developing countries Economic policy Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Cover: Half Title: Title Page: Copyright Page: Original Title Page: Original Copyright Page; Table of Contents; Acknowledgements; Preface; Part One: Economic Growth Without SocialJustice; 1. What Was Wrong with Post-War Planning in LDCs?; 2. Distribution Effects of Growth: The Evidence; 3. Absolute Poverty: Measurement and Identification; 4. The Unemployment Problem of the LDCs: Part Two: Some Case-Studies of the Influence of Elites on Economic Planning and Polic; 5. Malaysia: From Colonial to Bumiputra Elitism; 6. Liberia: The Americo-Liberian Elite 7. Absolute Poverty: Measurement and IdentificationPart Three: Egalitarian Planning and Reform in LD; 8. Towards More Egalitarian Development Planning; 9. An Egalitarian Employment Policy Based on Manpower Planning; 10. Educational Planning: Shifting from Elitist to Egalitarian Principles; 11. Egalitarian Planning and Rural Development; 12. Global Equity: Reforming the International Trade and Aid System: 13. Summing Up: Egalitarian Planning as a Non-Violent Revolution; Index Sommario/riassunto First published in 1978, this book was written at a time when belief was

high in Western-guided economic development of the emerging

countries. The success of Marshall Plan in war-torn Europe generated a

US-led optimism that, with generous inflows of aid and technical assistance, the Third World could be won over in the Cold War. The author's direct experience as a young academic economist in Cyprus, Malaysia, Uganda and Liberia led him to question this general optimism: the reality on the ground in the developing world did not seem to match Western optimism. Theories and blueprints, made i