Leading Issues in Economic Development

SEVENTH EDITION

GERALD M. MEIER Stanford University

JAMES E. RAUCH University of California, San Diego

CONTENTS

LIST OF EXHIBITS	XV
PREFACE	xvii
USING THIS BOOK	xix
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Overview	1
I.A. MEASURING DEVELOPMENT	5
Note I.A.1. The Evolution of Measures of Development	5
Selection I.A.1. Why Are Services Cheaper in the Poor Countries? Comment I.A.1. The Productivity and Factor Proportions Explanations Again	13 <i>17</i>
Selection I.A.2. Burden of Poverty Comment I.A.2. Capabilities and Entitlements	18 30
I.B. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:	
THE RECENT PAST	35
Selection I.B.1. The East Asian Miracle	36
Selection I.B.2. East Asian Crisis: An Overview	42
Selection I.B.3. Completing China's Move to the Market	48
Selection I.B.4. Latin American Economic Development: 1950–1980	52
Selection I.B.5. The Launching of the Reforms	58
Selection I.B.6. Indian Economic Reforms: Background, Rationale,	
Achievements, and Future Prospects	61
Note I.B. 1. The Triumph of Laissez-Faire?	64
Selection I.B.7. Explaining Africa's Development Experiences	65
I.C. THE DISCIPLINE OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS	69
Note I.C.1. Evolution of Development Economics	69
Comment I.C.1. Classical Growth Theory	72
Comment I.C.2. Development Economics as a Special Subject	73
Note I.C.2. New Endogenous Growth Theory	75

II. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE	77
Overview: The Division of the World	77
Selection II.1. The Spread of Economic Growth to the Third World: 1850–1980 Comment II.1. State-owned Enterprises and Privatization	80 <i>96</i>
Selection II.2. The Division of the World and the Factoral Terms of Trade	97
Note II. 1. Why Not Export First?	102
Note II.2. The Lewis Model of the World Economy	104
Selection II.3. Agricultural Productivity, Comparative Advantage, and Economic Growth	107
Comment II.2. Income Elasticity of Demand for Food in the Matsuyama Model	110
Selection II.4. Income Distribution, Market Size, and Industrialization Comment II.3. Minimum Market Size in the Murphy–Shleifer–Vishny Model	111 113
Selection II.5. Divergence, Big Time	114
III. SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT	119
Overview: Savings—The Engine of Growth?	119
Note III. 1. The AK Model	123
Selection III.1. Is Fixed Investment the Key to Economic Growth?	126
Selection III.2. Interest Rates in the Organized Money Markets of Underdeveloped Countries and Interest Rates Outside the	100
Organized Money Markets of Underdeveloped Countries	129 133
Selection III.3. Financial Liberalization in Retrospect: Interest Rate Policies in LDCs Comment III.1. Financial Liberalization	136
Selection III.4. Financial Development and Economic Growth in Underdeveloped Countries	138
Selection III.5. Financial Development and Economic Growth: Views and Agenda Selection III.6. Good Policy or Good Luck? Country Growth	141
Performance and Temporary Shocks	147
Comment III.2. Policies Versus Shocks: A Closer Look	153
IV. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	155
Overview	155
IV.A. TRADE	159
Selection IV.A.1. Natural Resource Abundance and Economic Growth	161
Note IV.A.1. Import-substituting Industrialization and the Infant-Industry Argument	168
Selection IV.A.2. Typology in Development Theory: Retrospective and Prospects	170
Selection IV.A.3. An Exposition and Exploration of Krueger's Trade Model Comment IV.A.1. Moving Up the Ladder and Changes in Relative Costs of Factors	175
of Production	1 <i>7</i> 8

S	ONTENTS	ix
---	---------	----

Selection IV.A.4. The Process of Industrial Development and Alternative	
Development Strategies	180
Selection IV.A.5. Exchange Control, Liberalization, and Economic Development	187
Selection IV.A.6. Trade Policy Reform	191
Comment IV.A.2. Stabilization-cum-Liberalization Programs	193
Selection IV.A.7. Getting Interventions Right: How South Korea and Taiwan Grew Rich	195
Note IV.A.2. Tradeability of Intermediate Goods, Linkages, and Bottlenecks	202
IV.B. FOREIGN CONTACT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	204
Note IV.B. 1. Learning in International Production Networks	204
Selection IV.B. 1. Technology Gaps Between Industrial and Developing Countries: Are There Dividends for Latecomers?	206
Selection IV.B.2. The Benefits of FDI	209
Note IV.B.2. Trade as Enemy, Handmaiden, and Engine of Growth	211
14016 17.5.2. Irade as Eliciny, Harianiaiden, and Engine of Growin	211
V. HUMAN RESOURCES	213
Overview	213
V.A. EDUCATION	216
Note V.A. 1. Three Views of the Contribution of Education to Economic Growth	216
Selection V.A.1. The Role of Human Capital in Economic Development:	
Evidence from Aggregate Cross-Country Data.	218
Selection V.A.2. Economic Impact of Education	223
Comment V.A.1. Ability Differences, Spillovers, and the Returns to Education	226
Comment V.A.2. Education and Development	227
Selection V.A.3. Interpreting Recent Research on Schooling in Developing Countries	229
Selection V.A.4. Schooling Quality in a Cross Section of Countries	234
Selection V.A.5. Creating Human Capital	237
V.B. POPULATION	241
Note V.B.1. The Size of the World's Population and the Size of the Average Family	241
Selection V.B.1. Economic Approaches to Population Growth	242
V.C. HEALTH AND NUTRITION	249
Selection V.C.1. Health and Nutrition	254
Selection V.C.2. Investing in Health	257
V.D. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT	263
Selection V.D.1. Women's Education in Developing Countries: An Overview	263

x CONTENTS

Selection V.D.2. Women in the Labor Force	271
Selection V.D.3. Women, Poverty, and Development in the Third World	275
Selection V.D.4. Women in Developing Countries	280
Selection V.D.5. Missing Women	283
Selection V.D.6. Grameen Bank: Performance and Sustainability	285
Comment V.D.1. The Grameen Bank and "Empowerment" of Women	287
Comment V.D.2. Gender-Aware Analysis	288
VI. MIGRATION AND THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR	289
Overview: The Evolving View of Urban Underemployment, the Informal Sector, and Their Connection with Rural-Urban Migration	289
Selection VI.1. Urban Growth in Developing Countries: A Demographic Reappraisal	293
Selection VI.2. Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labor	297
Selection VI.3. A Model of Labor Migration and Urban Unemployment in	
Less Developed Countries	300
Note VI.1. The Lewis Versus the Harris–Todaro View of Underemployment in Less Developed Countries	302
Selection VI.4. Wage Spillover and Unemployment in a Wage-gap Economy: The Jamaican Case	307
Note VI.2. Econometric Studies of Migration	312
Selection VI.5. The Informal Sector	313
Selection VI.6. A Reassessment of Kenya's Rural and Urban Informal Sector	316
Selection VI.7. Labour Market Modelling and the Urban Informal Sector:	
Theory and Evidence	318
Selection VI.8. The Role of the Informal Sector in the Migration Process: A Test of Probabilistic Migration Models and Labour Market Segmentation for India	323
ioi india	323
VII. AGRICULTURE	329
Overview	329
VII.A. THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	332
Selection VII.A.1. Development Strategy in a Limping World Economy	332
Note VII.A. 1. Food, Hunger, Famine	335
VII.B. DESIGNING AN AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY	336
Selection VII.B. 1. Some Theoretical Aspects of Agricultural Policies	336
Selection VII.B.2. Criteria for the Design of Agricultural Development Strategies	340
Comment VII.B.1. The Green Revolution	345

	CONTENTS	xi
Comment VII.B.2. Land Reform		346
Selection VII.B.3. The Agricultural Transformation		347
Note VII.B. 1. Induced Technical and Institutional Change		350
VII.C. MICROECONOMICS OF THE RURAL SECTOR		352
Selection VII.C.1. The New Development Economics		352
Selection VII.C.2. Contractual Arrangements, Employment, and Wages in		
Rural Labor Markets: A Critical Review		356
Selection VII.C.3. The New Institutional Economics and Development Theory		359
Selection VII.C.4. Rural Credit Markets and Institutions in Developing Countri Lessons for Policy Analysis from Practice and Modern Theory	ies:	361
Selection VII.C.5. A Survey of Agricultural Household Models:		
Recent Findings and Policy Implications		364
Comment VII.C.1. Supply Functions and Price Responsiveness		366
VII.D. AGRICULTURAL PRICING POLICY AND URBAN BIAS		368
Note VII.D.1. Agricultural Pricing Policy		368
Selection VII.D.1. Urban Bias		370
Comment VII.D.1. Rural-Urban Terms of Trade		373
Comment VII.D.2.The Rural–Urban Divide		373
III. INCOME DISTRIBUTION		375
Overview		375
Note VIII. 1. Measurement of Income Inequality		379
VIII.A. THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION		382
Selection VIII.A.1. Economic Growth and Income Inequality		382
Selection VIII.A.2. Inequality, Poverty, and Development		387
Selection VIII.A.3. Growth and Income Distribution		391
Selection VIII.A.4. A Note on the U Hypothesis Relating Income Inequality		
and Economic Development		394
Selection VIII.A.5. Economic Development, Urban Underemployment, and		205
Income Inequality Comment VIII.A.1. The Informal Sector, Intraurban Inequality, and the Inverted U		395 <i>399</i>
VIII.B. THE IMPACT OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION ON DEVELOPMENT		401
Selection VIII.B. 1. Distributive Politics and Economic Growth		401
Selection VIII.B.2. Income Distribution, Political Instability, and Investment		404

VIII.C. CASE STUDIES	409
Selection VIII.C.1. Economic Growth and Income Distribution in Taiwan, 1953-64	409
Selection VIII.C.2. Brazilian Size Distribution of Income	417
IX. POLITICAL ECONOMY	421
Overview	421
IX.A. THE (PROPER) ROLE OF THE STATE IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	426
Selection IX.A.1. Public Policy and the Economics of Development	426
Comment IX.A.1. Development Planning	431
Comment IX.A.2. Governing the Market	432
IX.B. RENT SEEKING AND GOVERNMENT FAILURE	434
Note IX.B.1. What Are Rents?	434
Selection IX.B.1. The Political Economy of the Rent-Seeking Society Comment IX.B.1. Complete Rent Dissipation Through Competitive Rent Seeking in	437
the Harris–Todaro Model Comment IX.B.2. The Relationship Between Rent Seeking and Corruption	440 440
Selection IX.B.2. Neoclassical Political Economy, the State, and	440
Economic Development	442
Selection IX.B.3. India	446
Selection IX.B.4. Governments and Agricultural Markets in Africa	450
Selection IX.B.5. Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions	456
IX.C. STATE CAPACITY	471
Selection IX.C.1. Institutions and Economic Performance:	
Cross-Country Tests Using Alternative Institutional Measures	471
Selection IX.C.2. The State as Problem and Solution:	
Predation, Embedded Autonomy, and Structural Change	476
Selection IX.C.3. Taking Trade Policy Seriously: Export Subsidization as a Case Study in Policy Effectiveness	495
Selection IX.C.4. Bureaucratic Structure and Bureaucratic Performance in	473
Less Developed Countries	508
•	
X. DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT	517
Overview: Environmental Problems in Less Versus More Developed Countries	517
Selection X.1. Development and the Environment	520
Comment X.1. The "Environmental Kuznets Curve"	529
Selection X.2. North-South Trade and the Global Environment	531

CONT	TENTS xiii	
Comment X.2. Empirical Studies of the Impact of International Trade on the		
Environment in Less Developed Countries	<i>5</i> 33	
Selection X.3. Deforestation and the Rule of Law in a Cross Section of Countries	535	
Selection X.4. Determinants of Pollution Abatement in Developing Countries:		
Evidence from South and Southeast Asia	544	
Selection X.5. Sustainable Development: Ecology and Economic Progress	554	
Comment X.3. Weak Sustainability, Genuine Savings, and Green National Accounting	559	
APPENDIX: HOW TO READ A REGRESSION TABLE	561	
NDEX OF SELECTION AUTHORS	567	
NDEX	569	

EXHIBITS

Exhibit I.A. 1. Basic Indicators	8
Exhibit I.A.2. Exchange-Rate-Deviation Index in Relation to Real GDP per Capita,	
Thirty-four Countries, 1975.	12
Exhibit I.A.3. The Human Development Index	21
Exhibit I.A.4. Similar Income, Different Human Development, 1993	23
Exhibit I.A.5. Human Development Index Rankings	24
Exhibit I.A.6. Population and Labor Force	31
Exhibit I.B. 1. Balance Sheet of Human Development—Developing Countries	35
Exhibit I.B.2. East Asian GDP Growth, 1996–1998	41
Exhibit III. 1. Economic and Social Indicators in Fast and Slow Growth Economies	122
Exhibit IV.A. 1. Share of Primary Products in Merchandise Exports and Index of	
Export Concentration	159
Exhibit V.C.1. Health Indicators	249
Exhibit V.C.2. Life Expectancies and Health Expenditures in Selected Countries	262
Exhibit VI.1. Self-employment and Unpaid Family Workers Circa 1990	295
Exhibit VII.D.1. Rural and Urban Poverty in the 1980s	373
Exhibit IX.A.1. Market Failure and State Intervention	431

PREFACE

The economics of development is one of the most exciting subjects in social science. Why, two centuries after the Industrial Revolution, are poverty and its attendant ills so prevalent in most of the world? And what can be done about it? Nobel Prize—winning economist Robert Lucas wrote of the questions addressed by development economics, "Once one starts to think about them, it is hard to think about anything else" ["On the Mechanics of Economic Development," *Journal of Monetary Economics* 22 (July 1988), p. 5].

Development economics is also a very frustrating subject. Unlike most areas within economics, there exists no consensus on what the student should know. Two scholars can with equal justification write two completely different textbooks.

The aim of this book is to convey as much of the excitement of development economics and as little of the frustration as possible. To this end we have avoided writing the ordinary type of textbook, instead culling the most insightful readings from the diffuse field of development and bringing them into conceptual order. By using this distinctive approach we allow for a variety of perspectives while keeping in sight the most important overarching themes. The section "Using This Book" (p. xix) describes our strategy of combining excerpted readings ("Selections") with our own "Overviews," "Notes," "Comments," and "Exhibits."

After being responsible for the previous six editions of *Leading Issues in Economic Development* over the past 35 years, Professor Meier has now selected Professor Rauch to upgrade and modernize this seventh edition and to perpetuate subsequent editions. This edition is mainly Professor Rauch's effort. It reflects his desire to strengthen the analytical and quantitative dimensions of development economics and to illuminate contemporary—and future—problems of development policymaking. In all, it provides fresh and serious attention to the interplay between development experience, changing views of economists, and policy.

While this seventh edition maintains the format of previous editions, the inclusion of a new author has brought many changes relative to the sixth edition:

- New chapters on income distribution and on development and the environment have been added while other chapters have been consolidated.
- Most of the Selections and Notes are new.
- The representation in the Selections of articles from leading professional journals has increased.
- The Selections make greater use of statistical analysis, and an Appendix, "How to Read a Regression Table," has been added to ensure that these Selections are easily accessible to all readers.

We wish to express our appreciation to the authors and publishers who have granted permission to use excerpts from publications for which copyrights exist. Specific acknowledgment is given with each Selection. Some parts of the original versions of the excerpted materials have been omitted out of consideration for relevance and to avoid repetition. In some instances, tables and diagrams have been renumbered and the footnotes have been deleted or renumbered.

We would like to thank a number of extremely busy people who generously took time out to provide advice or to comment on portions of the manuscript: Richard Carson, Graham Elliott, Peter Evans, and Dani Rodrik. We would also like to acknowledge the valuable research assistance of Neville Francis, Timothy Kane, Paula Lindsay, and Donald McCubbin. James Rauch wishes to thank his wife, Doris

xviii PREFACE

Bittar, for making room in her life for this book during its final months of preparation. Kenneth MacLeod has been a very helpful and patient editor. Finally, we are grateful to the entire profession of social scientists whose writings on development provide the foundation for this volume.

USING THIS BOOK

Instructors and students can use this book more like a main text or more like a supplementary reader. To facilitate the latter approach the contents have been designed to allow individual freedom of choice in deciding what chapters and Selections to read and in what sequence. If the former approach is taken, the organizational and thematic guidance of the chapter Overviews can be followed and the chapters can be read in numerical order.

The chapters include the following materials:

Overviews: These are introductory essays that show how the subsequent chapter materials fit together and elucidate one or more overarching themes. They sometimes contain ideas that are not explicitly presented by the other chapter materials.

Selections: These are the core of the book. They present a broad sample of the major contributions by scholars and practitioners on the central issues in economic development. Each Selection has been edited for the sake of brevity and to highlight the points of greatest relevance for the chapter in which it appears.

Notes: These serve two purposes. One is to expound important ideas that are extant in the literature but are not presented as clearly or simply as we would like. The other is to present more original material that complements the Selections.

Comments: Like the Notes, these serve two purposes. One is to clarify or expand upon the immediately preceding Selection. The other is to suggest additional readings on the subject of the immediately preceding Selection.

Exhibits: These are tables and charts that provide empirical illustrations and data on topics under discussion.

Starting with Selection III.1, some Selections include regression tables. Readers without econometric training are urged to refer to the Appendix to get the most insight from these Selections.

INDEX OF SELECTION AUTHORS

Ahluwalia, Montek S., 387–90 Alesina, Alberto, 401–3, 404–8

Balassa, Bela, 180–86
Banerjee, Biswajit, 323–27
Barbier, Edward, 554–59
Bardhan, Pranab, 359–60, 446–49
Barro, Robert J., 234–36
Bates, Robert H., 450–55
Behrman, Jere R., 254–56
Benhabib, Jess, 218–22
Bhagwati, Jagdish N., 13–17, 187–90
Binswanger, Hans P., 356–58
Birdsall, Nancy, 242–48
Blomström, Magnus, 126–28
Braverman, A., 361–63
Buvinic, Mayra, 275–79

Cardoso, Eliana, 52–57 Chichilnisky, Graciela, 531–33 Collier, Paul, 280–82

Deacon, Robert T., 535–43 Deardorff, Alan V., 175–78 Deolalikar, Anil B., 254–56

Easterly, William, 147–53, 456–70 Edwards, Sebastian, 58–60 Evans, Peter B., 476–94, 508–15

Fei, John C. H., 409–16 Fields, Gary S., 318–22, 391–93 Fishlow, Albert, 52–57, 417–20

Guasch, J. L., 361-63

Hanushek, Eric A., 229–33 Harrison, Ann, 209–10 Hettige, Hemamala, 544–53 Hill, M. Anne, 263–70 Huq, Mainul, 544–53

ILO Mission, 313–15 International Labour Office, 271–74

Johnston, Bruce F., 340-45

Keefer, Philip, 471–75 Khalily, Baqui, 285–87 Khan, Zahed, 285–87 Khandker, Shahidur R., 285–87 King, Elizabeth M., 263–70 Knack, Stephen, 471–75 Kremer, Michael, 147–53 Krueger, Anne, 187–90, 437–40 Kuo, Shirley W. Y., 409–16 Kuznets, Simon, 382–86

Lee, Jong-Wha, 234–36 Levine, Ross, 141–46, 456–70 Lewis, W. Arthur, 97–101, 297–99, 332–34 Lipsey, Robert E., 126–28 Lipton, Michael, 370–72 Livingstone, Ian, 316–17 Lycette, Margaret A., 275–79

McKinnon, Ronald I., 133–36 Markandya, Anil, 554–59 Matsuyama, Kiminori, 107–9 Murphy, Kevin M., 111–13

Overseas Development Institute, 65–68

Pack, Howard, 206–8 Pargal, Sheoli, 544–53 Patrick, Hugh T., 138–40 Pearce, David, 554–59 Perkins, Dwight, 48–51 Perotti, Roberto, 404–8 Preston, Samuel H., 293–94 Pritchett, Lant, 114–18, 147–53 Psacharopoulos, George, 223–26

Ranis, Gustav, 170–74, 409–16 Rauch, James E., 395–99, 508–15 Reynolds, Lloyd G., 80–95 Robinson, Sherman, 394 Rodrik, Dani, 195–201, 401–3, 495–507 Rosenzweig, Mark R., 356–58

Sachs, Jeffrey D., 161–67 Sen, Amartya, 283–84 Shleifer, Andrei, 111–13 Singh, Inderjit, 364–66 Spiegel, Mark M., 218–22 Squire, Lyn, 364–66 Srinivasan, T. N., 61–63, 442–45 Stern, Nicholas, 426–30 Stiglitz, Joseph E., 336–39, 352–55 Strauss, John, 364–66 Summers, Lawrence, 147–53

Tidrick, Gene M., 307–11 Timmer, C. Peter, 347–49 Todaro, Michael P., 300–301

Vishny, Robert W., 111-13

Wai, U Tun, 129–32 Warner, Andrew M., 161–67 Wheeler, David, 544–53 World Bank, 18–20, 36–41, 42–47, 191–92, 237–40, 257–61, 520–29

Zejan, Mario, 126-28

INDEX

Acquired immune deficiency 348, 412–14; transformation of, East Asia, 36, 37, 44, 45; syndrome (AIDS), 257, 260 347-49; unimodal strategy, 330, financial development and, 142; Adverse selection effect, 362 340-43, 345, 347; women and, in India, 61; interest rates in, 129, Afghanistan, 88, 91, 263, 536 271, 272-73, 276, 278-79 131, 132, Africa, 104. See also East Africa; Ahluwalia, Montek, 209 BAPEDAL, 547 North Africa; South Africa; Air quality, 521-22, 525 Barbados, 297 Sub-Saharan Africa; West Africa; AK model, 120, 121, 123–25, 151, Basic indicators, 8-11 agriculture and, 97, 100, 333; BEFIEX program, 499-500 178 Algeria, 86, 87 Belgium, 107 divergence and, 115; economic environment in, 430; economic Alliance for Progress, 54 Benin, 264 growth in, 84-85, 86-87, 89, 91, Amakudari, 481 Big push, 69 Bimodal agricultural strategy, 330, 92, 94; education in, 219, 225; Amazon Basin, 532 environment and, 526, 528; Argentina, 99, 406; agriculture and, 340-42, 343, 345, 347 health in, 258; industrialization 108; economic development in, Biodiversity, 523-24 and, 98, 99, 451-52; population 52; economic growth in, 86, 92, Birth rates, 2, 82, 298. See also of, 244; poverty in, 18; rural-94, 473; economic reforms in. Fertility rates urban migration in, 293, 294; 58; industrialization and, 98, 182, Black markets, 162, 424, 458, 459, state intervention in agricultural 183; poverty in, 55; trade and, 460, 461, 463 192, 202 Bolivia, 144; education in, 237, 240; markets, 450–55; typology of development in, 170-74; Asia, 2, 104. See also East Asia: export subsidies and, 495, 503, South Asia; Southeast Asia; 505; poverty in, 18; women in, unemployment in, 310; women in, 274, 275, 276, 281 agriculture and, 97, 100, 333, 276; women's education in, 264 Agency for Marginal Farmers and 344; economic growth in, 80, 84, Botswana, 65; economic growth in, Agricultural Labour (MFAL), 86, 93; education in, 429; 147, 152; ethnic diversity in, environment and, 526; 463; political system of, 406; Agricultural household models, 331, industrialization and, 99; interest trade and, 156; women in, 275; 364-66 rates in, 129, 134; population of, women's education in, 263, 268 Agricultural productivity: com-Branco, Castello, 417 242; rural-urban migration in, parative advantage, economic 294; women in, 271, 272-73, Brazil, 5, 6; deforestation in, 536; growth and, 107-9; factoral 274, 275, 276, 283, 284 economic development in, 52; terms of trade and, 99-101; in Assassinations, 458, 540 economic growth in, 54, 83, 84, Association of Southeast Asian Lewis model of world economy, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94; economic 104-6; soil, water and, 522-23; reforms in, 58, 60; education in, Nations (ASEAN), 43 strategies for increasing, 343 Australia, 88, 99, 101, 105, 183 230, 231, 232, 239, 419; Agriculture, 329-74. See also Rural Automobile industry, 202, 500-501 environment and, 527, 528, 531; entries; bimodal strategy, 330, export subsidies and, 495, Autonomy. See Embedded 340-42, 343, 345, 347; design of 499-501; health in, 427; income autonomy; State autonomy development strategies for, distribution in, 56, 378, 417-20; 340-45; division of world into Backwash, 98 industrialization and, 98, 99; poverty in, 36, 55; state industry and, 97-99; economic Bahrain, 166 development and, 332-34; Balanced growth, 69-70 intervention in, 488-91, 493, economic growth and, 81, 82, Bangladesh: economic growth in, 88; 494; trade and, 189, 192, 202; 83-84, 342-43; elasticity of family planning programs in, women in, 273, 276 demand for goods, 107-8, 109, 247; famine in, 335; foreign Bribery, 438, 461, 509 110; income distribution and, direct investment and, 210; Brundtland Report, 555 332-33, 336, 341-42, 384; Grameen Bank of, 215, 285-88; Bureaucracy, 471, 472, 477-78, 481, interrelated strategy in, 347-48; infrastructure of, 429; pollution 482-83, 484, 486-89, 490, in Krueger's trade model, abatement in, 544–45, 548–51; 491-92, 493-94; internal population in, 244, 245; poverty promotion in, 508-9, 511, 514; 175–78; policies for, 336–39; pricing policy for, 331, 337-38, in, 18; technology transfer and, meritocratic recruitment in, 424, 366-67, 368-69, 448; state 204; women in, 271, 283, 284; 478, 482, 486, 488, 508, 509, intervention in African, 450-55: women's education in, 269 510-11, 512, 514; predation and, in Sub-Saharan Africa, 65; Bangladesh Chemical Industries 479–80; salaries in, 508–9, 511, supply elasticity of production, Corporation (BCIC), 548 514; structure and performance 366-67; in Taiwan, 340, 344, Banks, 139; central, 46, 142, 502; in of, 508–15

Burkina Faso, 263, 276, 526 Burma, 86, 89, 93, 99 Burundi, 115 Busia, Kofi, 453, 462-63 Business Environmental Risk Intelligence (BERI), 471, 472, 508, 514 Business International (BI), 508 Buyer-driven chains, 204-5 Cameroon, 276 Canada, 88, 99, 101, 183, 417 Capital accumulation, 72, 73, 178-79 Capital availability, 42-43 Capital formation, 126-28 Carbon taxes, 527 Caribbean, 19, 59, 263, 266, 271, 275, 459 Catch-up effects, 218, 220, 221, 459-60 Central banks, 46, 142, 502 Central Europe, 98, 99, 181, 182 Ceylon, 86, 98, 99 Chad, 115 Chaebols, 45, 197, 483-84 Chiang Kai Shek, 484 Child mortality, 19, 82, 257, 260 Children: balance sheet of human development, 35; poverty and, 18; women's earnings and nutrition in, 277 Chile, 99, 183-84; economic development in, 52; economic growth in, 86, 89, 91, 92; economic reforms in, 58; environment and, 528; health in, 429; poverty in, 55; technology and, 207; trade and, 156, 192; women in, 276, 277 China, 3, 99, 105, 409. See also Hong Kong; Taiwan; divergence and, 115; economic crisis in, 42; economic growth in, 36, 38-39, 80, 81, 83-84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93; environment and, 523, 524, 527; famine in, 335; health in, 427-29; industrialization and, 98; move to the market, 48-51; poverty in, 19; rural-urban migration in, 293, 294; women in, 271, 283-84; women's education in, 263 China Productivity Center, 207 China Steel, 485 Chinese Petroleum Corporation (CPC), 198 Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), 521 Chrysler, 182 Classical economics: development economics and, 69; growth theory and, 72-73; income inequality and, 387

Closed economies, 77-78, 98, 107,

Cocoa Marketing Board, 455

108

Coefficient of our ignorance, 225 Collective choice analysis, 443 Colombia: economic development in, 52; economic growth in, 91, 93, 94; industrialization and, 99, 112; trade and, 202; women's education in, 263 Colonialism, 170 Colosio, Luis Donaldo, 58 Commodity markets, 450-51 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), 48 Communist Party (China), 48 Community Development Programmes, 446-47 Comparative advantage, 107-9 Competitiveness hypothesis, 355 Concertina approach to tariffs, 192 Constrained Pareto efficiency, 354, 360 Contracts: enforceability of, 472; government repudiation of, 471; in rural sector, 330, 356-58 Coordination: failure of, 195-98; investment policies for, 198-200 Copper, 183-84 Corruption, 440-41, 471, 508, 512, 514 Costa Rica, 319-21, 473, 532 Cost sharing, 352-53, 354 Cote d'Ivoire. See Ivory Coast Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), 48 Council on Economic Planning and Development (CEPD), 484 Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE), 448 Credit: in agricultural market, 338, 340; in East Asia, 43-44; in rural sector, 361-63, 447; women and, 280-81, 285-86 Cross-country studies: of deforestation, 535-43; of economic growth, 458-60; of economic growth and financial development, 141-45; of education and economic development, 218-22; of education quality, 234-36; of income inequality, 387-90 Cuba, 90, 91 CUF, 549 Cultural Revolution, 50, 115 Deadweight losses, 422, 435, 443 Death rates. See Mortality rates Decollectivization, 49-50 Default risk, 244-45, 539 Deforestation, 518, 523, 531-32, 535-43; income and, 538-39;

population and, 536-38, 541-42

Demand-following supply response,

138-40

Denmark, 527

Democracies, 402, 404

Deng Xiaoping, 48

Servico Publico (DASP), 489 Deterioration phase of income inequality, 389 Developmental states, 480-88 Development economics, 69-76; evolution of, 69-74; in rural sector, 352-55 Development measures, 5-34; burden of poverty in, 18-35; evolution of, 5-7; price of services as, 13-17 Development theory, 359-60 Dictatorships, 402, 404 Direct taxes, 368, 386, 418 Disability-adjusted life year (DALY), 257, 259 Disguised unemployment, 297, 317 Divergence, 114-18 Division of labor: classical growth theory on, 72; by gender, 272-73 Domestic investment, 36 Domestic resource cost (DRC) ratio, 182 Dominican Republic, 52, 263 Dutch disease model, 161, 164, 165, 173 Earnings. See Wages/earnings East Africa, 92, 275-76 East Asia: economic crisis in, 42-47; economic growth in, 36-41, 147, 152; education in, 36, 234-35, 236, 237-39; family planning programs in, 36, 246; income distribution in, 407; market governance in, 432; poverty in, 19; state intervention in, 480, 482, 486-87, 494; Sub-Saharan Africa compared with, 456, 460, 466, 467; typology of development, 170-74; women's education in, 263, 266 Eastern Europe, 2; China compared with, 48; environment and, 526; import substitution and, 181; industrialization and, 182 Econometric studies of migration, 312 Economic booms, 85-88 Economic Commission for Latin America, 52-53 Economic development: agriculture and, 332-34; education and, 218-22, 227-28; environment and, 520-29; impact of income distribution on, 377, 401-8; impact on income distribution, 375-77, 382-400; income inequality and, 387-90, 394, 395-99; in Latin America: 1950-1980, 52-57; in neoclassical economics, 442-45; planning for, 431-32; policy role in, 426-33; in Sub-Saharan

DENR, 545, 546

Departmento Administrativo de

Africa, 65-68; typology of, 170-74; underemployment and, 395-99; unlimited labor supply and, 297-99

Economic environment, 429-30 Economic growth: agricultural productivity, comparative advantage and, 107-9; agriculture and, 81, 82, 83-84, 342-43; cross-country studies of, 141-45, 458-60; in East Asia, 36-41, 147, 152; education and, 216-17; environment and, 524-26; extensive, 80-85; financial development and, 138-40, 141-46; fixed investment and, 126-28; functional approach to, 40-41; income distribution and, 391-93, 401-3, 409-16; income inequality and, 382-86; industrialization and, 81, 82, 183-84; institutional indicators and, 471-75; intensive, 80, 88-95; in Latin America, 52-54, 80, 84, 86, 89, 90, 93, 94; natural resources and, 156, 161-67; policies versus shocks in, 147-53; in Sub-Saharan Africa, 80, 456-70; in Third World countries: 1850-1980, 80-96; trade and, 81, 82, 84, 85-86, 87, 89, 90, 149-51, 187-90; turning point in, 85-88

Economic indicators, 56 Economic Planning Board (EPB),

Economic reforms: in India, 61-63; in Latin America, 58-60

Ecuador, 18, 532 Education, 214, 216-40. See also Women's education; access to, 230-32; balance sheet of, 35; bureaucracy and, 512-14; creating human capital with, 237-39; dropout rates and, 235-36, 240; in East Asia, 36, 234-35, 236, 237-39; economic development and, 218-22, 227-28; economic impact of, 223-28; effect of facilities, 229, 232; grade repetition and, 232, 235-36, 240; income distribution and, 419; in India, 447-48; policies on, 429; population and, 242-44; poverty and, 19; pupilteacher ratio and, 229, 234, 235-36; quality of, 230-32, 234-36; quality of children and, 243-44; research on, 229-33; returns to investment in, 223-27; social impact of, 225-26; in Sub-Saharan África, 65, 68, 237, 238, 429; teacher education and, 229; teacher experience and, 229; teacher salaries and, 229, 234,

235, 236; test scores and, 236; textbooks in, 229, 231; total expenditure per pupil and, 229, 234, 236

Egypt, 7; bureaucracy in, 514; divergence and, 115; economic growth in, 84, 85, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94; education in, 230, 231, 232; poverty in, 18; trade and, 189; women in, 283

Elasticity of demand, 107-8, 109, 110

Electronic Research and Service Organization (ERSO), 199 El Salvador, 52

Embedded autonomy, 478, 480, 481-82, 484, 485-86, 487, 490, 491, 493, 494

Employment. See also Labor force; Underemployment; Unemployment: in India, 448; in rural sector, 356-58

Enclosure, 532

Endogenous growth theory, 4, 75-76, 120, 121, 218; two-sector model of, 107-9

Endogenous politicians, 443 Endowment ratio, 15-16 Engel's law, 78, 109

England, 97, 138, 244-45. See also Great Britain/United Kingdom; environment and, 531, 532; industrialization and, 111

Environment, 517-59; balance sheet of, 35; economic development and, 520-29; Kuznets curve for, 517, 529-30; sustainable development and, 519, 554-59; trade and, 518, 531-34

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 529, 547, 548

Ethiopia, 88, 115, 335

Ethnic diversity, 423-24, 456-58, 460-66; bureaucracy and, 514; concepts and country examples, 460-63; measuring, 463

Europe, 88. See also Central Europe; Eastern Europe; Southern Europe; Western Europe; agriculture and, 99-100; divergence and, 114; education in, 225; environment and, 528; trade and, 202; women in, 283

Exchange-rate deviation index, 6, 12 Exchange rates, 43-44, 45, 46, 54 Exploitation hypothesis, 354-55, 361 Export crops, 450-51

Export processing zones (EPZs), 50, 165, 210

Export promotion: direct, 192; import substitution versus, 187-88

Exports, 180, 184-85; China and, 48, 50, 51; East Asia and, 36, 37, 46, 47; economic growth and, 87-88, 90, 93-94; fictitious, 503, 504; as

first trade move, 102-3; foreign direct investment and, 210; India and, 61, 62; industrialization and, 183-84; Korea and, 105; Latin America and, 53; natural resources and, 162; primary products in, 155-56, 159-60; Sub-Saharan Africa and, 65, 68; Taiwan and, 105

Export subsidies, 424, 495-507; failures in, 502-3; intermediate cases, 503-6; successes in, 496-501

Export substitution: primary, 171, 173; secondary, 171-72, 173 Expropriation risk, 471, 472, 473-74 Extensive growth, 80-85 Externalities, 259, 336 Extinction, 523-24

Factoral terms of trade, 99-101 Factor prices, 175, 176, 178 Factor proportions explanations, 17 Factors of production, 178-79 Family distribution of income (FID), 409, 415-16

Family income, 244 Family planning programs, 36, 242, 246-47, 345, 348

Family size, 241

Famine, 335

Fertility rates, 242, 243, 244, 283. See also Birth rates; economic growth and, 82, 83; education and, 226; family planning programs and, 246-47; infant mortality and, 245-46; nutrition and, 255

Fertilizer plants, 544, 548–49 Fictitious exports, 503, 504 Financial development, 138-40, 141-46

Financial liberalization, 133-37 Five-Year Plan, 431 Fixed investment, 126-28 Fixed-rate tenancy, 357, 358 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 535

Food crops, 451 Food prices, 254-55

Food supply, 82-84, 88-89, 91

Foreign direct investment (FDI), 90, 102, 157-58; benefits of, 209-10; China and, 50-51; East Asia and, 39, 44; Latin America and, 53, 58; technology transfer and, 209-10

Formal sector, 313, 317, 319; mobility from informal sector to, 323-26; relation between informal sector and, 314-15,

Four Tigers, 3, 36. See also Hong Kong; Korea; Singapore; Taiwan France, 90, 97, 138, 283 Franc Zone, 65

Free-rider problem, 168, 442, 443, 445
Freighters, 97
Full income, 365
Functional approach to economic growth, 40–41
Gabon, 166
Gakubatsu, 481
Gandhi, Indira, 62

Gandhi, Rajiv, 62

Gender. See Women Gender-aware analysis, 288 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 192, 500 General Motors, 182 Genuine savings, 559 Germany, 2, 97; environment and, 532; income distribution in, 375–76, 382–83, 386; interest rates in, 124

Ghana: divergence and, 115; economic growth in, 86, 87, 94; environment and, 533–34; ethnic diversity in, 462–63; health in, 257; import substitution and, 180; industrialization and, 99; state intervention in agricultural markets, 453, 454, 455; trade and, 189; women in, 273

Gini coefficient, 376, 380, 392, 395, 401–2, 416, 417
Gini indices, 56, 57
Global warming, 521
Gold Coast, 298
Goldenberg (firm), 502–3
Government. *See* Policies; State intervention
Government failure, 336, 348,

422–24 Grameen Bank, 215, 285–88 Granger-causes growth, 120, 126 Great Bengal Famine, 335

Great Britain/United Kingdom, 90, 97, 98, 100, 101, 105, 107, 168, 170. See also England; divergence and, 115; environment and, 531; import substitution and, 184; income distribution in, 375–76, 382–83, 384, 386, 419; industrialization and, 180; Jamaican emigration to, 307; women in, 283, 298

Great Depression, 52, 87, 170 Greece, 191 Greenhouse warming, 517, 524 Green national accounting, 559 Green Revolution, 109, 272–73, 330,

333, 340, 345–46, 430 Gross domestic product (GDP): absorption in form of services and commodities, 14; agriculture and, 368; in AK model, 123, 125; bureaucracy and, 508; calculating a lower bound for, 114–16; of China, 48, 49; of East Asia, 36; economic growth and, 84–95, 142–45; education and, 234, 235; environment and, 523; exchangerate deviation in relation to, 6, 12; fixed investment and, 126; of India, 61, 62, 63; interest rates and, 134–36; investment and, 406, 407; of Latin America, 52, 53; natural resources and, 161, 162, 163–65

development measure, 5–7; in East Asia, 37; economic growth and, 92, 93, 94; education and, 237, 239; health care and, 258; inverted-U hypothesis and, 387, 389; women's education and, 263 Growth accounting, 219–22 Grupo Executivo para Industria Automobilistica (GEIA), 490–91 Guatemala, 18, 58

Gross national product (GNP), 2; as

Haiti, 58, 307, 310, 529, 536 Handicrafts, 81, 84, 89 Harris-Todaro model, 423; rent seeking in, 440; of underemployment, 291, 302–6, 396, 399

Gulf War, 62

Headcount index, 19
Health, 214–15, 249–62, 344, 348;
balance sheet of, 35; education
and, 226; indicators of, 249–53;
investing in, 257–62; policies on,
260, 427–29; population and,
242–43; problems in system,
257–59

Health insurance, 258, 259
High-income economies: basic indicators in, 11; development measures in, 5; Gini coefficient in, 392; health indicators in, 252–53; population and labor force in, 34; self-employment and unpaid family workers in, 295–96

High-performing East Asian Economies (HPAEs), 3, 36–41, 237–39. *See also* Hong Kong; Indonesia; Korea; Malaysia; Singapore; Taiwan; Thailand

Historical perspective, 77–118; on division of the world, 97–99; on factoral terms of trade, 99–101; on spread of economic growth, 80–96

Honduras, 55, 276, 473
Hong Kong, 3, 51, 460, 466;
economic crisis in, 43; economic
development in, 52; economic
environment in, 430; economic
growth in, 36, 39, 94, 147;
education in, 237; family
planning programs in, 246;
import substitution and, 184;
industrialization and, 180; natural

resources and, 164; trade and, 184; women's education in, 270 Hot Oil Act, 532 Household model, 243, 244 Household production, 80-81 Human capital: creating, 237-39; economic development and, 218-22; knowledge acquisition, investment and, 207-8 Human development: balance sheet of, 35; income and, 23 Human Development Index (HDI), 2, 7, 21-22, 24-29, 119, 123 Human resources, 213-88. See also Education; Health; Nutrition; Population; Women Hungary, 182-83, 184, 185, 529 Hunger, 335 Hyundai, 196-98

Ibadan, 81-82 Illiteracy, 7, 68, 240. See also Literacy Imperfect information, 336, 353, 355, 357-58, 359-60, 361 Import licenses, 62, 188, 189-90, 434-36, 437-39, 440-41 Import quotas, 188, 191, 338, 423, 434-36 Imports, 54, 89, 90, 157 Import-substituting industrialization, 156, 168-69 Import substitution, 92-93, 170, 185, 189, 499; export promotion versus, 187-88; first stage of, 180-81; India and, 61, 181; Latin America and, 52, 53, 54, 181, 185; primary, 171, 173; secondary, 171-72, 173; second stage of, 181-83, 184, 186, 202; Sub-Saharan Africa and, 67 INBIO, 532

Income: balance sheet of, 35; deforestation and, 538–39; education and, 221–22; environment and, 524–26; family, 244; family distribution of, 409, 415–16; full, 365; human development and, 23; in India, 61, 448–49; per capita. *See* Per capita income; secular levels of, 382, 383, 384, 386; subsistence, 115

Income distribution, 375–420. See also Income inequality; agriculture and, 332–33, 336, 341–42, 384; in Brazil, 417–20; economic development impact on, 375–77, 382–400; economic growth and, 391–93, 401–3, 409–16; impact on economic development, 377, 401–8; industrialization and, 111–13, 384, 385, 386, 414–16; in Latin America, 54–57, 403, 407; market size and, 111–13;

political instability, investment and, 404-8; politics of, 401-3; population and, 244; in Taiwan, 378, 403, 409-16 Income inequality, 394. See also Income distribution; economic growth and, 382-86; measurement of, 379-81; poverty and, 387-90; trends in, 382-84, 385-86; urban underemployment and, 395-99 Income taxes, 124, 125, 386 India, 3, 105, 168, 446-49; agriculture and, 101, 414; asset redistribution policies in, 446; credit for rural sector in, 447; divergence and, 115; economic environment in, 431; economic growth in, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94; economic reforms in, 61-63; education in, 447-48; environment and, 524; export subsidies and, 505-6; family planning programs in, 246, 247; Five-Year Plan in, 431; foreign direct investment and, 209; health in, 429; hunger in, 335; import licenses and, 62, 437; import substitution and, 61, 181; industrialization and, 61, 63, 98, 99; informal sector in, 323-27; pollution abatement in, 544, 545, 549-51; population of, 242-43; poverty in, 18, 36, 61; public investment in, 446-47; rent seeking in, 438-39, 444; rural investment in, 448; rural-urban

women's education in, 269–70 Indian Administrative Service (IAS), 491–92 Indian Civil Service (ICS), 491

in, 272, 273, 275, 283, 284;

intervention in, 491-93, 494;

trade and, 61, 188, 191; women

migration in, 293; state

Indirect taxes, 368, 449
Indonesia, 3; deforestation in, 536; divergence and, 115; economic crisis in, 42, 44, 47; economic environment in, 430; economic growth in, 36, 83, 88, 91, 92; education in, 237, 240; environment and, 526, 529; health in, 257, 429; pollution abatement in, 544, 545, 547–48, 549–51; poverty in, 18; rural-urban migration in, 293; women in, 273, 276

Indoor pollution, 517, 522 Induced technical innovation, 350–51

Industrial and Commercial
Development Corporation,
315

Industrial Development Bureau (IDB), 484, 485, 491

Industrialization. See also
Manufacturing: Africa and, 98, 99, 451–52; agricultural productivity and, 107–9; alternative development strategies for, 180–86; division of world into agriculture and, 97–99; economic growth and, 81, 82, 183–84; import-substituting, 156, 168–69; income distribution and, 111–13, 384, 385, 386, 414–16; India and, 61, 63, 98, 99; market size and, 111–13; Taiwan and, 111, 414–16; women and, 273–74

Industrialized Products Tax (IPI), 500

Industrial Revolution, 97–99, 107, 180

Infanticide, 283

Infant-industry argument, 156, 168–69, 182, 186

Infant mortality, 7, 115–16; in Chile, 429; in China, 427; female, 284; in India, 61; in Latin America, 56; population and, 245–46 Inflation, 63

Informal sector, 290, 291, 313-15; characteristics of, 314-15; diversity within, 319-20; easyentry, 291, 318, 319, 320-21; income inequality in, 395-98, 399-400; labor market modeling and, 318-22; main features of, 318-19; mobility to formal sector, 323-26; probabalistic migration model and, 292; reassessment of, 316-17; relation between formal sector and, 314-15, 321; role in migration process, 292, 323-27; rural, 314-15, 316-17; upper-tier, 291, 319, 320-21

Information costs, 355, 359, 361 Infrastructure, 426, 427, 429; of India, 446, 447; institutional, 411–12; quality of, 472; rural, 332; of Sub-Saharan Africa, 460; of Taiwan, 411–12

Institutional indicators, 471–75 Insurance: agricultural, 336; health, 258, 259; social, 258

Intensive growth, 80, 88–95 Interest rates: in East Asia, 47; financial liberalization and, 133–37; in Latin America, 54; in organized money markets, 129–32

Interlinkage, 352, 353, 354, 355, 361–62

Intermediate goods, 202–3 International commodity arbitrage, 5 International Comparison Project (ICP), 6, 13, 114 International Country Risk Guide

International Country Risk Guide (ICRG), 471, 472, 508, 514

International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 524 International production networks, 204–5

International trade and development school, 443

Interrelated strategy in agriculture, 347–48

Inverted-U hypothesis, 375–77, 391, 394; explained, 387–90; intraurban inequality and, 395–98, 399–400

Investment, 119–22; in AK model. See AK model; domestic, 36; East Asia and, 44–46; fixed, 126–28; foreign direct. See Foreign direct investment; in health, 257–62; income distribution, political instability and, 404–8; India and, 446–47, 448; institutional indicators of, 471, 473–75; knowledge acquisition, human capital and, 207–8; policies to subsidize and coordinate, 198–200; public, 199–200, 446–47; in rural sector, 332, 448

Investment licenses, 438–39 Inward-oriented industrial development, 181–86 Iran, 88, 89 Iraq, 88, 89 Ishikawa curve, 83

Ishikawa curve, 83 Israel, 2, 191 Italy, 138, 473 Iyory Coast: burea

Ivory Coast: bureaucracy in, 514; deforestation in, 536; economic growth in, 86, 87, 94; environment and, 533; import substitution and, 180; poverty in, 18; women's education in, 268

Jamaica: informal sector in, 318; unemployment in, 291, 307–11 Japan, 2, 3, 102, 139, 170, 405, 480–82, 484, 485, 486, 487; agriculture and, 340, 342, 344, 348, 414; divergence and, 114; economic crisis in, 45, 46, 47; economic growth in, 36, 41, 86, 89; education in, 225; environment and, 531, 532; income distribution in, 403, 417; industrialization and, 98; interest rates in, 124, 133; takeover of Korea, 87; trade and, 202
Japan Developmental Bank, 480
Japanese model, 480–82

Japan Developmental Bank, 480 Japanese model, 480–82 Java, 18, 98, 268, 523, 524 Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR), 412, 414

Kenya: economic growth in, 86, 87; education in, 230, 239; environment and, 526; ethnic diversity in, 462, 463; export subsidies and, 495, 505; health

in, 429; informal sector in, 313-15, 316-17, 318; labor migration and unemployment in, 300-301; poverty in, 18; state intervention in agricultural markets, 451; typology of development in, 170-74; women in, 275, 276, 277, 282 Kenyatta administration, 462 Korea, 3, 102, 466, 480; economic crisis in, 42, 44, 45, 47; economic development in, 52; economic environment in, 430; economic growth in, 36, 39, 41, 87, 89, 91, 93, 94; education in, 225, 237; export subsidies and, 495, 496-99, 502-3; family planning programs in, 246; foreign direct investment and, 210; income distribution in, 403; interest rates in, 124; natural resources and, 164, 166; state intervention in, 157, 195-201, 482-84, 485, 487; technology and, 204, 206-8; trade and, 184, 185, 188, 192; women's education in, 268 Korup National Park, 532 Kravis-Heston-Summers productivity explanation, 13-15 Krueger's trade model, 175-78, 179 Kuomintang (KMT), 484-85, 486 Kuwait, 166 Kuznets, Simon, 375-76, 387, 391, Kuznets environmental curve, 517, 529-30 Labor force, 195-96. See also Employment; education and, 216-17, 219, 220; modeling of informal sector and, 318-22: segmentation in, 323-27; unlimited supply in, 297-99; women in, 243, 269-70, 271-74, 297-98, 307 Laissez-faire, 64 Land ownership, 401–3 Land reform, 330, 332, 344-45, 346, 403, 409-12, 446 Land use model, 539 Latin America, 1, 3, 4, 104; agriculture and, 97, 100; economic and social indicators in, 56; economic development: 1950-1980, 52-57; economic growth in, 52-54, 80, 84, 86, 89, 90, 93, 94; economic reforms in, 58-60; education in, 219, 222 238, 429; environment and, 526, 533; health in, 258; import substitution and, 52, 53, 54, 181, 185; income distribution in, 54-57, 403, 407; income inequality in, 390, 397; industrialization and, 98, 99, 182;

interest rates in, 129, 134, 137; poverty in, 19; rural-urban migration in, 293, 294; Sub-Saharan Africa compared with, 456, 458, 459, 464; trade and, 53, 202; typology of development, 170-74; women in, 271, 272, 275, 276, 277; women's education in, 263, 266 Law for Dealing with Illicit Wealth, Law of Large Numbers, 396 Law of one price, 5 Lead, 521-22 Learning-by-doing, 75, 78, 161, 168, 211, 343 Lerner diagrammatic technique, 13 Lesotho, 529 Lewis model of underemployment, 291, 302-6 Lewis model of world economy, 104-6 Libya, 263 Life expectancy, 7; in China, 427; divergence and, 115; health expenditures and, 262; in India, 61; in Latin America, 56; poverty and, 18, 19; in Sub-Saharan Africa, 456; of women, 283, Literacy, 56, 218, 263, 277, 284. See also Illiteracy Living standards, protection of, 429 Lobbying, 444 Local Manufacturers (Export Compensation) Act, 502 Log variance, 376, 394, 398, 399 Lorenz curve, 379-80 Low- and middle-income economies: basic indicators in, 11; health indicators in, 252; population and labor force in, 34 Lower-middle-income economies: basic indicators in, 9-10; health indicators in, 250-51; income inequality in, 397; selfemployment and unpaid family workers in, 295; women's education in, 265, 267 Low-income economies: basic indicators in, 8-9; development measures in, 5; Gini coefficient in, 392; health indicators in, 249-50; health systems in, 258; income inequality in, 389; population and labor force in, 31-32; self-employment and unpaid family workers in, 295; women's earnings in, 276-77; women's education in, 263-64, 265, 267 Lucky-Goldstar, 196-98 Ludhiana, 318 Macroeconomics: in Caribbean, 59; in East Asia, 43-44; education

and, 225; health and, 254, 255; in

America, 52, 59, 60 Madagascar, 529 Mahalanobis Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living, 61 Maharastra, 429 Mahaweli scheme, 528 Malawi, 267-68, 273, 282 Malaya, 86 Malaysia, 3; economic crisis in, 42, 44, 47; economic growth in, 36, 39, 40, 89, 91, 94; informal sector in, 319-21; natural resources and, 165; population in, 245; women in, 271, 273, 275; women's education in, 268-69 Malthus, Thomas, 73 Manmade Fibers Association, 485 Manufacturing. See also Industrialization: agriculture and, 333-34; economic growth and, 89-90, 92-93; in Krueger's trade model, 175-78 Mao Zedong, 48, 50 Market failure, 426; agriculture and, 336, 348, 356; environment and, 524; import-substituting industrialization and, 168-69; state intervention and, 431 Market policy approach to agriculture, 348 Markets, 432-33; agricultural, 336; China's move to, 48–51; commodity, 450-51; health care, 259-60; population and, 244-45; size of, 111-13 Marshallian ineffiency, 357 Marxist theory, 298, 442, 445, 477 Maternal mortality, 257, 283 Mauritania, 273 Mauritius, 65, 165, 529 McKenzie-Chipman diversification cone, 15 Merck and Company, 532 Mexico: bureaucracy in, 482; economic environment in, 430; economic growth in, 86, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94; economic reforms in, 58; environment and, 533; foreign direct investment and, 157-58, 210; political system of, 404; poverty in, 18, 55; trade and, 202; typology of development, 170-74; women in, Microeconomics: education and, 223-25; health and, 254; in Latin America, 52; in rural sector, 330, 352-67 Middle class, 377, 407 Middle East, 2; economic growth in, 80; environment and, 524; natural resources and, 165; poverty in, 19; women in, 272; women's education in, 264, 266

informal sector, 316; in Latin

Pluralist theory, 453-54 Middle-income economies: basic Nkrumah, Kwame, 462 indicators in, 9-11; development Nongovernmental organizations Poland, 527, 529 measures in, 5; health indicators (NGOs), 258, 259 Policies. See also State intervention: in, 250-52; health systems in, North Africa, 1; economic growth in, agricultural, 336-39; East Asian 258-59; income inequality in, 80; poverty in, 19; women in, economic growth and, 36-37, 389–90; population and labor 272, 275, 283, 284; women's 39-40; economic development education in, 264, 266 force in, 32-34; self-employment and, 426-33; economic growth andunpaid family workers in, North America, 97, 98, 225, 283 and shocks, 147-53; 295; women's education in, Nutrition, 214-15, 254-56, 344, 348; environmental, 526-28; health 263-64 balance sheet of, 35; famine and care, 260, 427-29; human capital Migration. See Rural-urban hunger, 335; policies on, 427-29; formation, 237-39; investment, migration women's earnings and, 277 198-200; pollution abatement, Mill, John Stuart, 73 551-52; in Sub-Saharan Africa, Minerals, 79, 86, 164, 165, 241 460-66 Off-shore companies, 44, 45 Minimum wage, 448 Oil and petroleum, 7, 50, 54, 165, Policy coherence, 496 Ministry of International Trade and 185, 532 Political stability/instability: Industry (MITI), 480-81, 487, Old-age security, 244-45 deforestation and, 539-41; 491 Open economies, 108 income distribution, investment Ministry of Trade and Industry and, 404-8; institutional Organization for Economic indicators of, 472, 473, 474-75; (MTI), 483, 485 Cooperation and Development Mobutu Sese Seko, Joseph, 479, 480 (OECD), 54, 87, 94, 406, 485; in Sub-Saharan Africa, 458, Moi, Arap, 453, 462 agriculture and, 347; economic 464-66 Monopolies and Restrictive Trade growth in, 147; environment and, Pollution abatement, 544-53 Practices (MRTP) Act, 62 527, 548; income distribution in, Polonoreste projects, 528 Morocco, 87; bureaucracy in, 514; 401 Population, 2, 214, 241-48; environment and, 533; foreign Organized money markets, 129-32 agriculture and, 332, 333; direct investment and, 157, Outward-oriented industrial deforestation and, 536-38, 209-10; poverty in, 18 development, 184-86 541-42; of East Asia, 36; economic approaches to, 242-48; Mortality rates, 2, 82-83, 298; child, Ozal, Turgut, 503, 504 economic growth and, 82-84, 19, 82, 257, 260; infant. See Ozone layer depletion, 521 Infant mortality; maternal, 257, 88-89, 91; environment and, 283 Pakistan: economic growth in, 85, 521; labor force and, 31-34; size Mozambique, 65, 88, 115 88, 91, 92, 93; education in, 237; of. 241 Multinational enterprises (MNEs), family planning programs in, POSCO, 200 246; women in, 283 Poverty: balance sheet of, 35; burden Murphy-Shleifer-Vishnv model, 113 Panama, 273 of, 18-35; capabilities and Park Chung Hee, 197, 482-83, 484, entitlements in, 30; decline in, Myrdal, Gunnar, 496 497, 498, 499 36; environment and, 521; extent of, 19-20; health and, 259; National Development Bank Paternalism, 426 (BNDE), 489 Penn World Tables, 114, 115, 116, income inequality, economic Nationalization potential, 472 development and, 387-90; in 117 India, 18, 36, 61; in Latin National Renewal Fund, 62 Per capita income, 3. See also Gross National Resources Commission domestic product (GDP); Gross America, 54-57; women and, 18, (NRC), 484 national product (GNP); in AK 215, 275-79 Natural capital stock, 519, 554, model, 123-25; as development Poverty gap, 19 555-58, 559 measure, 5-7; divergence and, Poverty line, 6, 18, 19, 54-55, 115 Natural habitats, 523-24 114-18 Prebisch, Raul, 52 Natural resources, 156, 161-67, 173 Peru: economic growth in, 89, 91; Predation, 476, 479-80, 481, 487, Neoclassical economics, 152, 423, economic reforms in, 58; health 491 Price controls, 451 477; development economics in, 258-59; poverty in, 18; and, 70, 71, 73; East Asian women in, 276, 278 Price distortions, 36-37, 526 economic growth and, 39; Petite bourgeoisie, 423, 449 Prices: agricultural, 331, 337-38, income inequality and, 387; state, Petrobas, 491 366-67, 368-69, 448; factor, economic development and, Philippines, 3; agriculture and, 414; 175, 176, 178; food, 254-55; in 442-45 deforestation in, 536; economic India, 448-449; service, 13-17 Neoutilitarian economics, 476, 477 crisis in, 44; economic growth in, Primary export substitution (PES), Nepal, 88, 91, 95, 263, 264, 268, 39, 86, 90, 91, 92, 93; 171, 173 275, 526 environment and, 523; family Primary import substitution (PIS), Netherlands, 107, 115 planning programs in, 247; 171, 173 New institutional economics, 359–60 industrialization and, 98; Primary products, 155-56 New Zealand, 99, 101, 509-10, 526 pollution abatement in, 545, Primary school education, 234, NGFF, 549 546-47; trade reform in, 192; 237-39, 240, 263-64, 265, 266 Nicaragua, 52, 230 women in, 273; women's Primary sector surplus, 180 Nigeria, 65, 450, 460; bureaucracy education in, 263, 268 Principle-agent approach, 508, 509 in, 514; economic growth in, 86, Physical Quality of Life Index Privatization, 96 87; environment and, 529; ethnic Probabilistic migration model, 292, (POLI), 7 diversity in, 464; women in, 273 Plantations, 86, 100, 180, 271

Producer-driven chains, 204	Rural-urban migration, 289-327;	health in, 258; import
Productivity. See also Agricultural	demographic reappraisal of urban	substitution and, 181;
productivity: factor proportions	growth and, 293-94; econometric	industrialization and, 182;
explanations, 17; growth	studies of, 312; informal sector	pollution abatement in, 544-53;
accounting with human capital	role in, 292, 323-27; model of	population of, 244; poverty in,
stocks in, 220-22; Kravis-	urban unemployment and,	18, 19; women's education in,
Heston-Summers explanation for,	300–301; unlimited labor supply	263, 266
13–15	and, 297–99	Southeast Asia: economic growth in
Profit effect, 366	Russia, 139	36, 92; pollution abatement in,
Programa de Integração Nacional		544–53; women in, 271
(PIN), 418	Sanitation, 521	Southern Europe, 98, 99
Programa de Integração Social,	Saudi Arabia, 165, 166	Southern Rhodesia. See Zimbabwe
418	Savings: in AK model. See AK	(Southern Rhodesia)
PROKASIH, 545	model; in East Asia, 36, 42; as	Soviet Union, 2, 181, 526
Property rights, 442, 444, 518, 526,	engine of growth, 119–22;	Spanish-American War, 86
527, 532, 535, 539–41	financial liberalization and,	SPPM, 549
Prussia, 383	133–37; genuine, 559; in India,	Sri Lanka: development measures in
Public choice school, 443	63; women and, 280–81	7; economic growth in, 89, 91,
Public goods, 259, 336	Savings clubs, 280	93; environment and, 528; healt
Public sector: economic growth and,	Saxony, 383	in, 254, 427–29; women in, 271
90, 91–92; investment and,	Schultz, Theodore, 300	275, 276
199–200, 446–47	Secondary export substitution (SES),	State autonomy, 496
Puerto Rico, 307, 310	171–72, 173	State intervention, 432–33. See also
Pulp and paper plants, 544, 549–51	Secondary import substitution (SIS),	Policies; in African agricultural
Punjab, 523	171–72, 173	markets, 450-55; arguments for
Putting-out system, 84, 85, 271	Secondary school education, 237–39,	426; in health care, 259–60; in
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	265, 266	Korea, 157, 195-201, 482-84,
Quantitative restrictions, 157,	Second best solutions, 337	485, 487; market failure and,
188–90, 191	Second Indian Plan, 371	431; neoclassical economics and
	Secular levels of income, 382, 383,	442-45; as problem and solution
Railroads, 85-86, 90, 97, 98	384, 386	476–94; in Taiwan, 157,
Rao-Manmohan Singh, 62–63	Seemingly-unrelated-regression	195–201, 482, 484–86, 487
Rationality hypothesis, 354, 355	(SUR) technique, 234	State-owned enterprises (SOEs), 96
RCA, 199	Self-employment, 295–96, 313, 318,	485, 493, 551
Regression analysis, 458–60,	319, 397	Strong states, 496
463–64	Semi-democracies, 404	Strong sustainability, 555, 559
Regression tables, reading, 561–66	Service prices, 13–17	Structuralist analysis, 70
Rent control, 448–49	Shaman Pharmaceuticals, 532	Structural transformation, 478–79,
Rent seeking, 422–24, 427, 444, 476;	Sharecropping, 330, 351, 352–55,	489–90
competitive, 437–39; corruption	356–57, 358, 359	Sub-Saharan Africa, 2, 3, 4, 422–24
and, 440–41; defined, 434–36; in	Shocks, 147–53	economic development in,
Harris-Todaro model, 440;	Sierra Leone, 254	65–68; economic growth in, 80,
political economy of, 437–40;	Singapore, 2, 3; economic crisis in,	456–70; education in, 65, 68,
quantitative importance of,	43; economic development in,	237, 238, 429; environment and
438–39	52; economic environment in,	523, 527; ethnic diversity in,
Rhee Syngman, 482, 484, 485, 497,	430; economic growth in, 36, 39,	423–24, 456–58, 460–66; incom
499	40, 94; education in, 237;	distribution in, 407; personal rul
Ricardo, David, 73, 298	environment and, 527; interest	effects in, 67; poverty in, 18, 19
Risk, 337–38, 478	rates in, 124, 133; natural	women in, 271, 272, 283, 284;
Risk aversion, 352, 357, 358	resources and, 164; technology	women's education in, 263, 266
RKF assumptions, 395–96	and, 207; trade and, 184, 185;	269
Rule of law, 471, 535–43	women in, 273	Subsistence income, 115
Rural sector. See also Agriculture:	Sino-Japanese War, 86	Sudan, 65, 88, 95, 263, 273
contractual arrangements in, 330,	Small Farmers Development Agency	Suez Canal, 86
356–58; credit in, 361–63, 447;	(SFDA), 447	Sukarno administration, 88
informal, 314–15, 316–17;	Smith, Adam, 69, 72, 75, 98, 494	Sukhatme-Srinivasan-Seckler-Payn
investment in, 332, 448;	Social indicators, 56	hypothesis, 255
microeconomics of, 330, 352–67;	Social insurance, 258	Sulfur dioxide, 522
new development economics	Soft states, 496	Sun Yat Sen, 484
and, 352–55; new institutional	Sogo shosha, 102	Supply elasticity of agricultural
economics and development	Soil quality, 522–23	production, 366–67
theory in, 359–60; recent tenancy	Somalia, 115, 263	Supply-leading phenomenon,
models in, 356–58; reform in,	Somprasong Land, 46	139–40
49–50; strategies for welfare	South Africa, 97, 99, 273	Suspended particulate matter, 521
improvement in, 343–45	South America, 345	Sustainable development, 519,
Rural-urban divide, 373–74	South Asia: economic growth in, 91;	554–59

Sweden, 419, 527 Switzerland, 107 Synthesis model, 243, 244

Taiwan, 2, 3, 51, 168, 480; agriculture and, 340, 344, 348, 412-14; economic crisis in, 43, 45; economic development in, 52; economic environment in, 430; economic growth in, 36, 39, 86, 87, 89, 91, 93, 94, 403, 409-16; income distribution in, 378, 403, 409-16; industrialization and, 111, 414-16; interest rates in, 124, 133; state intervention in, 157, 195-201, 482, 484-86, 487; technology and, 206-8; trade and, 184, 185, 202; typology of development in, 170-74; women in, 275

Taiwan Agriculture and Forestry Development Corporation, 415 Taiwan Cement Corporation, 415 Taiwan Industrial and Mining Corporation, 415

Taiwan Pulp and Paper Corporation, 415

Taiwan Sugar Corporation, 410

Tanganyika, 86, 87 Tanzania, 18, 115, 280, 451 Tariff Refund Certificate (CRA), 503 Tariffs, 435-36, 437; agricultural trade and, 338; concertina approach to, 192; industrialization and, 180, 182; Latin America and, 54; reforming, 191-92; replacing quantitative restrictions, 191

Taxes, 406, 500; in Africa, 450-51; agricultural, 368; carbon, 527; direct, 368, 386, 418; income, 124, 125, 386; in India, 448-49; indirect, 368, 449

Technology: agriculture and, 332, 350-51, 352, 353-54; economic growth and, 152; gaps between countries, 206-8

Technology transfer, 157-58, 204-12 Tenancy ladders, 330, 358 Textiles, 84, 89, 98, 99, 168, 485-86

Thailand, 3; agriculture and, 342, 414; economic crisis in, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47; economic growth in, 36, 39, 84, 86, 89, 91, 93, 94; education in, 216, 230, 237; environment and, 526, 529; industrialization and, 98, 99; pollution abatement in, 544, 545, 546, 549-51

33/50 program, 548 Todaro paradox, 396

Trade, 155-212; Africa and, 451-52; agricultural, 332, 337-38; China and, 50-51; classical growth theory on, 72, 73; control of,

187-90; division of world in, 97-99; economic growth and, 81, 82, 84, 85–86, 87, 89, 90, 149-51, 187-90; as enemy, handmaiden, and engine of growth, 211-12; environment and, 518, 531-34; factoral terms of, 99-101; India and, 61, 188, 191; in intermediate goods, 202-3; Krueger's model of, 175-78, 179; Latin America and, 53, 202; liberalization of, 187-90, 192-94; policy reform in, 191-94; rural-urban terms of, 373; technology transfer and, 157-58, 204-12

Trade unions, 301, 307, 396 Transaction costs, 355, 357, 359, 360, 361

Transportation costs, 6, 85-86, 89 Trickle down process, 389 Trinidad, 307

TSPC, 549

Tunisia, 6

Turkey, 102; economic growth in, 84, 85, 88, 91, 93, 94; export subsidies and, 503-5; rent seeking in, 438-39; trade and, 188; women's education in, 263

Two-sector model of endogenous growth, 107-9 Typology of development, 170-74

UFF, 549 Uganda, 86, 87, 95, 99, 115 Uncertainty, 406 Underemployment. See also Unemployment: econonic development, income inequality and, 395-99; Harris-Todaro model of, 291, 302-6, 396, 399; Lewis model of, 291, 302-6

Unemployment. See also Employment; Underemployment: disguised, 297, 317; in East Asia, 47; in Jamaica, 291, 307-11; model of labor migration and, 300-301

Unimodal agricultural strategy, 330, 340-43, 345, 347

United Kingdom. See Great Britain/United Kingdom

United States, 88, 90, 97, 100, 101, 104, 139, 170; agriculture and, 332; divergence and, 116, 117; education in, 229, 230; environment and, 528, 532; financial development in, 145; health systems of, 258; income distribution in, 375-76, 382-83, 384, 385, 386, 417, 419; industrialization and, 107, 111; Latin America and, 52, 54; pollution abatement in, 548; technology transfer and, 204;

trade and, 183, 184, 202; women in, 283

INDEX

Unorganized money markets, 129-31

Unpaid family workers, 295-96, 319, 397

Upper-middle-income economies: basic indicators in, 10-11; health indicators in, 251-52; income inequality in, 397; population and labor force in, 33-34; selfemployment and unpaid family workers in, 295; women's education in, 265, 267

Urban bias, 331, 370-74 Urban sector, 395-99. See also Informal sector; Rural-urban migration

Urban traditional sector, 291, 300 Uruguay, 52, 55, 58, 192

Venezuela: economic development in, 52; economic growth in, 86, 87, 89, 91; economic reforms in, 58; education in, 237; environment and, 533; foreign direct investment and, 157, 209-10; political system of, 406 Vietnam, 42, 48

Wage-gap model, 308-9 Wage-rental ratio, 13, 14-15, 16 Wages/earnings: in agricultural labor, 341; in informal sector, 319, 327; in Jamaica, 307-11; in Krueger's trade model, 175-76, 178; minimum, 448; in rural sector, 356-58; rural-urban migration and, 300; underemployment and, 302, 304-5; unlimited labor supply and, 297; for women, 243, 266, 271, 275-77

Water quality, 521, 522-23, 524, 525, 532, 545-47, 551 Weak states, 496, 504, 506 Weak sustainability, 555, 559 Weber, Max, 477-78, 481, 494, 508

Weberian state hypothesis, 508, 509, 510, 511-14

West Africa, 81-82, 273

Western Europe, 97, 98, 99, 104; agriculture and, 333; divergence and, 115; economic growth in, 81; income distribution in, 417 Wigs, 184

Women, 215, 263-88. See also Women's education; asymmetric rights and obligations of, 281-82; balance sheet of human development, 35; credit and, 280-81, 285-86; Grameen Bank and, 215, 285-88; in the labor force, 243, 269-70, 271-74, 297-98, 307; missing, 283-84;

578 INDEX

poverty and, 18, 215, 275–79; role models for, 281; savings and, 280–81

Women-headed households, 215, 273, 275

Women's education, 263–70, 277, 279, 280; benfits at work and home, 269–70; costs, benefits

and gender differentials, 264–67; economic impact of, 225–26; financial, opportunity, and psychic costs of, 267–69; health and, 254, 255; labor force participation, wages and, 243 Wood pulp plants, 544, 548–49 World Conservation Strategy, 555

Yunus, Muhammad, 285

Zaire, 65, 88, 95, 263, 479–80 Zambia, 87, 275 Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), 86, 87, 258 Economic issues. 2 November 2020. SG/SM/20390. Continue Advocating for Debt Relief, Fairer Global Financial Architecture to Recover Better from COVID-19, Secretary-General Urges Civil Society in Video Message. Following is the text of UN Secretaryâ€'General António Guterres' video message to civil society on financing for development in the era of COVID-19 and beyond, today: 28 October 2020. SG/SM/20374.A Following is UN Secretaryâ€'General António Guterres' message to the virtual ministerial-level meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Council, held on 28 and 29 October: 20 October 2020. DSG/SM/1490. The leading issues in economic development are based on how to develop infrastructure in many developing countries and teach people in these countries how to maintain economic sustenance. For example, there are international nonprofit organizations that go into developing countries and teach people various trades in order for them to earn a living. Leading issues in economic development . PIONEERS IN DEVELOPMENT became a major policy issue for newly developing countries. The essay. link.springer.com. https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-1-349-23342-7.pdf. clipped from Google - 10/2020. Leading Issues in Economic Development by Gerald M. Meier www.jstor.org, https://www.jstor.org/stable/1244761. Leading Issues in Economic Development, 8th. Edition, Oxford University Press, New York. Todaro, Michael P. and Stephen C. Smith (2009). Economic www.uni-goettingen.de. https://www.uni-goettingen.de/de/ development + economics /481536.html. clipped from Google - 10/2020. Frontiers of Development Economics. Completely updated and revised in this eighth edition, Leading Issues in Economic Development covers the main issues in economic development through professional journal articles by leading scholars. These articles are edited to provide greater accessibility to an undergraduate audience and organised thematically using overview essays along with explanatory notes and comments. This distinctive approach allows for a variety of perspectives while keeping the most important overall themes in sight. In attempting to define "less developed country†it would clearly be helpful to have an accepted measure of "development.†In recent years a consensus has been gathering around the Human Development Index (HDI) as the preferred measure of development.