Economics as Social Science Roberto B. Marichalar 1984-10-13 There is a growing consensus in social sciences that there is a need for interdisciplinary research on the complexity of human behavior. At an increasing number of forums for economic and economic theory, economists are called upon to fruitfully cooperate with sociologists, political scientists, anthropologists, and historians. The term ‘economics imperialism’ refers to the expansion of economics to dominate these and other disciplines, thereby supplanting or replacing the existing methodologies and concepts. This volume, therefore, brings together economists and historians of science interested in the topic of scientific imperialism and, in particular, interested in the conceptual clarification, empirical identification, and normative assessment of the idea of scientific imperialism. Thus, this innovative volume has two main goals. Indeed, the authors first seek to understand interdisciplinary relations emerging from the incursion of one scientific discipline into another or other disciplines, such as in cases in which the conventionalities and procedures of one discipline or field are imposed on other fields; or more weakly when a scientific discipline seeks to explain phenomena that are traditionally considered proper to another discipline’s domain. Second, the authors explore ways of distinguishing imperialistic from non-imperialistic interactions and observations in the research field. The first sustained study of scientific imperialism, this volume will appeal to postgraduate students and postdoctoral researchers interested in fields such as Science and Technology Studies, Sociology of Science and Technology, Philosophy of Science, and History of Science and Technology.

Marxist Theories of Imperialism Anthony Breuwer 1990 The last two hundred years have seen a massive increase in the size of the world economy, and a domination of the world economy by certain countries, most notably the US, Britain, and Japan. This phenomenon, the genre has long had a foothold in countries as diverse as India and Mexico. These fourteen critical essays examine both the genre’s portrayal of Native Americans, Mexican cyberpunk fiction, and the undercurrents of colonialism and Empire in traditional science fiction. The book closes with two radical essays that tie together philosophers of science and historians of science interested in the topic of scientific imperialism and, in particular, interested in the conceptual clarification, empirical identification, and normative assessment of the idea of scientific imperialism. Thus, this innovative volume has two main goals. Indeed, the authors first seek to understand interdisciplinary relations emerging from the incursion of one scientific discipline into another or other disciplines, such as in cases in which the conventionalities and procedures of one discipline or field are imposed on other fields; or more weakly when a scientific discipline seeks to explain phenomena that are traditionally considered proper to another discipline’s domain. Second, the authors explore ways of distinguishing imperialistic from non-imperialistic interactions and observations in the research field. The first sustained study of scientific imperialism, this volume will appeal to postgraduate students and postdoctoral researchers interested in fields such as Science and Technology Studies, Sociology of Science and Technology, Philosophy of Science, and History of Science and Technology.

Tests of Imperialism and the European Partition of Africa Frederick Cooper 2005-06-06 “Probably the most important historian of Africa currently writing in the English language.” These are the words of Thomas Blomfield, Director of the University of Oxford’s Centre for the Study of Imperialism. In his book on the life and work of Professor John F. MacIntyre, W. Winks, Yale University, wrote: “Theories of Imperialism is the most succinct, fairest, and most sophisticated statement I have seen of the range of theories of imperialism. The book is objective, readable, and short.”

Imperialism and the European Partition of Africa Edward John Owen 1972 Imperialism, and its close ally, colonialism, are two such contested concepts. Today, the theories of imperialism continue to dominate the life chances of people living in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. As Kohli lays bare, sovereignty is an economic asset; it is a precondition for the emergence of states that can foster prosperous and inclusive industrial societies. The context of imperialism and the European Partition of Africa

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Colonial Capitalism and the Dilemmas of Liberalism

Onur Ulas Ince 2019-02-12

The purpose of this translated volume Tadeusz Kowalik's book is to examine Rosa Luxemburg's contribution to the theory of imperialism. The essential subject-matter is the dependence of capital accumulation on effective demand, the dependence of economic growth on specific capitalist barriers to growth.

John Locke and America

Kehinde Andrews 2021-03-02

A damning exploration of the many ways in which the effects and logic of anti-black discourses and practices continue to permeate society. Andrews adds nuance and context to these often over-simplified narratives, challenging the right and the left in equal measure. Andrews takes people, as in the neocolonial relationship between China and Africa. Diving deep into the concepts of racial capitalism and racial patriarchy, he shows how a liberal self-image for the British Empire was constructed in the face of the systematic extermination, exploitation, and servitude that built it. The book provides a lens - both theoretical and historical - that allows for a thorough engagement with the implications of Locke's thought on race, slavery, and empire.

Marxist Theories of Imperialism

Murray Noonan 2017-02-28

For Marxists, imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism. Critical analysis of imperialism begins with the works of Marx and Lenin, and continues with the theories of the second generation Marxists and authors such as Gramsci, Sraffa, and Lenin. The Leninist theory of imperialism is defined in the text as a theory of social class and national structures of production, and it presents a picture of international capitalism in which the capitalist countries are divided into leading and secondary capitals, and between which there are contradictions. Today, those contradictions play themselves out through the global economy, and the central task of Marxist analysis remains to differentiate the conditions of the leading and secondary capitals and to understand the ways in which they are related in the context of the global economy.

Imperialism in the Twenty-First Century

Onur Ulas Ince 2018-03-16

By the mid-nineteenth century, Britain celebrated its announcement of the age of 'imperialism'. The purpose of this book is to examine the political economy of imperialism, and to argue that the world is now in the midst of an imperial crisis. The book presents a framework for understanding the dynamics of the world economy today, and argues that the crisis of imperialism is a central feature of contemporary global politics. The book covers a range of topics, including the rise of China as a world power, the role of colonialism in the development of the modern world economy, and the implications of the debt crisis for global politics.

The Liberal Ideal and the Demons of Empire

Bernard Semmel 1993

As Great Britain and other Western nations built empires--both formal and informal--their actions eroded the liberal ideals that had earlier enabled them to gain power and exert influence. Semmel argues that the liberal governments that emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were able to control over colonial regions. Different schools of thought emerged: some anticipated the growth of a cosmopolitan-imperial order, others believed in the brutal capitalistic mentality necessary for an expanding capitalism, still others saw evil imperialist forces at work. In The Liberal Ideal and the Demons of Empire, Semmel traces the development of liberal imperialism from its liberal roots in the 19th century to its crisis in the 20th century. He argues that the liberal ideal of self-determination for the colonies was undermined by the realities of colonial power, and that the liberal ideal was replaced by a new imperialism that was more concerned with economic exploitation than with political self-determination.

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