

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910450245803321
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Titolo	The theory of technological change and economic growth // Stanislaw Gomulka
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : Routledge, , 1990
ISBN	1-134-94069-6 1-134-94070-X 1-282-37339-0 9786612373398 0-203-01305-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (496 p.)
Disciplina	338.06 338.064
Soggetti	Economic development Technological innovations Technological innovations - Economic aspects Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 233-255) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Acknowledgements; Part one Microeconomics of invention, innovation, and diffusion; Chapter one Preliminary concepts and relations; Production processes, techniques, and technology; Efficient techniques and technological progress; Allocative efficiency, X - efficiency, and relative rationality; Invention, innovation, and the role of science; Product and process innovations; Dynamic economies of scale, product cycle, and innovation; The trigger effect and an illustration of the long-term effects on prices; Economic growth and aggregate measures of innovation Correction for the changing (static) X-inefficiency Chapter two Inventive activity: distinct characteristics of nature and size; Public good quality of invention and game aspects of the invention/innovation process; Surges of basic inventions, innovative potentials, and variations in innovation rates; Chapter three Major time trends and cross-sectional tendencies: stylized facts; Major time trends; Major cross-sectional

characteristics; The dominant innovation stimulus: technology-push versus demand-pull hypothesis; The interfirm variation in R&D expenditure: Mansfield's model

Chapter four Market structure, rivalry, and innovation Market structure, R&D expenditure, and innovation: the Nordhaus model; Perfectly competitive industry with no spill-over effect; Oligopoly with free entry and a spill-over effect; The socially managed industry; Innovation, demand, and market structure: the Dasgupta-Stiglitz model; Process versus product innovation: the optimal mix under free entry; Oligopolistic (with free entry) versus socially managed industry when the spill-over effect is present; A note on strategic innovation

Chapter five Behavioural and evolutionary versus neoclassical theory of technical choice and innovation Key principles of the neoclassical theory of technical choice; The choice of techniques under perfect competition in an n -sector economy; Criticisms of the neoclassical theory; Natural selection and the evolutionary thesis; The 'behavioural approach'; The Nelson-Winter 'evolutionary' model of technical choice and innovation; Chapter six Innovation diffusion: theory and evidence; Two key stylized facts of innovation diffusion

Mathematical theory of spread of information and the logistic curve The Mansfield model; The Davies model; Some empirical findings; The game-theoretic approach: a model by Grindley; Chapter seven The behaviour of enterprises and innovation characteristics in centrally managed economies; The paradox of a high inefficiency and (until the late 1970's) respectable innovation rate; The discipline of the plan and the freedom of the firm; Systemic characteristics and policy aspects of innovation in centrally managed economies; Major systemic characteristics of the innovation process

The effects of Hungarian-type reforms

Sommario/riassunto

In this wide ranging exposition of the various economic theories of technological change, Stanislaw Gomulka relates them to rates of growth experienced by different economies in both the short and the long term. Analysis of countries as diverse as Japan, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom demonstrates that there is an interdependence between technological change and the institutional and cultural characteristics of different countries, which can have a profound effect on their rates of growth. All of the major, relevant models are discussed, including those of Kuznets and Phelps,

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910793304303321
Autore	Herlihy Patricia
Titolo	Odessa Recollected : The Port and the People // Patricia Herlihy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Boston, MA : , : Academic Studies Press, , [2019] ©2018
ISBN	1-61811-737-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (266 pages) : illustrations, maps
Collana	Ukrainian Studies
Disciplina	947.7/2
Soggetti	Odesa (Ukraine) History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Table of Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Part One. Culture -- CHAPTER 1. The Persuasive Power of the Odessa Myth -- CHAPTER 2. Odessa Memories -- CHAPTER 3. How Ukrainian Is Odesa? From Odessa to Odesa -- CHAPTER 4. Jewish Writers of Odessa 1800-1940 -- Part Two. Community -- CHAPTER 5. Death in Odessa: A Study of Population Movements in a Nineteenth-Century City -- CHAPTER 6. The Ethnic Composition of the City of Odessa in the Nineteenth Century -- CHAPTER 7. Greek Merchants in Odessa in the Nineteenth Century -- CHAPTER 8. The Greek Community in Odessa, 1861-1917 -- Part Three. Commerce -- CHAPTER 9. Odessa: Staple Trade and Urbanization in New Russia -- CHAPTER 10. Commerce and Architecture in Odessa in Late Imperial Russia -- CHAPTER 11. Port Jews of Odessa and Trieste- A Tale of Two Cities -- CHAPTER 12. Russian Wheat and the Port of Livorno 1794-1865 -- CHAPTER 13. South Ukraine as an Economic Region in the Nineteenth Century -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Odessa, a Black Sea port founded by Catherine the Great in 1794, shortly after the territory was wrested from the Ottoman Empire, became a boomtown on the southern fringe of the Russian Empire. Catherine and the early administrators of the city, such as the Duke de Richelieu, promoted settlement by Europeans in addition to the Greek, Italians, and Jews who came on their own initiative to take advantage of economic opportunities in the robust grain trade with Europe. More

ethnically diverse by far than St. Petersburg, Odessa became a remarkable independent-minded, large cosmopolitan city, attracting and producing noted writers, artists, musicians and scholars. Imperial Russian tsars and Soviet leaders maintained an ambivalent attitude towards the maverick city, appreciating the fame and fortune it generated, but also leery of the activities of secret foreign national societies, pogromists, revolutionaries and simply the perceived lack of patriotism in the singular city so far away from the heart of Russia. With the withering of the lucrative grain trade by the time of the Soviet Union, Odessa became a neglected city, drained of its foreign flavor. With the independence of Ukraine in 1991, there were hopes raised that the architectural beauty and economic prospects of the city would be revived. Given the current hostilities in Eastern Ukraine with the potential of the Odessa area becoming a possible land bridge to the Crimean Peninsula, the fate of the former Pearl of the Black Sea hangs in suspension. The present book brings together-indeed, re-collects-some of the most valuable and thought-provoking research on Odessa and its culture, community, and economy published by Patricia Herlihy over several decades of her work. Scholars of Ukraine, Russia, and the former Soviet Union will find in this book a helpful resource for their research and teaching.
