

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910816504103321
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Titolo	Pakistan : the political economy of growth, stagnation and the state, 1951-2009 // Matthew McCartney
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Abingdon, Oxon ; ; New York : , : Routledge, , 2011
ISBN	1-136-70945-2 1-283-44280-9 9786613442802 1-136-70946-0 0-203-81476-2
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (264 p.)
Collana	Routledge studies in the growth economies of Asia ; ; 103
Disciplina	330.95491/05
Soggetti	Pakistan Economic policy Pakistan Economic conditions
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Pakistan - The Political Economy of Growth, Stagnation and the State, 1951-2009; Copyright; Contents; Illustrations; Acknowledgements; Preface; Abbreviations; 1. Introduction; Key theoretical and empirical ideas in this book; Structure of the book; 2. A methodological critique and framework; Introduction; Episodes of growth and stagnation in developing countries; Public policy, endogenous growth models and empirical problems; And theoretical problems ...; The proposed methodology: case studies of growth; The proposed model; 3. Episodes of growth and stagnation in Pakistan, 1951-2008 Introduction Methods of measuring episodes of growth and stagnation; Episodes of growth and stagnation in Pakistan; An episode of growth, 1951/52 to 1958/59; An episode of growth, 1960/61 to 1969/70; An episode of stagnation, 1970/71 to 1991/92; An episode of stagnation, 1992/93 to 2002/03; An episode of growth, 2003/04 to 2008/09; 4. Theoretical framework; Introduction; The economic and political schools of the developmental state; An integration of the economic and political schools; The (economic) role of the state: finance; The

(economic) role of the state: production

The (political) role of the state: institutions5. An episode of growth, 1951/52-1958/59; Summary of chapter findings; Recap from Chapter 3; Limitations of alternative explanations; The (economic) role of the state, 1951/52 to 1958/59: finance; The (economic) role of the state, 1951/52 to 1958/59: production; The (political) role of the state, 1951/52 to 1958/59: institutions; 6. An episode of growth, 1960/61-1969/70; Summary of chapter findings; Recap from Chapter 3; Limitations of alternative explanations; The (economic) role of the state, 1960/61 to 1969/70: finance

The (economic) role of the state, 1960/61 to 1969/70: productionThe (political) role of the state, 1960/61 to 1969/70: institutions; 7. An episode of stagnation, 1970/71-1991/92; Summary of chapter findings; Recap from Chapter 3; Limitations of alternative explanations; The (economic) role of the state, 1970/71 to 1991/92: finance; The (economic) role of the state, 1970/71 to 1991/92: production; The (political) role of the state, 1970/71 to 1991/92: institutions; 8. An episode of stagnation, 1992/93-2002/03; Summary of chapter findings; Recap from Chapter 3

Limitations of alternative explanationsThe (economic) role of the state, 1992/93 to 2002/03: finance; The (economic) role of the state, 1992/93 to 2002/03: production; The (political) role of the state, 1992/93 to 2002/03: institutions; 9. An episode of growth, 2003/04-2008/09; Summary of chapter findings; Recap from Chapter 3; Limitations of alternative explanations; The (economic) role of the state, 2003/04 to 2008/09: finance; The (economic) role of the state, 2003/04 to 2008/09: production; Institutions to manage conflict; 10. Conclusion; Implications for economic principles and policy
Notes

Sommario/riassunto

"This book provides a comprehensive reassessment of the development of the economy of Pakistan since independence to the present. It employs a rigorous statistical methodology, which has applicability to other developing economies, to define and measure episodes of growth and stagnation, and to examine how the state has contributed to each. Contesting the orthodox view that liberalisation has been an important driver of growth in Pakistan, the book places the state at the centre of economic development, rather than the market. It examines the state in relation to its economic roles in mobilising resources and promoting a productive allocation of those resources, and its political roles in managing the conflict inherent in economic development. The big conclusions for economic growth in Pakistan are that liberalisation, the market and the external world economy in fact have less influence than that of the state and conflict. Overall, the book offers analyses of the different successive approaches to promoting economic growth and development in Pakistan, relates these to medium-term economic outcomes - periods of growth and stagnation - and thereby explains how the mechanisms by which the state can better promote growth and development."--
