

Poverty And Development Into The 21st Century U208 Third World Development

The studies of poverty, progress and development in this volume, first published in 1991, by a distinguished international roster of authors and researchers, aim to increase knowledge of the social mechanisms of pauperization, marginalization, and the exclusion of certain categories of society; to bring to light the potential and creative role of socio-cultural, intellectual, ethical, moral and spiritual values in progress and the development process; and to examine the links and contradictions between development and progress in order to propose ways of reducing social inequalities.

Poverty alleviation is high on the global policy agenda, its importance being emphasised by its place as the first of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. As a potentially significant source of economic growth in developing countries, tourism may also play a major role in poverty reduction and alleviation under the right circumstances. The incorporation of tourism into development policy and Poverty Reduction Strategies has special poignancy for those Least Developed Countries where natural resources exist to support a tourism industry and there are limited development alternatives. This book offers a holistic, explicit and detailed introduction to the relationship of poverty and tourism within the context of developing countries. The book is divided into distinct sections, progressing from an evaluation of the key concepts of poverty, tourism and development; to the causal factors of poverty; to the mechanisms of how tourism is being implemented in policy and practice to reduce poverty and finally to an analysis of the relationship between tourism to poverty alleviation in the future. The adopted analytical approach of the key themes is multi-disciplinary, incorporating tourism studies, human geography, political economy, economics, development and environmental studies. It integrates examples and original case studies from varying geographical developing regions including Africa, South Asian and East Asia and the Pacific, to lend practical insights into tourism's role in poverty alleviation. The text will be of particular interest to higher education students from tourism studies, geography, political economy, environmental and development studies, and sociology backgrounds. It will also be of relevance to government and policy makers, alongside those who have a more general interest in poverty alleviation.

This book examines the role of agriculture in the economic transformation of developing low- and middle-income countries and explores means for accelerating agricultural growth and poverty reduction. In this volume, Mellor measures by household class the employment impact of alternative agricultural growth rates and land tenure systems, and impact on cereal consumption and food security. The book provides detailed analysis of each element of agricultural modernization, emphasizing the central role of government in accelerated growth in private sector dominated agriculture. The book differs from the bulk of current conventional wisdom in its placement of the non-poor small commercial farmer at the center of growth, and explains how growth translates into poverty reduction. This new book is a follow up to Mellor's classic, prize-winning text, The Economics of Agricultural Development.

Das Ende der Armut

Urbanization in the Third World

Poor Economics

Cities, Poverty, and Development

Poverty and Sustainable Development in Asia

Von Armut und Wohlstand der Nationen

This book provides novel and in-depth perspectives on evaluating environment and sustainability issues in developing countries. Evaluating Environment in International Development focuses on the approaches and experiences of leading international organizations, not-for-profits, and multilateral and bilateral aid agencies to illustrate how systematic evaluation is an essential tool for providing evidence for decision-makers. Moving beyond projects and programmes, it explores normative work on the environment as well as environmental consequences of economic and social development efforts. This new edition reflects on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals and considers how they have influenced efforts in a wide range of countries and what the implications are for evaluation. It also explores ways in which Big Data and geospatial approaches might be utilized. Significantly updated throughout to reflect recent developments in climate change research, and on the implications of the 2020 pandemic, this volume will be of great interest to students and scholars of environment studies, development studies, international relations, sustainable development and evaluation, as well as practitioners in international organizations and development and environmental NGOs.

Afrika ist ein armer Kontinent. Ein Kontinent voller Hunger, blutiger Konflikte, gescheiterter Staaten, voller Korruption und Elend. Um zu helfen, adoptieren Prominente afrikanische Halbweisen und flanieren durch Flüchtlingslager, laden die Gutmenschen unter den Popstars zu Benefiz-Konzerten, und westliche Staaten haben in den letzten 50 Jahren eine Billion Dollar an afrikanische Regierungen gezahlt. Aber trotz Jahrzehnten von billigen Darlehen, nicht rückzahlbaren Krediten, Schuldenerlassen, bilateraler und multilateraler Hilfe steht Afrika schlimmer da als je zuvor. Mit Dead Aid hat Dambisa Moyo ein provokatives Plädoyer gegen Entwicklungshilfe und für Afrika geschrieben. Knapp, faktenreich und zwingend legt sie ihre Argumente dar. Entwicklungshilfe, im Sinne von Geld-Transfers zwischen Regierungen, macht abhängig. Sie zementiert die bestehenden Gegebenheiten, fördert Korruption und finanziert sogar Kriege. Sie zerstört jeden Anreiz, gut zu wirtschaften und die Volkswirtschaft anzukurbeln. Entwicklungshilfe zu beziehen ist einfacher, als ein Land zu sanieren. Im Gegensatz zu Bono und Bob Geldoff weiß Moyo, wovon sie spricht. Die in Sambia geborene und aufgewachsene Harvard-Ökonomin arbeitete jahrelang für die Weltbank. In Dead Aid erklärt sie nicht nur, was die negativen Folgen von Entwicklungshilfe sind und warum China für Afrika eine Lösung und nicht Teil des Problems ist; sie entwirft zudem einen Weg, wie sich Afrika aus eigener Kraft und selbstbestimmt entwickeln kann. In den USA und Großbritannien löste Dead Aid eine hitzige Debatte aus. Es stand mehrere Wochen auf der New York Times Bestsellerliste und wurde vom Sunday Herald zum Buch des Jahres gewählt. Das Time Magazine wählte Dambisa Moyo 2009 zu einer der 100 wichtigsten Persönlichkeiten der Welt.

This work examines how gender inequalities impact on men's, women's and children's experiences of poverty and demonstrates the importance of integrating gender analysis into every aspect of development initiatives.

A Classification of Company Initiatives

Patterns of Development in Latin America

Poverty and Development Into the 21st Century

Agricultural Development and Economic Transformation

A Reference Handbook

ein ökonomisches Programm für eine gerechtere Welt

Heute sind die Menschen gesünder, wohlhabender und sie leben länger als früher. Einem Teil der Menschheit ist »Der Große Ausbruch« aus Armut, Not, Krankheit und Entbehrung in Freiheit, Bildung, Demokratie und eine freie globale Weltwirtschaft gelungen. Dennoch nimmt die Ungleichheit zwischen Nationen und Menschen unaufhaltsam zu. Das Opus Magnum des Nobelpreisträgers beschreibt, wie Lebens- und Gesundheitsstandards sich weltweit erhöhen ließen, wenn Aufrichtigkeit und neue Fairness Einzug in die globale Weltwirtschaft hielten. Aus dem »Wohlstand der Nationen« könnte ein Wohlstand aller Nationen werden. Angus Deaton, der Träger des Wirtschaftsnobelpreises 2015, schildert die Geschichte der Weltwirtschaft überraschend neu und anders. Vor 250 Jahren beschrte die Industrielle Revolution Westeuropa und den USA nachhaltigen Aufschwung und wirtschaftlicher Fortschritt, der bis heute andauert. Viele Menschen in Großbritannien, Frankreich, den USA und Deutschland überwandn ihre Armut, eigneten sich Bildung an und gestalteten ihre Staaten freiheitlich und demokratisch um. Aber bereits damals öffnete sich die Kluft zwischen Reich und Arm. Erhellend und eindringlich entwirft der Ökonom ein Panorama überwältigender Entdeckungen und phantastischer Erfindungen: Von der Überwindung von Pest, Cholera und Epidemien, von den Errungenschaften wie Impfungen, Antibiotika, Hygiene, sauberem Trinkwasser und den Erfolgen der modernen Medizin und Technik. Dennoch holen schmerzhaft Rückschläge auch die modernen Gesellschaften – vor allem aber die Ärmsten – immer wieder ein: entsetzliche Hungersnöte, Naturkatastrophen, Drogenhandel, Krebserkrankungen und die AIDS/HIV-Epidemie auf der anderen Seite. Alternativen bieten Reformen: Die Entwicklungs- und Protektionspolitik des Westens sollte eingestellt, jedenfalls grundlegend verändert werden. Dringend müssten die Handelshemmnisse aufgehoben werden, um der ganzen globalisierten Welt ihren eigenen „Großen Ausbruch“ zu eröffnen. Unser Wohlstand ist anfällig; Umdenken und anders Handeln sind dringend erforderlich. Hatten die USA noch vor 20 Jahren einen bis dahin nie gekannten Wohlstand für viele Amerikaner erreicht, wächst das einstige Vorbild der westlichen Welt heute wirtschaftlich schleppend oder gar nicht. Die Ungleichheit unter den Amerikanern hat schlagartig zugenommen. Hingegen hat sich das Wirtschaftswachstum in Indien und China vervielfacht und das Leben von mehr als zwei Milliarden Menschen unvorstellbar verbessert. »Dieses Thema bedarf einer großen Leinwand und eines kühnen Pinselstrichs, und Angus Deaton liefert auf virtuose Weise beides.« The Economist

Despite decades of development efforts, led by governmental and non-profit organizations, the issue of poverty prevails, with approximately 1.4 billion people living in extreme poverty. As a result of the failure of governmental and non-governmental actors to successfully address poverty single-handedly, the development community has turned its eyes towards the private sector, in particular on Multi-National Corporations (MNCs), as an additional contributing force. To enhance understanding within the research field of business and poverty, this thesis aims at investigating the potential and actual contributions of the private sector, in general, and MNCs, in particular, with regard to poverty alleviation. In order to address this research aim, in the theoretical part of this thesis the existing literature on the potential contributions of distinct business approaches to poverty alleviation is reviewed. Hereby, six business approaches – being Business-as-Usual, Corporate Philanthropy, Microfinance, Bottom of the Pyramid, Social Entrepreneurship and Cross-Sector Partnerships – as well as their variations and combination possibilities are investigated. This analysis leads to a classification of company's Poverty Alleviation Portfolio Approaches. The examination of the possible contribution of MNCs in theory is in turn complemented by the practical part of this thesis which studies the actual poverty-related initiatives undertaken by Fortune's global 100 firms in practice. Hereby, data is gathered on these 100 MNCs via a content analysis of company websites and Corporate Social Responsibility reports. Building upon the classification framework developed in the theoretical part, the Poverty Alleviation Portfolio Approaches of these MNCs are ultimately classified as inactive, reactive, active or proactive.

Entrapment of the very poor is not an act of nature. Pillaging of natural resources is not an unfortunate accident. Policing that does not see crime, officials who do not enforce rules?not mistakes, either. Corruption is widespread, and the cost is high and debilitating to us all.

A Cross-country Study

Business Approaches to Poverty Alleviation

Incidence, Intensity and Disparity

Poverty, Ethics and Justice

Combat Poverty Agency Pre-Budget Submission 1993: Building a Fairer Future

Tourism, Poverty and Development

This volume analyzes the experiences of developing countries in Asia, Latin America, and Sub-Saharan Africa, and examines how they might catch up. Based on growth performance across the developing world over the last five decades, it offers a thorough account of the possibilities to engage in such processes in an increasingly globalized world. Together, the chapters highlight the diversity and variation of development pathways and provide valuable lessons and implications for how to approach this difficult question. The book shows the importance of acknowledging that the process of development is dynamic and that the possibilities for catch up are situation dependent. At the same time it makes clear that without structural change, and in particular agricultural transformation, sustained catch up is unlikely to happen. The volume demonstrates how analysis of current growth processes in developing countries can be enriched by paying closer attention to the multifaceted nature of both economic backwardness and successful pathways to escape it.

Das bahnbrechende Buch der Wirtschaftsnobelpreisträger 2019 Ein unterernährter Mann in Marokko kauft lieber einen Fernseher als Essen. Absurd? Nein. Die Ökonomen Esther Duflo und Abhijit V. Banerjee erregen weltweit Aufsehen, weil sie zeigen: Unser Bild von den Armen ist ein Klischee. Und wir müssen radikal umdenken, wenn wir die Probleme der Ungleichheit lösen wollen. Für ihre Forschung zur Bekämpfung der globalen Armut wurden Esther Duflo und Abhijit V. Banerjee 2019 mit dem Wirtschaftsnobelpreis ausgezeichnet.

Development Economics addresses one major question: Why has a small set of countries achieved a high level of affluence while the majority remain poor and stagnant? Why, in turn, has the number of developing economies set on the track of closing their productivity gap with advanced economies been so limited? One obvious factor underlying this global divergence is unevenness in the ability to adopt and develop advanced technology, due in large measure to the difficulty experienced by low-income economies in preparing appropriate institutions for borrowing advanced technology given their social and cultural constraints. The major task of this volume is to explore the nature of these binding constraints, with the aim of identifying the means to remove them. Comparisons are made with countries where the constraints have been successfully lifted – most notably Japan and East Asian NIEs.

Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Rural China

Essays on Social Policy and Global Poverty Reduction

Warum Entwicklungshilfe nicht funktioniert und was Afrika besser machen kann

Concepts and Experiences

Evaluating Environment in International Development

Combat Poverty Agency Policy Document: Towards a Funding Policy for Community Development: (1988)

Poverty has been and is a major concern of many governments and societies in the initial stages of this new century. The contributions of this book provide an insight into the various attempts and concepts of poverty alleviation. This book is divided into two parts. The first part of this book contains some papers discussing the concepts and the evaluation of some poverty alleviation policies, while the second part shares some experiences about the strategies to alleviate poverty. Most of the contributors to this book understand the concept of poverty as deficient income among farm households, however, some authors use a broader concept of poverty. Explicitly or implicitly, various aspects of a better livelihood are included, and poverty is considered to be a multidimensional phenomenon. The broader view is in line with the more theoretical debate on poverty and the concept of international organizations such as the World Bank. A comprehensive concept of poverty alleviation is still not in sight. Poverty exists in rural and urban areas, among agricultural smallholders and livestock-rearing households and amongst herders and pastoralists. The reasons for poverty are manifold and, accordingly, the attempts to overcome vulnerability and poverty have to be diverse as well. But as demonstrated in the papers on various projects, there is a common understanding that the poor are self-determined individuals striving with all of their means to achieve a better livelihood and cope with risks and shocks. This view includes an understanding of the dynamics of poverty and takes into account not only the entries into, but also the exists from poverty. The empowerment of poor people is on the agenda. This non-deterministic perspective is a basis for the prospects of future poverty alleviation. The different papers address numerous ways of how to tackle the problem of poverty. The strategies of poverty alleviation are diverse. We can no longer expect that enhancing economic growth will solve the problem by way of a simple trickle down effect. It is the merit of this book that it informs the reader on a wide range of positive projects helping farmers to be lifted out of poverty by strengthening their own efforts and resources. Jutta Hebel is Assistant Professor at the Institute of Rural Development, Georg-August University of Göttingen, Germany. Samadi is lecturer at the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh, Indonesia and Ph.D candidate at the Institute of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition, Georg-August University of Göttingen, Germany. Dodik R. Nurrochmat is lecturer at the Institute of Forest Policy, Economics and Social, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia and Ph.D candidate at the Institute of Forest Policy and Nature Conservation, Georg-August University of Göttingen, Germany. Honoring Keith Griffin's more than 40 years of fundamental contributions to the discipline of economics, the papers in this volume reflect his deep commitment to advancing the well-being of the world's poor majority and his unflinching willingness to question conventional wisdom as to how this should be done. Four overarching themes recur in Keith Griffin's work and this book: the need to both eradicate poverty and redress inequalities in the distribution of wealth within and among nations; the impact of growth on inequality, and conversely inequality's impact on growth; the political economy of policy-making; and the need for openness to heterogeneity in both analytic tools and in policy recommendations. The volume begins with an introduction by the editors followed by a paper by Keith Griffin. In succeeding chapters the contributors explore strategies for reducing poverty and inequality, and provide perspectives on issues such as human development, the rural/urban divide in China, and biodiversity and sustainability. Students, researchers, policymakers and NGO analysts exploring issues in development economics, development studies, alternative economic systems, globalization, environmental sustainability, inequality and well-being will find this book of great interest.

Poverty violates fundamental human values through its impact on individuals and human environments. Poverty also goes against the core values of democratic societies. Lotter talks about poverty in ways that depict this devastating human condition clearly. He shows why inequalities associated with poverty require our serious moral concern.

Impacts and Responses to the Global Economic Crisis

Sen's Capability Approach and Poverty Reduction

The Oxford Handbook of Poverty and Child Development

Dead Aid

The Poverty of Corrupt Nations

Human Development in the Era of Globalization

Are international and Asian regional institutions serving the development goals of Asian and Pacific Economies as well they should? The global economy, led by the Asia Pacific region, has undergone immense change and growth. Have the existing institutions and arrangements been able to keep pace with those changes in the global economy? International Institutions and Asian Development tackles these questions and is an essential book for the assessment of regional and international institutions, as well as policy prescriptions for reforming them to ensure they deliver on sustainable, peaceful growth and development in the region. Drawing from papers presented to the 32nd Pacific Trade and Development conference in Hanoi in 2007, the contributions by distinguished authors add to the understanding of the purpose, evolution, relevance and gaps in regional and global institutions and their arrangements. Shiro Armstrong is a Research Fellow at the Crawford School of Economics and Government at the Australian National University. Vo Tri Thanh is Director of the Department for International Economic Integration Studies of the Central Institute of Economic Management in Vietnam

Persistent poverty and extreme inequality are two of the most important features of the political economy of the Middle East. El-Ghonemy examines a number of factors influencing the region and also suggests some solutions to the problems faced.

The added value of mixed methods research in poverty and vulnerability is now widely established. Nevertheless, gaps and challenges remain. This volume shares experiences from research in developed and developing country contexts on how mixed methods approaches can make research more credible, usable and responsive to complexity.

Action on poverty today

Gender, Development, and Poverty

Affluence and Poverty in the Middle East

Sharing Ideas and Learning Lessons

Poverty and Exclusion in North and South

International Institutions and Economic Development in Asia

Drawing on the work of John Finnis and others, Alkire addresses foundational issues regarding the identification and pursuit of 'valuable' dimensions of human development based in practical reason, then observes that much of the criticism and development arises from negative impacts on social or cultural/religious dimensions that are also deeply valued by the poor.

In this major work an economist with long experience as an advisor in developing countries explores the conflict between market forces and political reform that has led straight into Latin America's most serious problems. John Sheahan addresses three central concerns: the persistence of poverty in Latin American countries despite rising national incomes, the connection between economic troubles and political repression, and the relationships between Latin America and the rest of the world in trade and finance, as well as overall dependence. His comprehensive explanation of why many Latin Americans identify open political systems with frustration and economic breakdown will interest not only economists but also a broad range of other social scientists. This is "political economy" in the classical sense of the word, establishing a clear connection between the political and economic realities of Latin America.

Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Rural China is translated from the original Chinese to provide a look into how scholars in China have been assessing perceptions of poverty and reforms to improve conditions. This volume, and the others in the SSRC series, provides Western scholars with an accessible English language look at the state of current scholarship in China and, as such, does not simply provide information for the direct study of socio-political issues, but also for meta-level analysis of how the domestic scholarship in China is developing and assessing the interplay of the country's political and economic reforms with the society and daily life of its people.

Poverty Alleviation

Towards 2030 – China ' s Poverty Alleviation and Global Poverty Governance

Diverse Development Paths and Structural Transformation in the Escape from Poverty

Second inquiry into poverty and development in Southern Africa. Post conference series. No.1 (Feb 1985).

Valuing Freedoms

Pl ä doyer f ü r ein neues Verst ä ndnis von Armut

Comprehensive and integrative, The Oxford Handbook of Poverty and Child Development describes the contextual and social ecology of children living in poverty and illuminates the biological and behavioral interactions that either promote optimal development or that place

children at risk of having poor developmental outcomes.

Over the past decade there has been a worrying increase in poverty in the industrialised countries of the "North", while many of the developing countries of the "South" have experienced some improvement. This collection argues that there are a number of likenesses between

the predicaments of North and South, and that these warrant further investigation and analysis.

World Poverty provides an authoritative and balanced examination of the many facets of world poverty and the policy issues surrounding it. * Annotated timeline of significant events, conferences, and declarations, dating from the 8th century to the present * Diverse

biographical sketches of key individuals, including Jeffrey Sachs and James Wolfensohn

Mixed Methods Research in Poverty and Vulnerability

World Poverty

Essays in Honor of Keith B. Griffin

Second Carnegie Inquiry Into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa

Getting Beyond the WTO's Doha Deadlock

Poverty, Repression, and Economic Strategy

On 28-30 September 2009, the Asian Development Bank, the governments of the People's Republic of China and Viet Nam, and the ASEAN Secretariat jointly organized a high-level Asia-wide conference in Ha Noi on the social and environmental impact of the global economic crisis on Asia and the Pacific, especially on the poor and vulnerable. The conference also served as the 3rd China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction and as the 4th ASEAN+3 High-Level Seminar on Poverty Reduction. It was supported by various development partners. This book features selected papers from the Ha Noi conference. It is designed with the needs of policy makers in mind, utilizing field, country, and thematic background studies to cover a large number of countries and cases.

World Bank Discussion Paper No. 366.Despite impressive success in improving living conditions in many Caribbean countries, poverty still persists throughout the region. This study seeks to improve our understanding of poverty in the Caribbean and the current efforts to address it. It analyzes the causes and characteristics of poverty in 15 Caribbean countries and reviews the experiences with the poverty and alleviation efforts that countries have pursued. Prepared for the 1996 meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, this report provides recommendations on how macroeconomic and social policies can be further oriented to reduce poverty and promote human resource development.

This work seeks to look beyond the seemingly endless deadlock in the WTO's Doha round of trade negotiations that began in November 2001 and were first scheduled to conclude by January 1, 2005. As well as offering an incisive analysis of the ills of the round, with particular attention directed at the poorest and least developed countries, the book expands on how the round could be moved forward elaborating on the Statement on the Doha Development Agenda that was negotiated in Johannesburg . The work as a whole provides the reader with a critical analysis of the implications of the negotiations for development and poverty reduction as well as proposals for moving beyond the current impasse. The volume brings together contributions from serving and former ambassadors to the WTO, key practitioners, and civil society representatives along with those of leading scholars. Each chapter explores an area of critical importance to the round; and together they stand as an important contribution to debates not only about the Doha round but also about the role of trade in the amelioration of poverty in the poorest countries.

Development Economics

Conference Papers

Der große Ausbruch

Poverty Reduction and Human Development in the Caribbean

Trade, Poverty, Development

Poverty, Progress and Development

This book assesses the global significance of China ' s decade-long campaign to reduce poverty. After showing how the country ' s unique approach to poverty alleviation brought about unparalleled progress toward achieving both the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the authors shed light on how China ' s experience can help other countries around the globe as they try to permanently rid humanity of the scourge of poverty under ever more challenging social, economic and environmental conditions.

This book narrates the living conditions and incidence of poverty among households belonging to the different social groups in Kerala, India. Using a micro-level study, it investigates the inter-group variations with regards to the incidence of multidimensional poverty in the sample area, the Kasaragod District, Kerala. The Regional Human Development Enabling Index (RHDEI) and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) are the main tools used for analysis here. The book highlights the incidence, intensity, and disparity of multidimensional poverty in Kerala, and clearly pinpoints the intra-state mirage of the achievements of Kerala in the dimensions of human development among the social groups living in the state. The book also explores the socio-cultural barriers of these marginalized groups, which should become the focus and concern for policy makers and stakeholders in governance.

Promoting Growth with Poverty Reduction

Poverty and Development in the 21st Century

Multidimensional Poverty among Social Groups in Kerala

From the Poverty to the Wealth of Nations