Industrialization In An Open Economy
Nigeria 1945 1966

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Industrial Relations in Developing Countries Abel K. Ubeku 1983-11-24
The Geography of Tropical African Development A. M. O’Connor 2014-06-28 This best selling textbook focuses on the changes in geographical patterns that have taken place in recent years i.e. on the geographical pattern of recent and current economic change. The area covered includes the countries lying between the limits of the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. In this second edition substantial changes have been made in every chapter in order to keep up to date in respect of both the geographical pattern of development and prevailing attitudes towards it. The discussion is still largely confined to the twenty year period between 1956 and 1976, and to the economic component of development.

Small and Medium Industry Development United

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Growing Apart

Peter Lewis 2009-12-11

“Growing Apart is an important and distinguished contribution to the literature on the political economy of development. Indonesia and Nigeria have long presented one of the most natural opportunities for comparative study. Peter Lewis, one of America’s best scholars of Nigeria, has produced the definitive treatment of their divergent development paths. In the process, he tells us much theoretically about when, why, and how political institutions shape economic growth.” —Larry Diamond, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution

“Growing Apart is a careful and sophisticated analysis of the political factors that have shaped the economic fortunes of Indonesia and Nigeria. Both scholars and policymakers will benefit from this book’s valuable insights.” —Michael L. Ross, Associate Professor of Political Science, Chair of International Development Studies, UCLA

“Lewis presents an extraordinarily well-documented comparative case study of two countries with a great deal in common, and yet with remarkably different postcolonial histories. His approach is a welcome departure from currently fashionable attempts to explain development using large, multi-country databases packed with often dubious measures of various aspects of ‘governance.’” —Ross H. McLeod, Editor, Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies

“This is a highly readable and important book. Peter Lewis provides us with both a compelling institutionalist analysis of economic development performance and a very insightful comparative account of the political economies of two highly complex developing countries, Nigeria and Indonesia. His well-informed account generates interesting findings by focusing on the ability of leaders in both countries to make credible commitments to the private sector and assemble pro-growth coalitions. This kind of cross-regional political economy is often advocated in the profession but actually quite rare because it is so hard to do well. Lewis’s book will set the standard for a long time.” —Nicolas van de Walle, John S. Knight Professor of International Studies, Cornell University

Peter M. Lewis is Associate Professor and Director of the African Studies Program, Johns Hopkins University.

Problems of Rural Development

Raymond E. Dumett 2021-12-06

Public Management and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Robert Dibie 2018-02-06

This title was first
How was public policy and economic development in Nigeria affected under the period of military control between 1966 and 1999? What is the nature and scale of change that Nigeria will have to undergo in order to achieve its current development goals? Initially providing a history of Nigeria along with a framework for understanding the nature, scope and magnitude of the military and public management problems within the country, this timely and rewarding book addresses both of these questions. It analyzes the institutions that make and implement public policy in the Nigerian political arena, and examines the route that Nigeria could take in order to enhance its public management capacities. Although the specific focus is on Nigeria, the mode of analysis used is transferable to a wide variety of developing nations. The book will foster an understanding among scholars, development planners, military officers and policy makers of the tasks and challenges facing Nigeria and many sub-Saharan African nations in the twenty-first century.

**Political Conflict and Economic Change in Nigeria**

Henry Bienen 2013-11-26 First Published in 1985. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**The Failure Of The Centralized State**

James Wunsch

2019-07-11 This book is an outcome of the workshop on Political Theory and Policy Analysis, held in Indiana, during the 1985/86. It seeks to explains why the centralized African state has failed and discusses the breakdown of social processes indirectly caused by the policies of the centralized state.

**Capitalism and Nationalism at the End of Empire**

Robert L. Tignor 2015-03-08 The two decades that followed World War II witnessed the end of the great European empires in Asia and Africa. Robert Tignor’s new study of the decolonization experiences of Egypt, Nigeria, and Kenya elucidates the major factors that led to the transfer of power from British to African hands in these three territories. Employing a comparative method in order to explain the different decolonizing narratives in each territory, he argues that the different state policies toward the private business sector and foreign capital were the result of nationalist policies and attitudes and the influence of Cold War pressures on local events. Using business records as well as official government sources, the work highlights the economic aspects of decolonization and weighs the influence of nationalist movements, changes in metropolitan attitudes toward the empire, and shifts in the international balance of
power in bringing about the transfer of authority. The author concludes that the business communities did not play decisive roles, adhering instead to their time-honored role of leaving political issues to colonial officials and their nationalist critics. Tignor also finds that the nationalist movements, far from being ineffective, largely realized the primary goals of nationalist leaders that had been articulated for many decades. Originally published in 1997. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Regional Policies in Nigeria, India and Brazil Antoni Kuklinski 2019-07-22
State-Directed Development Atul Kohli 2004-08-30
Why have some developing country states been more successful at facilitating industrialization than others? An answer to this question is developed by focusing both on patterns of state construction and intervention aimed at promoting industrialization. Four countries are analyzed in detail - South Korea, Brazil, India, and Nigeria - over the twentieth century. The states in these countries varied from cohesive-capitalist (mainly in Korea), through fragmented-multiclass (mainly in India), to neo-patrimonial (mainly in Nigeria). It is argued that cohesive-capitalist states have been most effective at promoting industrialization and neo-patrimonial states the least. The performance of fragmented-multiclass states falls somewhere in the middle. After explaining in detail as to why this should be so, the study traces the origins of these different state types historically, emphasizing the role of different types of colonialisms in the process of state construction in the developing world.

The Effects of Trade and Exchange Rate Policies on Agriculture in Nigeria T. Ademola Oyejide 1986
Politics And Economic Development In Nigeria Tom Forrest 2019-07-12 This text provides an account of the dynamic interplay between the political and economic forces that have shaped government priorities and strategies in Africa’s most populous country. The author examines efforts to build a stronger federal centre, to develop national policies,
to counter uneven development, and to reduce conflicts that have arisen from ethnic, regional, class and religious differences. A final section analyzes the evolution of economic policy and performance, looking specifically at agrarian policy, the programme of economic liberalization, and the impact of oil revenues.

AfricA, Asia, and South America Since 1800 A. J. H. Latham 1995 A reference for graduate and undergraduate students presenting the bibliographic details and sometimes describing and evaluating the content of over 5,000 books in English, most published since 1945 and many quite recently, but also some earlier works of enduring importance. A section of works on all three continents is followed by sections on each, which first consider the continent as a whole, then each country, usually by chronological periods and topics such as economics, politics, and society. Indexed only by author and editor, but the table of contents is detailed enough to provide adequate access. Distributed in the US by St. Martin’s Press. Annotation copyright Book News, Inc. Portland, Or.

World Bank Staff Working Paper 1979

The Industrialisation of Less Developed Countries

Colin H. Kirkpatrick 1983

Multinationals, the State and Control of the Nigerian Economy Thomas J. Biersteker 2014-07-14

Thomas Biersteker evaluates the sources of Third World economic nationalism and assesses the significance of the changes that have taken place between North and South since the early 1970s. Neo-classical and neo-Marxist approaches to international and comparative political economy are explored to develop methods and select criteria for the assessment of major change. Originally published in 1987. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Labour-Intensive Industrialization in Global History

Gareth Austin 2013-09-13

The prevailing view of industrialization has focussed on technology, capital, entrepreneurship and the institutions that enabled them to be deployed. Labour was often
equated with other factors of production, and assigned a relatively passive role. Yet it was labour absorption and the improvement of the quality of labour over the course of several centuries that underscored the timing, pace and quality of global industrialization. While science and technology developed in the West and whereas the use of fossil fuels, especially coal and oil, were vital to this process, the more recent history has been underpinned by the development of comparatively resource- and energy-saving technology, without which the diffusion of industrialization would not have been possible. The labour-intensive, resource-saving path, which emerged in East Asia under the influence of Western technology and institutions, and is diffusing across the world, suggests the most realistic route humans could take for a further diffusion of industrialization, which might respond to the rising expectations of living standards without catastrophic environmental degradation.


The Dynamics of Japan’s Relations with Africa Kweku Ampiah 2013-01-11 This is the first book to examine in-depth Japan’s relations with Africa. Japan’s dependence on raw materials from South Africa made it impossible for Tokyo in the 1970s and 1980s to support other African states in their fight against the minority government and its policy of apartheid. Kweku Ampiah’s detailed analysis of Japan’s political, economic and diplomatic relations with sub-Saharan Africa from 1974 to the early 1990s makes it clear that Japan was lukewarm in the struggle against apartheid. Case studies of Tanzania and Nigeria dissect Japan’s trade, aid and investment policies in sub-Saharan Africa more widely.

Political Economy of Steel Development in Nigeria Daniel A. Omoweh 2005 This is a critical comparative analysis of the origin, nature, problems and prospects of steel development and industrialisation in Nigeria and South Korea. Focusing on the steel sector, this ground-breaking book examines the interplay among the state, local capital, transnational corporations, the World Bank and IMF. The book examines how all these factors have come to shape the content and direction of steel development in these two countries.

The Political Economy Of Public Sector Reform And Privatization Ezra Suleiman 2019-07-09 This book
suggests some of the ways in which levels of development shape public sector reform and privatization in developed and developing countries, showing that conservative as well as socialist governments were committed to increasing the state’s guiding role in the political economy.

As the first book-length work on the history of Chinese presence in Nigeria, this book examines how Chinese migrants and the Nigerian state, workers, traders, and consumers interacted with and influenced one another from the mid twentieth century to the early twenty-first century. Based on a combination of archival sources and oral history interviews, this book argues that the significant Chinese presence in Nigeria—Chinese-owned factories, commodities, and entrepreneurs—is not as recent a phenomenon as it might appear. As early as the 1950s, an influential yet understudied group of Chinese entrepreneurs moved to Nigeria, set up factories and gradually came to dominate some of the country’s key manufacturing industries such as textile and enamelware over subsequent decades. Such dominance remained unchallenged until the coming of mainland Chinese traders with their made-in-China goods in the late 1990s, dramatically changing the structure and influential pattern of the Chinese in Nigeria. The research also emphasizes African (Nigerian) agency in shaping this Chinese presence, both economically and culturally. This is a vital read for academics, researchers, and students of African History, African Studies, Chinese Studies, and those who are interested in contemporary issues relating to Africa-China relations.

Industrialisation and the British Colonial State

Lawrence Butler 2012-12-06 Taking colonial policy towards West Africa as a case study, Butler shows that, during the 1940s, the Colonial Office evolved a policy of encouraging colonial industry as part of a broad programme of development intended to prepare colonies for independence.

Industrialization in an Open Economy

Peter Kilby 1967

Natural Resources and Economic Growth

Marc Badia-Miró 2015-05-22 The relationship between natural capital and economic growth is an open debate in the field of economic development. Is an abundance of natural resources a blessing or a curse for economic performance? The field of Economic History offers an excellent vantage to explore the relevance of institutions, technical progress and supply-demand
drivers. Natural Resources and Economic Growth contains theoretical and empirical articles by leading scholars who have studied this subject in different historical periods from the 19th century to the present day and in different parts of the world. Part I presents the theoretical issues and discusses the meaning of the “curse” and the relevance of the historical perspective. Part II captures the diversity of experiences, presenting thirteen independent case studies based on historical results from North and South America, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Europe. This book emphasizes that an abundance of natural resources is not a fixed situation. It is a process that reacts to changes in the structure of commodity prices and factor endowments, and progress requires capital, labour, technical change and appropriate institutional arrangements. This abundance is not a given, but is part of the evolution of the economic system. History shows that institutional quality is the key factor to deal with abundant natural resources and, especially, with the rents derived from their use and exploitation. This wide ranging volume will be of great relevance to all those with an interest in economic history, development, economic growth, natural resources, world history and institutional economics.

Nigerian Capitalism Sayre P. Schatz 2018-08-14 Following a surge in oil revenues in the 1970s, Nigeria became one of Africa’s most rapidly developing nations. In Nigerian Capitalism, Sayre P. Schatz analyzes the country’s political economy, assessing its position and proposing a development plan for the final quarter of the twentieth century. Referring to Nigeria’s economic development strategy as “nurture-capitalism,” Sayre contrasts the role of private enterprise, which is expected to foster growth of the productive sector of the economy, with the government’s role, which is to nurture the capitalist sector generally and to favor indigenous enterprise in particular. The author examines the development of Nigerian nurture-capitalism from 1949 to the launching of and early experience with the Third Plan (1975–80), with emphasis on the post-civil war 1970s. He then turns to an intensive study of indigenous business and possible impediments to the development of Nigerian private enterprise, analyzing the role of capital availability, entrepreneurship, and the economic environment. Sayre demonstrates that there are substantial divergences between private profitability and social utility and that there is an abundance of socially useful investment possibilities for indigenous businessmen. The author next turns to
A study of the government business-assistance programs, and their economic, administrative, and political characteristics. Finally, he assesses the sources of successful investment and makes a case for enhanced socially useful investments. Comparing “pragmatic developmentalism,” “pragmatic socialism,” and “thoroughgoing socialism,” he proposes a pragmatic orientation that postpones ideological decisions as long as practicable. This title is part of UC Press’s Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press’s mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1977.

**Reality and Rhetoric** P. T. Bauer 1984 Reality and Rhetoric is the culmination of P. T. Bauer’s observations and reflections on Third World economies over a period of thirty years. He critically examines the central issues of market versus centrally planned economies, industrial development, official direct and multinational resource transfers to the Third World, immigration policy in the Third World, and economic methodology. In addition, he has written a fascinating account of recent papal doctrine on income inequality and redistribution in the Third World. The major themes that emerge are the importance of non-economic variables, particularly people’s aptitudes and mores, to economic growth; the unfortunate results of some current methods of economics; the subtle but important effects of the exchange economy on development; and the politicization of economic life in the Third World. As in Bauer’s previous writings, this book is marked by elegant prose, apt examples, a broad economic-historical perspective, and the masterful use of informal reasoning.

**Foreign Capital and Industrialization in Malaysia** R. Rasiah 1995-04-09 This book examines foreign capital’s role in stimulating industrialization. Using both conventional and unconventional approaches, the author finds foreign capital to have played a positive role in Malaysia’s industrialization. The branch- and industry-level analyses show generally strong pecuniary effects by foreign capital. Local-dominated branches and industries, however, show strong linkages with the domestic economy. The firm-level analysis tends to reveal strong technological spillovers from foreign capital. The book closes with regulatory prescriptions to enhance positive
spillovers.

Development Stuart Corbridge 2000 Brings together more than one hundred articles dealing with the discipline of development in all its diversity. Key topics include the transformation of peasant economies, agribusiness, rural-urban relations, markets, industrialization, workers, trade, aid and structural adjustment. A unique set in its comprehensiveness and diversity, it also considers four key challenges for development theory and practice relating to capabilities, ethics, sustainability and regulation.

An Economic History of West Africa A. G. Hopkins 2019-11-08 This pioneering and celebrated work was the first, and remains the standard, account of the economic history of the huge area conventionally known as West Africa. The book ranges from prehistoric times to independence and covers the former French territories, as well as those colonised by the British. It criticises conventional beliefs about economic backwardness, offers an alternative account that explains the particular configuration of poverty that characterised the pre-colonial period, and assesses the consequences of the region’s interaction with the wider world – from the growth of the Saharan and Atlantic trades to the rise and demise of colonial rule. This edition contains a substantial new Introduction that discusses the development of the subject during the past 50 years, evaluates the debate over the original interpretation, and provides a valuable guide to further reading, bringing the reader up to date with current scholarship on the subject, as well as providing avenues for further independent research. Appearing at a time when the study of African economic history is enjoying a revival and is engaging economists as well as historians, the book fills a large gap in African studies, provides newcomers with a stimulating point of entry into the subject, and contributes to our understanding of wider issues of global underdevelopment.

Representative Bureaucracy, Meritocracy, and Nation Building in Nigeria Bola Dauda 2015-12-18 This book is a comprehensive theoretical and empirical investigation of the practical application of representative bureaucracy in Nigeria. Part I consists of four chapters, beginning with a theoretical and an historical overview of representative bureaucracy and policy making in Nigeria. This includes a discussion of the myths, contradictions, and the resultant dilemmas of administration. It highlights the complexities and intricacies of public policy-making,
and examines the concept of representative bureaucracy including its meaning, forms, criticisms, prospects, limitations, and history. It also examines the need for administrative reforms, what reforms have taken place, and the country’s search for appropriate bureaucracy for nation building. Part II details the objective and empirical facts regarding the representativeness of bureaucracy in Nigeria and its implications. Unlike past approaches, this book provides solid evidence of what difference representative bureaucracy actually makes on the ground. Using a novel and rigorous methodological approach, the actual impact of the civil service on policy-making is assessed and insights are provided into how a more representative bureaucracy affects policy. The approach is enhanced by the authors’ advantage as Nigerian scholars who had both worked in the Nigerian political system as civil servant and university professors. This landmark study will be of value to scholars and students of Nigerian and African political, economic, and social development.

**Industrial Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa**
Gerald M. Meier 1989

This study charts the history and development of the African adjustment to industrialization in East Africa, and examines the input of the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

**Administration for Development in Nigeria**
Paul D. Collins

**Modernization and the Crisis of Development in Africa**
Jeremiah I. Dibua 2017-11-28

In this book, Jeremiah I. Dibua challenges prevailing notions of Africa’s development crisis by drawing attention to the role of modernization as a way of understanding the nature and dynamics of the crisis, and how to overcome the problem of underdevelopment. He specifically focuses on Nigeria and its development trajectory since it exemplifies the crisis of underdevelopment in the continent. He explores various theoretical and empirical issues involved in understanding the crisis, including state, class, gender and culture, often neglected in analysis, from an interdisciplinary, radical political economy perspective. This is the first book to adopt such an approach and to develop a new framework for analyzing Nigeria’s and Africa’s development crisis. It will influence the debate on the development dilemma of African and Third World societies and will be of interest to scholars and students of race and ethnicity, modern African history, class analysis, gender studies, and development studies.

**Development and Diffusionism**
J. Dibua 2012-12-28
This book deconstructs the neopatrimonial paradigm that has dominated analysis of Nigerian and African development. It shows that by denying agency to Nigerian societies and devaluing indigenous culture and local realities, Eurocentric diffusionism played a significant role in the failure of development planning.

*Nigeria, Nationalism, and Writing History*  
Toyin Falola  
2010  
No description available.

*The International Politics of the Nigerian Civil War, 1967-1970*  
John J. Stremlau  
2015-03-08  
Biafra’s declaration of independence on May 30, 1967, precipitated a civil war with important implications for the territorial integrity of all newly independent African states. Allegations of genocide commanded the world’s attention and brought forth unprecedented humanitarian intervention. This full account of the internationalization of that conflict draws on hitherto confidential records and more than two hundred interviews with foreign policymakers, including Yakubu Gowon and C. Odumegwu Ojukwu.

*Emergence of African Capitalism*  
John Iliffe  
2015-12-31  
Originally published in 1977. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal is to increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

*Economic Reforms and Modernization in Nigeria, 1945-1965*  
Toyin Falola  
2004  
Created as a result of British colonialism, Nigeria emerged as a nation-state during the mid-20th century. Toyin Falola presents statistical data on Nigeria’s economy that illustrate the nature of the changes made throughout the mid-20th century.