Public Expenditures In Communist And Capitalistic Nations

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Reorientation and Commercial Relations of the Economies of Eastern Europe 1974
Comparative Sociological Research in the 1960s and 1970s Armer 2022-03-28
Democracy and Welfare Economics van den Doel 1979-09-20
This is a fully revised and updated version of Hans van der Doel"s Democracy and Welfare Economics.
Government Finance in Developing Countries Richard Goode 2010-12-01 Fiscal systems throughout the world have been severely strained in recent years, as governments have assumed more responsibility for economic management. The developing counties, where needs are greatest and resources scarcest, have found their finances especially hard pressed. This book examines a range of issues in government finance that confront developing countries: the formulation and execution of national budget; the objectives, size, and effects of expenditures; the purposes and results of various ways of taxing income, wealth, consumption, exports, or natural resources; the role of foreign and domestic borrowings; and the consequences of financing by money creation. The book also relates fiscal operations to goals such as growth and development, economic stabilization, equitable distribution, and national self-reliance. The author stresses the need to take account of economic and political conditions and particularly administrative capacity when evaluating the suitability of fiscal measures in developing countries.
Local Politics in Communist Countries Daniel N. Nelson 2021-11-21 There are many reasons why it is important to study local politics—political culture, government, political process—in Communist party states. As in all politics, local politics in Communist party states are
the political articulation of the local community. This is the political arena where policies concerning local issues are formulated by the officials. This is where the officials are approached by citizens with their particular demands. This is where citizens articulate their preferences, aspirations, and values through political participation. And this is where officials, both elected and appointed, are recruited. In this volume, Daniel N. Nelson has assembled a team of international scholars to consider local politics in Communist party states including the U.S.S.R., China, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania. Together, they explore how local social and political forces are articulated in the national and party organizations; they also reveal how the study of comparative local politics provides vitality for the study of national politics. Rather than treating local communities as receivers and translators of national inputs, the contributors demonstrate that the local dimension and national politics mutually influence one another and illuminate the social reality in communist societies.

**Economic Systems of Foraging, Agricultural, and Industrial Societies** Frederic L. Pryor 2005-01-10

Publisher Description

**The Soviet Political Agenda** D. Tarschys 1979-06-17

**Reorientation and Commercial Relations of the Economies of Eastern Europe** United States. Congress. Economic Joint Committee 1974

**Economy and State** Nina Bandelj 2013-05-08

Should governments be involved in economic affairs? Challenging prevailing wisdom about the benefits of self-regulating markets, Nina Bandelj and Elizabeth Sowers offer a uniquely sociological perspective to emphasize that states can never be divorced from economy. From defining property rights and regulating commodification of labor to setting corporate governance standards and international exchange rules, the state continuously manages the functioning of markets and influences economic outcomes for individuals, firms and nations. The authors bring together classical interventions and cutting-edge contemporary research in economic sociology to discuss six broad areas of economy/state connection: property, money, labor, firms, national economic growth, and global economic exchange. A wealth of empirical examples and illustrations reveals that even if the nature of state influence on economy varies across contexts, it is always dependent on social forces. This accessible and engaging book will be essential reading for upper-level students of economic sociology, and those interested in the major economic dilemmas of our times.

**The Political Economy of Fiscal Federalism** International Seminar in Public Economics 1977

**Development Policy In Guyana** Kempe R. Hope 2019-03-13

This study of Guyana's economy, both analytical and empirical, examines the literature on development policy and applies various theoretical frameworks to data acquired in Guyana since 1945, Dr. Hope considers planning, finance, and administration, seeking to determine whether the Guyana government's development policy has been an instrument of eco

**Contemporary Japanese Budget Politics** John Creighton Campbell 1977

**Grants Economy and Collective Consumption** R. C. O. Matthews 1982-06-18

**Laws of Politics** Alfred G. Cuzán 2021-08-24 Drawing on classic and contemporary scholarship and empirical analysis of elections and public expenditures in 80
countries, the author argues for the existence of primary and secondary laws of politics. Starting with how basic elements of politics—leadership, organization, ideology, resources, and force—coalesce in the formation of states, he proceeds to examine the operations of those laws in democracies and dictatorships. Primary laws constrain the support that incumbents draw from the electorate, limiting their time in office. They operate unimpeded in democracies. Secondary laws describe the general tendency of the state to expand vis-à-vis economy and society. They exert their greatest force in one-party states imbued with a totalitarian ideology. The author establishes the primary laws in a rigorous analysis of 1,100 parliamentary and presidential elections in 80 countries, plus another 1,000 U.S. gubernatorial elections. Evidence for the secondary laws is drawn from public expenditure data series, with findings presented in easily grasped tables and graphs. Having established these laws quantitatively, the author uses Cuba as a case study, adding qualitative analysis and a practical application to propose a constitutional framework for a future Cuban democracy. Written in an engaging, jargon-free style, this enlightening book will be of great interest to students and scholars in political science, especially those specializing in comparative politics, as well as opinion leaders and engaged citizens.

A Comparative Approach to Policy Analysis Howard M. Leichter 1979-10-31 This book provides a framework for explaining why governments adopt the policies they do. In addition, it establishes a basis for comparing political systems in terms of their public policies rather than their institutions or political processes. The book begins by placing in a historical perspective the worldwide role of the state as a major provider of goods and services. Following this general background is an 'accounting scheme' that brings some semblance of order to the seemingly infinite variety of policy-relevant variables and makes the comparative study of public policy more manageable. It is suggested that any nation's public policies can be explained in terms of situational, structural, environmental and cultural factors. The second part of the book applies the accounting scheme to an increasingly specific and narrow range of public policies. The author examines one crucial area of public policy - health care - and the evolution of that policy in four diverse nations: Germany, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Japan. The book concludes with an assessment of the prospects for an American national health care programme in the light of the experiences of these other nations.


Capitalism Reassessed Frederic L. Pryor 2010-08-16 Capitalism Reassessed provides a broad view of different types of advanced capitalist economic systems and is based on an empirical analysis of twenty-one OECD nations. The book looks at why capitalism developed in Western Europe rather than elsewhere. It shows the close influences of the cultural system on the economic system. The analysis compares the economic and social performance of the capitalist economic systems along a variety of economic and social criteria. It also analyzes how capitalism will change in the twenty-first
Modern Economic Systems and their Transformation J. Porket 1998-08-15

Societies, whether traditional or modern, experience tension between spontaneity (individual freedom) and control (regulation). Consequently, economies as a subsystem of society experience it too. More specifically, they experience a tension between economic individualism and economic collectivism, which in modern economies revolves around the role of the state in the economy. Since the collapse of communism, this tension has manifested itself not as a tension between market capitalism and command socialism but as a tension between the free market and the interventionist variants of market capitalism. Although currently economic and political liberalization is in evidence worldwide, not only in post-communist societies, its outcome remains uncertain. Liberal democracy in the sense of democratic politics and free-market economics has not triumphed hitherto, and also its future is far from assured. The end of history is not in sight.

Unemployment in Capitalist, Communist and Post-Communist Economies J. Porket 1995-04-03

No modern economy can escape open unemployment as long as free labour and a free labour market exist. In any modern economy, there exists a tension between economic individualism and economic collectivism, but market forces cannot forever be denied. While Part 1 examines open and hidden unemployment in capitalist market economies and socialist command economies prior to 1989, Part 2 concentrates on the issue of unemployment in post-communist economies between 1989 and the end of 1993. Finally, Part 3 summarizes, re-examines, and expands on those selected dimensions of the issue of unemployment that are deemed currently to be relevant to both Western and post-communist economies. Although the book is primarily about unemployment, open as well as hidden, it also is about economic systems and their transformation and, hence, about the role of the state in the economy.

The Politics of Knowledge David L. Szanton 2004-09-20

The usefulness and political implications of Area Studies programs are currently debated within the Academy and the Administration, where they are often treated as one homogenous and stagnant domain of scholarship. The essays in this volume document the various fields’ distinctive character and internal heterogeneity as well as the dynamism resulting from their evolving engagements with funders, US and international politics, and domestic constituencies. The authors were chosen for their long-standing interest in the intellectual evolution of their fields. They describe the origins and histories of US-based Area Studies programs, highlighting their complex, generative, and sometimes contentious relationships with the social science and humanities disciplines and their diverse contributions to the regions of the world with which they are concerned.

The Welfare State and Equality Harold L. Wilensky 1974

Public Expenditure S.S. Stevens 2017-07-05

In all highly industrialized countries public expenditures are a substantial and growing share of total economic activity. The authors integrate normative and positive theory and empirical analysis of public expenditure, concentrating on the optimal provision of public goods and the estimation of their costs and effects. This volume emphasizes the techniques that are available for reaching collective decisions about the provision of public goods and stresses the importance of income...
distribution and intergovernmental fiscal relations. In a mixed economy, where the public sector is growing faster than the private sector, the nature of public expenditures must be closely evaluated and studied. This book is designed to focus on and delineate controversies about public expenditure--to define what it is, analyze its function, show how it operates, and finally to evaluate research on this important subject. The book considers the theories of leading economists (Kenneth Arrow, Lionel Robbins, Carl Shoup, James Buchanan, Paul Samuelson, Richard Musgrave, and others) in arriving at a clear statement of theory in its application to operational problems. Appropriate attention is paid to current techniques such as program budgeting, cost-benefit analysis, and the analysis of the determinants of public expenditure. The book is unique in its emphasis on the integration and critique of contemporary theories of public expenditure, of distributional concerns, and of the political framework of public expenditure decisions. It provides a necessary resource for professional economists required to deal with public expenditure problems in research or practice.

The Enlarged European Union Peter Mair 2012-12-06
Focusing upon the emerging patterns of unity and diversity in the enlarged European Union, this study explores enlargement from the East and the impact this will have on the future identity of Europe.

Public Expenditures in Communist and Capitalist Nations Frederic L. Pryor 1968
Public expenditure in communist and capitalist nations Frederic L. Pryor
The Socialist System Janos Kornai 1992-05-28 This book provides a comprehensive account of the structure, conduct, and performance of the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, the USSR, Communist China and the Marxist LDCs, looking at 26 nations in all. The author focuses on reform, perhaps the most important issue facing countries such as the USSR, Poland, Hungary, and China. Bureaucracy, soft budget constraints, markets, and the nature of the socialist state are the central issues that arise in the course of reforming a socialist economy. The first half of the book deals with 'classical socialism' and provides a theoretical summary of the main features of a now closed period of history. The second half deals with the processes of reform and concludes that the reform of classical socialist systems is doomed to failure as they are unable to renew themselves internally.

Do New Leaders Make a Difference? Valerie Bunce 2014-07-14 Professor Bunce assesses the impact of changes in leadership on priorities in policy within the Soviet bloc and western democratic states during the postwar era, with particular emphasis on the Soviet Union and the United States. Originally published in 1981. 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.


Public Expenditures in Communist and Capitalist Nations
Frederic Pryor 1975-01-01

Why Economics is Not Yet a Science
Alfred S. Eicher 2019-11-14 First published in 1983. A collection of papers directed at those outside the field of Economics, to open up discussions around the scientific worth of Economics.

Public Value Theory and Budgeting
Usman W. Chohan 2019-05-22 Public value theory has advanced over the past 30 years, but there is a need to extend its boundary outwards into new contexts and update its discourse to reflect new social challenges. We are now trying to create value in a globalized world, with supranational entities, with new international alliances and institutions, in a frightening post-truth era. How can public managers grapple with these emerging realities? This book seeks to provide answers to such public value questions by applying powerful budgeting perspectives. Using case studies of independent budget offices, key fiscal instruments, and leading public value frameworks, this book stands out in its use of budgetary lenses to answer pertinent questions about the multidimensional processes of value creation by and for a wider society. Pushing the debate on public value forward and taking it onto the global stage, the book asks whether public value (and other public administration theories) are applicable beyond the traditional context of the pro-globalization Western liberal democracies in which they were conceived. It does this by exploring the realms of developing countries, supranational entities, and post-Communist societies, among others. Finally, it presents these explorations in light of very recent sociopolitical trends and phenomena, including the growth of civil society, the global financial crisis, the illiberal democracy, and the post-truth era. Tailored to an audience comprising public administration scholars, students of government, budget practitioners, and social scientists interested in contemporary problems of values in society, this book helps to advance public administration thought by extending public value theory into new contexts and relating it to the growing global challenges of public life.

Economic Reforms in SAARC Countries
Prahlad Mishra 2019-10-07 Economic Reforms in SAARC Countries presents a cross-country comparison of development indicators in the SAARC countries with respect to the recent Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG). Presenting an empirical analysis, the book brings in the theoretical background relating to the growth of public expenditure as articulated by Adolf Wagner and other researchers in the 19th and early 20th centuries along with the Displacement Effect Hypothesis as advanced by Peacock and Wiseman in the mid-20th century. This book re-examines these theories and the views of researchers with respect to the changes in economic policies and studies the relevance of these in the present context. The book re-interprets the theories in the light of the impact of policy changes with time series analysis highlighting the changes in the structure of the estimated equation using dummy variables. The book
discusses the differential growth of a few macro-economic variables in the SAARC countries with respect to time in the pre- and post-LPG period. It examines the determinants of development indicators in the post-LPG period identifying the most important determinants.

Public Expenditure Jesse Burkhead 2007-12-01 In all highly industrialized countries public expenditures are a substantial and growing share of total economic activity. The authors integrate normative and positive theory and empirical analysis of public expenditure, concentrating on the optimal provision of public goods and the estimation of their costs and effects. This volume emphasizes the techniques that are available for reaching collective decisions about the provision of public goods and stresses the importance of income distribution and intergovernmental fiscal relations. In a mixed economy, where the public sector is growing faster than the private sector, the nature of public expenditures must be closely evaluated and studied. This book is designed to focus on and delineate controversies about public expenditure--to define what it is, analyze its function, show how it operates, and finally to evaluate research on this important subject. The book considers the theories of leading economists (Kenneth Arrow, Lionel Robbins, Carl Shoup, James Buchanan, Paul Samuelson, Richard Musgrave, and others) in arriving at a clear statement of theory in its application to operational problems. Appropriate attention is paid to current techniques such as program budgeting, cost-benefit analysis, and the analysis of the determinants of public expenditure. The book is unique in its emphasis on the integration and critique of contemporary theories of public expenditure, of distributional concerns, and of the political framework of public expenditure decisions. It provides a necessary resource for professional economists required to deal with public expenditure problems in research or practice. Jesse Burkhead is Maxwell Professor of Economics at Syracuse University. He has served on numerous professional and advisory boards. His books include Government Budgeting, State and Local Taxes for Public Education and Public School Finance: Economics and Politics. He is co-author of River Basin Administration and the Delaware, Decisions in Syracuse, and Inputs and Outputs in Large-City Education. Jerry Miner is Professor Emeritus of Economics and a CPR (Center for Policy Research) Senior Research Associate at Syracuse University. He has been a senior research economist for UNESCO in Paris, and an assistant study director of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan. His current research includes the efficiency of local schools and the distribution of state aid to local schools. He is the author of numerous journal articles.

Comparative Development Perspectives Gustav Ranis 2019-05-31

Managing Mixed Economies Francis G. Castles 2019-05-01

To celebrate the 270th anniversary of the De Gruyter publishing house, the company is providing permanent open access to 270 selected treasures from the De Gruyter Book Archive. Titles will be made available to anyone, anywhere at any time that might be interested. The DGBA project seeks to digitize the entire backlist of titles published since 1749 to ensure that future generations have digital access to the high-quality primary sources that De Gruyter has published over the centuries.

Korean Social Science Journal 1987

The Growth of Government Expenditure International
This paper reviews the extensive empirical literature on the growth and determinants of government expenditure. Although the coverage does not aim to be exhaustive, the authors provide an overview of the quantitative approaches to analyzing the growth in government expenditure. The main debates in the literature are described, and the authors present a few tests of some theories and describe one or two of their own experiments in others. The paper highlights the data problems and the technical difficulties of hypothesis testing and model estimation in this area, many arising from the nature of the problem studied. It is contended that the quantitative analysis of government expenditure growth has often improved the formulation of hypotheses, but that data and theoretical limitations have meant that the methods employed have not always been justified.