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The Sociology of Modernization and Development

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The Cambridge Companion to John F. Kennedy

Democracy and Development

The Stages of Economic Growth

Asian Leadership and the Free World

During the past four decades, the field of development has been dominated by three schools of research. The 1950s saw the modernization school, the 1960s experienced the dependency school, the 1970s developed the new world-system school, and the 1980s is a convergence of all three schools. Alvin Y. So examines the dynamic nature of these schools of development—which each of them represents, their contributions, how they have criticized each other, how they have defended themselves, and how they were transformed. He reviews a variety of empirical studies, focusing on the "classical" and the "new" models, to show how each of the perspectives affects the study of development. In addition, this book features a unique emphasis on the research implications of the three perspectives, involving changes in orientation, agenda, methodology, and findings.

Modernization and Postmodernization

The New Modernization Theory

The Political Economy of Rural Development argues for a new analysis of rural economic growth patterns, based on research the author conducted in Scandinavia. Ottar Brox reverses a long-standing conviction in urban planning theory by asserting that improving the economic opportunities for individuals in rural areas is an indirect investment in urban hubs. Peasant resistance, he reveals, is the logical result of urban neglect of local interests. The Political Economy of Rural Development is a convincing argument for new, localized economic strategies and will be invaluable to those interested in rural planning and economics.

The Development Economics Reader

In The Oxford Handbook of the Politics of Development, two of America's leading political scientists on the issue, Carol Lancaster and Nicolas van de Walle, assemble an international cast of leading scholars who craft a comprehensive, examination of development policy and its effects on the political and economic climates of a country.

Legitimacy, Legal Development and Change

"David Harrison writes very well, and presents a good, well-balanced and perceptive appraisal of current perspectives."

"Times Higher Education Supplement"

This title available in eBook format. Click here for more information. Visit our eBookstore at: www.ebookstore.tandf.co.uk.

The Political Economy of Rural Development

"South Korea's phenomenal rise has been studied extensively by political scientists and economists both in terms of its impact on democratization and as a role model for economic development. Yet little attention has been devoted to exploring the nexus between economic development and foreign policy. In South Korea's Rise, Uk Heo and Terence Roehrig propose a new theoretical framework to illustrate how an increase in a country's economic prosperity can bring about change to its foreign policy, prompting greater involvement in the international system, the transition to democracy, an expanded set of interests and increased tools to pursue its foreign policy goals. As a rising middle power, analysis of South Korea's foreign policy is crucial to our understanding of the power structure and future relations in East Asia. This is essential reading for all students and scholars with an interest in Asia, foreign policy and global economics."

A New Deal for Latin America

Ronald Inglehart argues that economic development, cultural change, and political change go together in coherent and even, to some extent, predictable patterns. This is a controversial claim. It implies that some trajectories of socioeconomic change are more likely than others—and consequently that certain changes are foreseeable. Once a society has embarked on industrialization, for example, a whole syndrome of related changes, from mass mobilization to diminishing differences in gender roles, is likely to appear. These changes in worldviews seem to reflect changes in the economic and political environment, but they take place with a generational time...
lag and have considerable autonomy and momentum of their own. But industrialization is not the end of history. Advanced industrial society leads to a basic shift in values, de-emphasizing the instrumental rationality that characterized industrial society. Postmodern values then bring new societal changes, including democratic political institutions and the decline of state socialist regimes. To demonstrate the powerful links between belief systems and political and socioeconomic variables, this book draws on a unique database, the World Values Surveys. This database covers a broader range than ever before available for looking at the impact of mass publics on political and social life. It provides information from societies representing 70 percent of the world's population—from societies with per capita incomes as low as $300 per year to those with per capita incomes one hundred times greater and from established democracies with market economies to authoritarian states.

Theories of Industrial Modernization & Development

Modernization Theory and Economic Development This book draws together the most authoritative articles on development economics published in the past few years, is aimed at undergraduate level and is suitable for students with little or no background in economics. The main themes include poverty, foreign aid, agriculture and human capital and amongst those articles work appears cannot be counted Amartya Sen, Jeffrey Sachs, Jagdish Bhagwati, Joseph Stiglitz, Paul Romer, Dani Rodrik, William Easterly, Robert Barro, Kenneth Arrow, Hernando de Soto, Daron Acemoglu, Muhammad Yunus, Anne Krueger, Abhijit Banerjee, Esther Dufo, Michael Kremer and Martin Feldstein. The reader focuses on the most recent and up-to-date contributions to the field of development economics. Instead of collecting “classic” contributions which are already available through many sources the articles chosen reflect recent developments in the discipline (for instance, in the area of geography and development) and include contributions that address recent events (the dramatic resurgence of a debt relief movement). “The Development Economics Reader” should be an invaluable resource for all students of the discipline.

Michael Latham reveals how social science theory helped shape American foreign policy during the Kennedy administration. He shows how, in the midst of America's protracted struggle to contain communism in the developing world, the concept of global modernization moved beyond its beginnings in academia to become a motivating ideology behind policy decisions. After tracing the rise of modernization theory in American social science, Latham analyzes the way its core assumptions influenced the Kennedy administration's Alliance for Progress with Latin America, the creation of the Peace Corps, and the strategic hamlet program in Vietnam. But as he demonstrates, modernizers went beyond insisting on the relevance of America's experience to the dilemmas faced by impoverished countries. Seeking to accelerate the movement of foreign societies toward a liberal, democratic, and capitalist modernity, Kennedy and his advisers also redefined a much deeper sense of their own nation's vital strengths and essential benevolence. At the height of the Cold War, Latham argues, modernization recast older ideologies of Manifest Destiny and imperialism.

Social Change and Development The Routledge Handbook of Latin American Development seeks to engage with comprehensive, contemporary, and critical theoretical debates on Latin American development. The volume draws on contributions from across the humanities and social sciences and, unlike earlier volumes of this kind, explicitly highlights the disruptions to the field being brought by a range of anti-capitalist, decolonial, feminist, and ontological intellectual contributions. The chapters consider in depth the harms and suffering caused by various oppressive forces, as well as the creative and often revolutionary ways in which ordinary Latin Americans resist, fight back, and work to construct development defined broadly as the struggle for a better and more dignified life. The book covers many key themes including development policy and practice; neoliberalism and its aftermath; the role played by social movements in cities and rural areas; the politics of water, oil, and other environmental resources; indigenous and Afro-descendant rights; and the struggles for gender equality. With contributions from authors working in Latin America, the US and Canada, Europe, and New Zealand at a range of universities and other organizations, the handbook is an invaluable resource for students and teachers in development studies, Latin American studies, cultural studies, human geography, anthropology, sociology, political science, and economics, as well as for activists and development practitioners.

International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences This book provides a nuanced picture of how diverse legal debates on the pursuit of economic development and modernization have played out in Latin America since independence. The opposing concepts of modernization theory and Dependency Theory can be seen to be playing out within the field of legal transformation, as some legal analysts define law as a closed, formal, rational system, and others see law as inseparable from economic, social and political change. Legal experiments have followed these trends, in some cases using legal instruments to guarantee classical, civil and political rights, and in others demanding radical transformation of existing legal structures. This book traces these debates across the key topics of: economic development and foreign investment; property; resource and power distribution in terms of gender and social policy. Drawing on a wide range of literature, the book adds complexity and color to our understanding of these themes in Latin America. This insightful exploration of comparative law within Latin America provides the tools needed to understand legal transformation in the region, and as such will be of interest to researchers within law, political sociology, development and Latin American studies.

Why Nations Fail Modernization has effected a profound change in human civilizations and is a global trend since the 18th century. It includes not only the great change and transformation from traditional to modern politics, economies, societies and cultures, but also all human development and protection of the natural environment. Almost all nations in the world are undergoing some kind of modernization consciously or unconsciously, and the modernization drive can also be set as a national goal if they will. The first International Modernization Forum: Modernization and Global Change was held in Beijing in 2013. This volume, emanating from invaluable discussions at the forum, covers research on global modernization, multiple modernities, modernization theory, modernization science, modernization policy, and world modernization indexes. Global Modernization Review offers a collective understanding of the modernization phenomenon and provides invaluable guidance for further study, and significant international and interdisciplinary cooperation for researches on modernization.

Content: Modernization Theory Reconsidered Modernization and World Economy Modernization and Social Change Modernization Theory and Regional Development Modernization and Urbanization Modernization and Regional Development Modernization and Urbanization Readership: Academics, professionals, undergraduate and graduate students interested in modernization, urbanization, developmental economics, environmental economics and international relations. Key Features: The first comprehensive book on the global modernization Written by top scholars on global modernization from 14 countries including the United States, Italy, Germany, China, Russia etc. Keywords: Modernization; Urbanization; Industrialization; Regional Development; Environmental Protection

The Oxford Handbook of the Politics of Development Depending on their national level of income, development and modernization, all countries in the world can be generally categorized as either advanced or developing. Studies on why advanced countries continue to develop, how they maintain their level of development, and how developing countries enter into the advanced club fall into the field of “modernization science,” which is an emerging interdisciplinary science. This monograph, the first English book available on “modernization science,” interprets its concepts, methodologies, general theories, first and second modernization, six level-specific, six field-specific and three sector-
specific modernizations, modernization policy and evaluation, and the principles and methods of national development since the 18th century. It provides clear, systematic, up-to-date information on this new discipline with more than 173 figures and 265 tables, and covers 131 countries and 97% of the global population. A comprehensive outlook on world modernization is presented from a Chinese perspective.

Gender and Development Obra sobre las teorías del desarrollo en el tercer mundo, centrada en las estrategias para analizar el cambio en esta región. El resultado es un libro organizado en cuatro partes: una introducción a la naturaleza del análisis científico social; un examen de la obra de las principales figuras de las ciencias sociales de los siglos XVIII y XIX y de sus efectos en el siglo XX; un examen de las teorías del desarrollo del tercer mundo posteriores a 1945, y un estudio de los debates actuales sobre las estructuras globales y las reacciones de los agentes.

Urbanization in Africa in Relation to Socio-economic Development This provocative critique of both theory and practice goes beyond the “women in development” approach to explore fundamental reconceptualizations of tradition, modernity, masculinity, femininity, revolution, and development.

Connected Sociologies The last decade has witnessed a revival of interest in the problems of modernity and modernization. In particular, three major processes have emerged as objects of debate: “The transformations of capitalism manifested in globalization and the unfolding of post-industrial society” “The rapid and strong economic development of countries outside the West” “The political and economic transformations in the post-Soviet countries of Eastern Europe

Orientalism This is the United Nations definitive report on the state of the world economy, providing global and regional economic outlook for 2020 and 2021. Produced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the five United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with contributions from the UN World Tourism Organization and other intergovernmental agencies.

Modernization as Ideology This book outlines what theory for a global age might look like, positing an agenda for consideration, contestation and discussion, and a framework for the research-led volumes that follow in the series. Gurinder K. Bhambra takes up the classical concerns of sociology and social theory and shows how they can be rethought through an engagement with postcolonial studies and decoloniality, two of the most distinctive critical approaches of the past decades.

Global Modernization The International Encyclopedia of Human Geography provides an authoritative and comprehensive source of information on the discipline of human geography and its constituent, and related, subject areas. The encyclopedia includes over 1,000 detailed entries on philosophy and theory, key concepts, methods and practices, biographies of notable geographers, and geographical thought and praxis in different parts of the world. This groundbreaking project covers every field of human geography and the discipline’s relationships to other disciplines, and is global in scope, involving an international set of contributors. Given its broad, inclusive scope and unique online accessibility, it is anticipated that the International Encyclopedia of Human Geography will become the major reference work for the discipline over the coming decades. The Encyclopedia will be available in both limited edition print and online via ScienceDirect - featuring extensive browsing, searching, and internal cross-referencing between articles in the work, plus dynamic linking to journal articles and abstract databases, making navigation flexible and easy. For more information, pricing options and availability visit http://info.sciencedirect.com/content/books/ref WORKS/coming/ Available online on ScienceDirect and in limited edition print format Broad, interdisciplinary coverage across human geography: Philosophy, Methods, People, Social/Cultural, Political, Economic, Development, Health, Cartography, Urban, Historical, Regional Comprehensive and unique - the first of its kind in human geography

World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020 The Cambridge Companion to John F. Kennedy explores the creation, and afterlife, of an American icon.

The Sociology of Modernization and Development An award-winning professor of economics at MIT and a Harvard University political scientist and economist evaluate the reasons that some nations are poor while others succeed, outlining provocative perspectives that support theories about the importance of institutions.

The Production of Modernization This is a review of theory, research, and methods of analysis relating to industrial-economic modernization and developments.

Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy

The Underdevelopment of Development Fully revised and updated, the second edition of the International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences, first published in 2001, offers a source of social and behavioral sciences reference material that is broader and deeper than any other. Available in both print and online editions, it comprises over 3,900 articles, commissioned by 71 Section Editors, and includes 90,000 bibliographic references as well as comprehensive name and subject indexes. Provides authoritative, foundational, interdisciplinary knowledge across the wide range of behavioral and social sciences fields Discusses history, current trends and future directions Topics are cross-referenced with related topics and each article highlights further reading

South Korea's Rise

Global Modernization Review "Developing countries are fast urbanizing and those in Africa are among the fastest when compared to Asia and Latin America. The process of urbanization is believed to be connected with levels of development and some assert that, for a country to develop, there is the need for an increased level of industrialization because according to the modernization school of thought, there cannot be urbanization without economic growth. The developed countries passed through this process and according to this approach, developing countries must do the same. This situation, however, is believed to be different in the developing countries in general and in Africa in particular. Modernization theory of urbanization does not apply to developing countries which have not attained the economic growth of the developed countries before reaching high levels of urbanization. This then raises the question about how developing countries, to which all African countries belong, become urbanized and still continue to urbanize. In other words, is modernization theory of urbanization applicable to African urbanization? A standard measure, urbanization index, was developed for measuring urbanization in Africa since the traditional measure for urbanization depends on what each country defines as urban. This was then compared with the traditional measure of urbanization to note any differences in the prediction ability of urbanization in Africa. It was found that social indicators of development tend to predict urbanization more than the traditional economic variables on which modernization theory is based. Also, socioeconomic development
variables tend to predict urbanization index more precisely than degree of urbanization, which is the traditional measure for urbanization. Although the applicability of modernization theory is validated for urbanization in Africa, modification is recommended for the theory. —Abstract.

Development Theory More than three decades after its first publication, Edward Said's groundbreaking critique of the West's historical, cultural, and political perceptions of the East has become a modern classic. In this wide-ranging, intellectually vigorous study, Said traces the origins of "orientalism" to the centuries-long period during which Europe dominated the Middle and Near East and, from its position of power, defined "the orient" simply as "other than" the occident. This entrenched view continues to dominate western ideas and, because it does not allow the East to represent itself, prevents true understanding. Essential, and still eye-opening, Orientalism remains one of the most important books written about our divided world.

Business, Organized Labour and Climate Policy This now-classic examination of the development of viable political institutions in emerging nations is a major and enduring contribution to modern political analysis. In a new Foreword, Francis Fukuyama assesses Huntington's achievement, examining the context of the book's original publication as well as its lasting importance. "This pioneering volume, examining as it does the relation between development and stability, is an interesting and exciting addition to the literature," American Political Science Review "Must reading for all those interested in comparative politics or in the study of development."-Daniel A. Rustow, Journal of International Affairs

Modernization Science

Legal Experiments for Development in Latin America

Multiple Modernities Examines impact of political regimes on economic development between 1950 and 1990.

Modernization Theory and Economic Development This book presents a revised version of modernisation theory.

World Modernization Taking stock of political and economic development in the world today, this book re-examines development in an era of rapid social change, and reflects the work of an intellectual giant, Andre Gunder Frank. Gunder Frank deconstructed conventional development economics and modernization theory, creating dependency theory. Today dependency theory has been replaced by world systems analysis - the view that national and regional economic (and political) development cannot be seen in isolation; states are part of a global economy that, in a sense, dictates and limits action. This is an excellent synthesizing volume on the state of development studies. Although a great part of its purpose is to pay tribute to its intellectual fat

Cultural Evolution This book addresses critical questions about how legal development works in practice. Can law be employed to shape behavior as a form of social engineering, or must social behavior change first, relegating legal change to follow as ratification or reinforcement? And what is legal development's source of legitimacy if not modernization? But by the same token, whose version of modernization will predominate absent a Western monopoly on change? There are now legal development alternatives, especially from Asia, so we need a better way to ask the right questions of different approaches primarily in (non-Western) Asia, Africa, the Islamic world, plus South America. Incoming waves of change like the 'Arab spring' lie on the horizon. Meanwhile, debates are sharpening about law's role in economic development versus democracy and governance under the rubric of the rule of law. More than a general survey of law and modernization theory and practice, this work is a timely reference for practitioners of institutional reform, and a thought-provoking interdisciplinary collection of essays in an area of renewed practical and scholarly interest. The contributors are a distinguished international group of scholars and practitioners of law, development, social sciences, and religion with extensive experience in the developing world.

The Cambridge Companion to John F. Kennedy Daniel Lerner's 1958 book The Passing of Traditional Society was central in shaping Cold War-era ideas about the use of mass media and culture to promote social and economic progress in postcolonial nations. Based on a study of the effectiveness of propaganda in the Middle East, Lerner's book claimed that exposure to American media messages could motivate "traditional" people in the postcolonial nations to become "modern" by cultivating empathy for American ideas, goods, and ways of life. The Production of Modernization examines Lerner's writings to construct the intellectual trajectory of his thinking about mass media and modernization up to and beyond the publication of his famous book. Shah has written not just an intellectual biography of Lerner but also a history of the discipline he shaped.

Democracy and Development Cultural Evolution argues that people's values and behavior are shaped by the degree to which survival is secure; it was precarious for most of history, which encouraged heavy emphasis on group solidarity, rejection of outsiders, and obedience to strong leaders. For under extreme scarcity, xenophobia is realistic: if there is just enough land to support one tribe and another tribe tries to claim it, survival may literally be a choice between Us and Them. Conversely, high levels of existential security encourage openness to change, diversity, and new ideas. The unprecedented prosperity and security of the postwar era brought cultural change, the environmentalist movement, and the spread of democracy. But in recent decades, diminishing job security and rising inequality have led to an authoritarian reaction. Evidence from more than 100 countries demonstrates that people's motivations and behavior reflect the extent to which they take survival for granted - and that modernization changes them in roughly predictable ways. This book explains the rise of environmentalist parties, gender equality, and same-sex marriage through a new, empirically-tested version of modernization theory.

The Stages of Economic Growth This impartial study analyses the role of employer's organisations and trade unions in climate change policy and its impacts on the labour market. The policies of government to manage greenhouse gas emissions will require business to change its product and service delivery arrangements, which in turn means labour requirements will also change. The book also considers whether labour market issues should be explicit in the theoretical framework of ecological modernisation as it guides the policy development process.

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