

## Regional Disparities In Industrial Development 1st Edition

Many European, Latin American and Asian countries have experience with regional policies aiming to reduce regional disparities in GDP per capita and/or to develop problem regions helping to recover from its GDP decrease. Spain represents, without any doubt, a very rich and interesting case-study regarding regional problems and regional development policies. The aim of this book is not only to analyze the regional policies practiced, their objectives, instruments and effects, but to provide an in-depth analysis on the impact of investments in infrastructure, human capital and other factors, as well as the advances accomplished in terms of productivity, convergence and regional competitiveness. The book particularly wants to impart knowledge, which can be useful for other countries' policy makers, as well as for academics, researchers and consultants. The contributions selected have been written by prestigious Spanish academics, most of them also having practical experience in the field.

Regional Disparities in Industrial Development : Experiences of India and Canada Baroda, India? : s.n. Inter-regional Disparities in Industrial Growth and Structure Regional Income Disparities and Industrial Development Policies in México Liberalization, Growth and Regional Disparities in India Springer Science & Business Media

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2011 im Fachbereich Umweltwissenschaften, Universität der Bundeswehr München, Neubiberg, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: While the southeast with its powerful economic engines Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro prospers and inherits most of the countries industrial and financial muscle, states in the north and the northeast are still at a very low development level, some even at the level of Sub-Sahara nations."

Growth Pole Strategy and Regional Development Policy: Asian Experience and Alternative Approaches focuses on theoretical and practical issues in regional policy, including analytical and strategic approaches to regional development and underdevelopment problems. The selection first offers information on Asian case studies in decentralization policy and the growth pole approach, including trends in development planning in Japan and the case study of the Mizushima industrial complex. Topics include the period of post-war reconstruction; plan formulation and implementation of Mizushima industrial complex development; and interregional dispersion of development of national economy. The text also examines the case study of the Ulsan industrial complex in Korea. The book looks at decentralization policy, growth pole approach, and resource frontier development, as well as regional structure and uneven economic development in Southeast Asia; policy responses toward regional development in Southeast Asia; and growth pole approach in Southeast Asia. The text also focuses on growth strategies and human settlement in developing countries and growth poles and regional policy in open dualistic economies. The selection is a vital reference for readers interested in the theoretical and practical approaches in regional development policy.

Throughout the world today former nationstates, as disparate as Yugoslavia, Somalia, and Canada, have either disintegrated or threaten to splinter into regions. The conflicts are economic, social, ethnic, linguistic, religious, political, and cultural. Higgins and Savoie analyze the reasons for these conflicts and show why attempts to eliminate regional disparities within nations have been largely unsuccessful.

This book traces regional income inequality in Spain during the transition from a pre-industrial society to a modern economy, using the Spanish case to shed further light on the challenges that emerging economies are facing today. Regional inequality is currently one of the most pressing problems in the European Union, and this text presents a novel dataset covering 150 years to analyse long-run trends in regional per capita GDP. Spatial clustering and a new economic geography approach also contribute to the historical analysis provided, which points to the role played by spatial externalities and their growing relevance over time. To identify the presence of spatial dependence is crucial, not only for getting a better understanding of distribution dynamics, but also for economic policy purposes. What are the potential causes behind the disparities in regional per capita income and productivity? The authors answer this by comparing results with evidence available for other countries, chiefly France, Italy and Portugal, but is of global relevance.

Upon the backdrop of impressive progress made by the Indian economy during the last two decades after the large-scale economic reforms in the early 1990s, this book evaluates the performance of the economy on some income and non-income dimensions of development at the national, state and sectoral levels. It examines regional economic growth and inequality in income originating from agriculture, industry and services. In view of the importance of the agricultural sector, despite its declining share in gross domestic product, it evaluates the performance of agricultural production and the impact of agricultural reforms on spatial integration of food grain markets. It studies rural poverty, analyzing the trend in employment, the trickle-down process and the inclusiveness of growth in rural India. It also evaluates the impact of microfinance, as an instrument of financial inclusion, on the socio-economic conditions of rural households. Lastly, it examines the relative performance of fifteen major states of India in terms of education, health and human development. An important feature of the book is that it approaches these issues, applying rigorously advanced econometric methods, and focusing primarily on their regional disparities during the post-reform period vis-à-vis the pre-reform period. It offers important results to guide policies for future development.

Articles with reference to Sri Lanka Development Forum, held at Galle, Sri Lanka in 2007.

Covers the period between 1980-2001.

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2005 im Fachbereich VWL - Fallstudien, Länderstudien, Note: 1,7, Universität Hamburg (Department Wirtschaftswissenschaften), Veranstaltung: Economic growth and development in China, 19 Quellen im Literaturverzeichnis, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: The economic growth of China impresses the world; and some country fear about this, because firms displace there production from these countries to china. But China is only the last step in an array of development countries from East / Southeast Asian region. After the fast development of Japan after World War II, the so called tiger countries , South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, highlight from the 60s on with high rates of economic growth and later the second generation of tiger countries also (e.g. Malaysia, Indonesian and Thailand). And now China! A country of 9.5 Million square mile can't growth on whole with the same rate. The effect is an increase in the disparity of regional incomes and still increase with the boost at the rates

of economic growth. But what are the reasons for the regional differences in economic growth and the regional disparity. One reason could be the preferential policies in the eastern regions. These policies are specially prepared to attract foreign companies. A second reason, that is current discuss in the scientific world, could be the geographical characteristics. The differences in the distance to the coast or navigable river, the climate or the slope could explain variable development. This paper wants to illuminate especially the second reason as a possible answer for unequal regional development and regional disparity, but policy and geography are often the same. So it is important to show the link between these possible reasons and the policies with regional impacts. There are different publications about the geographical implication on economic growth in china in the last years, based on different models. The intention is to compare these papers and highlight the differences. The first chapter handles the historical economic development of the last years in china and wants to show the actual situation. The development especially in policy terms, the change to a market-orientated economy, could already explain many disparities. The third chapter illuminate the regional inequality in China, there development, the theories of convergence and want to give a first answer for the different growth rates. Then we will look to the geography and their effects to Chinese growth rates and at least we make an outlook on future development base on polarization theory.

"The authors' analysis of manufacturing plants sampled from India's major industrial centers shows large productivity gaps across cities. The gaps partly reflect differences in agglomeration economies and in market access. However, they are also explained to a greater extent by differences in the degree of labor regulation and in the severity of power shortages. This is an indication that governments can help narrow regional disparities in industrial growth by fostering the "right business environment" in locations where industry might otherwise be held back by powerful forces of economic geography. There is indeed a pattern in the data whereby geographically disadvantaged cities seem to compensate partially for their natural disadvantage by having a better business environment than more geographically advantaged locations. "--World Bank web site.

This book offers a balanced assessment of the dynamics and consequences of the decentralization of power and resources in post- Mao China. The author argues that decentralization has increased tensions amongst ethnic groups and unleashed much competition and emulation among local governments. This book is an authoritative study of an issue that will remain highly visible on China's political agenda for the foreseeable future.

Punjab: phisical and cultural setting; Patterns of agricultural development; Patterns of industrial development; Patterns of social development; Socio-economic development: a synthesis.

Twenty-five years of reform have transformed China from a centrally planned and closed system to a predominantly market-driven and open economy. As a consequence, China is emerging as the new powerhouse for the world economy. China: new engine for world growth discusses the impact and significance of this transformation. It points out risks to the growth process and unfinished tasks of reform. It presents conclusions from recent research on growth, trade and investment, the financial sector, income and regional disparities, industrial location and private sector development.

Papers presented at the 91st Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association, held at Udaipur during 27-29 December 2008.

The Indian economy has achieved remarkable growth after the economic reforms adopted in 1991. In most of the sectors of the economy be it agriculture, industry, service, external sector, fiscal performance, human development etc; India has been able to gr Study of Bihar.

This is a survey of the competing, or sometimes complementary, roles of the state and the market in shaping China's pattern of regional development during the Communist era.

Contributed papers presented at the 10th European Conference of Modern South Asian Studies at Venice in 1988.

Based on the author's extensive research in the field, this book analyzes regional policy for the whole of Europe. Comparing East and West, it offers a new model of regional policy and gives an overview of the direction that it may take in Europe as a whole. Topics covered include: the evaluation of regional policy; its main aims; its "infrastructure" in Western Europe; its form in Eastern Europe; and the development of regional policy from 1917 to the 1990s. The book is intended for professionals and academics working in the areas of regional studies, economics and policy studies.

This edited collection examines the evolution of regional inequality in Latin America in the long run. The authors support the hypothesis that the current regional disparities are principally the result of a long and complex process in which historical, geographical, economic, institutional, and political factors have all worked together. Lessons from the past can aid current debates on regional inequalities, territorial cohesion, and public policies in developing and also developed countries. In contrast with European countries, Latin American economies largely specialized in commodity exports, showed high levels of urbanization and high transports costs (both domestic and international). This new research provides a new perspective on the economic history of Latin American regions and offers new insights on how such forces interact in peripheral countries. In that sense, natural resources, differences in climatic conditions, industrial backwardness and low population density areas leads us to a new set of questions and tentative answers. This book brings together a group of leading American and European economic historians in order to build a new set of data on historical regional GDPs for nine Latin American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. This transnational perspective on Latin American economic development process is of interest to researchers, students and policy makers.

While processes of innovation are increasingly realised globally, they can also take a highly regionalised expression. In this book, the global networks that link regions are set against the local aspects of innovation. With contributions from international experts, this book examines local 'Islands of Innovation' where research and industrial expertise are concentrated, along with areas where traditional industrial regions have passed through a process of innovative restructuring.

This book is based on the Regional Section of the Development Plan 2000-2006, prepared by the Regional Development Institute according to the Greek Ministry of National Economy's directions and available data. The different development proposals coming from the Country's Regions were also taken into account. The information contained in the Regional Development Institute's database and the conclusions of the studies made by the Institute's collaborators were also used. The thematic maps in this edition were also produced by the Regional Development Institute's GIS (Geographical Information System) laboratory. The Development Plan 2000-2006 was submitted by the Ministry of National Economy to the European Union in September 1999 and represents the basis for the 3rd Community Support Framework's acceptance. The book is organized into four parts. Part one contains six chapters reflecting the evolution of the Greek and European Regional Policy, as well as the trends for the coming

period. More specifically, the first part refers to: the Greek Regional Policy of the 1950-1985 period, the EEC Regional Policy, the twenty years of Operational Programme (1986-2006), the evolution of the main objectives and priorities for this period, the evolution of means and processes and the new trends in Regional Policy and Planning. In the second part, the basic figures and trends of Regional Development in Greece are analysed. Specifically, we refer here to the population concentration, the regional distribution of GDP, the employment and unemployment rates and the sector specialisation.

This book presents the concerns and experience of industrial countries as they have emerged since the 1920's, providing a broad-stroke presentation of theories related to regional disparities. It discusses China's regional policy goals and development approaches. It also includes a large section on the literature of China. One part consists of the existing literature concerning its regional disparities, published in either the Chinese or the English Language. Another provides a summary of the different views in literature on the nature of the Chinese state, which has an impact on regional disparities of the country as well as the situation of regional disparities in the Peoples Republic of China from 1949 to 1995.

Since the end of the Cold War, developing a better framework to correctly recognize which direction globalization and the transition will take us has been necessary. The transition economies of China and Central Europe, in particular, hold significant implications for East Asian integration and EU enlargement, respectively. This book examines the processes of transition, regional development and globalization, focusing on China and Central Europe, and seeks to identify a new and stable international framework with improved outcomes for all. Divided into three parts, the book first analyzes several key economic issues concerning transition in China and Central Europe; it then examines these issues from the viewpoint of international relations; finally, it considers potential future directions for China, Japan, US and EU. It therefore constitutes an important contribution to our understanding of the ongoing process of globalization and ways to improve Sino-Japanese-EU-American-Central European economic relations.

This volume is one in a continuing series of books prepared by the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress under the Country Studies - Area Handbook Program. The books in the series deal with a particular foreign country, describing and analyzing its political, economic, social, and national security systems and institutions, and examining the interrelationships of those systems and the ways they are shaped by cultural factors. Each study is written by a multidisciplinary team of social scientists. The authors seek to provide a basic understanding of the observed society, striving for a dynamic rather than a static portrayal. Particular attention is devoted to the people who make up the society, their origins, dominant beliefs and values, their common interests and the issues on which they are divided, the nature and extent of their involvement with national institutions, and their attitudes toward each other and toward their social system and political order. Contents include: Chapter 1. Historical Setting \* IBERIA \* HISPANIA \* AL ANDALUS \* CASTILE AND ARAGON \* THE GOLDEN AGE \* Ferdinand and Isabella \* Charles V and Philip II \* Spain in Decline \* BOURBON SPAIN \* War of the Spanish Succession \* The Enlightenment \* The Napoleonic Era \* THE LIBERAL ASCENDANCY \* The Cadiz Cortes \* Rule by Pronunciamiento \* Liberal Rule \* THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY \* The Cuban Disaster and the Generation of 1898 \* The African War and the Authoritarian Regime of Miguel Primo de Rivera \* REPUBLICAN SPAIN \* THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR \* THE FRANCO YEARS \* Franco's Political System \* Policies, Programs, and Growing Popular Unrest \* Foreign Policy under Franco \* THE POST-FRANCO ERA \* Transition to Democracy \* Disenchantment with UCD Leadership \* Growth of the PSOE and the 1982 Elections \* Spanish Foreign Policy in the Post-Franco Period \* Chapter 2. The Society and Its Environment \* GEOGRAPHY \* External Boundaries and Landform Regions \* Drainage \* Climate \* POPULATION \* Size and Growth \* Regional Disparities \* Migration \* ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE \* Government Policies \* The Catalans \* The Galicians \* The Basques \* The Andalusians \* The Gypsies \* SOCIAL STRATIFICATION \* SOCIAL VALUES AND ATTITUDES \* RELIGION \* EDUCATION \* Primary and Secondary Education \* Higher Education \* HEALTH AND WELFARE \* Health Conditions and Mortality \* Public Safety and Environmental Problems \* Housing \* Government Health and Welfare Programs \* Chapter 3. The Economy \* Benjamin Martin \* CHARACTER AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY \* The Franco Era, 1939-75 \* The Post-Franco Period, 1975-1980s \* ROLE OF GOVERNMENT \* Economic Ministries \* Budget and Fiscal Policy \* HUMAN RESOURCES \* The Unemployment Problem \* The Underground Economy \* Labor Relations in the Franco Era \* Labor Relations in the Post-Franco Period \* AGRICULTURE \* Agricultural Development \* Regional Variation \* Crops \* Livestock \* Forestry \* Fisheries \* Food Processing \* INDUSTRY \* Industrial Development \* Regional Concentration \* National Industrial Institute \* Manufacturing and Construction \* Mining \* ENERGY \* Petroleum \* Coal \* Natural Gas \* Electricity \* SERVICES \* Banking \* Stock Market Exchanges \* Transportation and Communications \* Tourism \* FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS \* Trading Partners \* Foreign Investment \* Spain and the European Community \* Chapter 4. Government and Politics \* Jo Ann Browning Seeley \* CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM \* The 1978 Constitution \* Electoral System \* GOVERNMENT \* The Cortes \* The King, the Prime Minister, and the \* Council of Ministers \* The Judiciary \* Regional Government \* Local Government \* more

Economic integration has a profound effect on industry location, as shown by the experiences of North America and Europe. In East Asia Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam (CLMV) joined ASEAN and initiated cross-border infrastructure projects under the GMS scheme in the 1990s. This book provides a comprehensive picture of industry location in less developed East Asian states?particularly in CLMV? which have pursued trade liberalization and economic integration and the effects that this has had on industrial development. Chapters include detailed empirical analyses of regional data sets from CLMV, examining region-wide industry locations. The book concludes with policy implications for industry location and economic development in East Asia.

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