

RUSTEM NUREEV

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS.

SYLLABUS

**Moscow
2004**

The syllabus of “Development Economics” is arranged in accordance with requirements of RF Ministry of education (federal component) towards the obligatory minimum of contents and level of graduate specialist preparation (bachelor, master) in “General humanitarian and social-economic disciplines” state educational standards of higher vocational education of second generation, and also the NTF requirements, demanded from the new streamlined curriculum of academic courses, developed in the framework of Syllabus in "Teaching development of social-economic disciplines in institutes of higher education” for innovation project of education development.

Syllabus is prepared with NTF assistance – National Training Foundation training in the framework of “Teaching development of social-economic disciplines in institutes of higher education” for Innovation project of education development

Author (compiler) Dr. of Economic Sciences, Professor Nureev R.M.,

Reviewers: _____
(F.N.S., degree, university)

I. ORGANIZATIONAL METHODOLOGICAL ISSUE

1. Course objective

Development economics is a one-term course for the 4-th year ICEF students. This introductory course of development economics is for the students, specializing in the sphere of economics. Its props are micro- macroeconomics (introductory course), economic history, institutional economics and also courses of mathematical and applied statistics as well as econometrics.

The emphasis in the course is placed on substantial meaning of facts, methods and approaches of economic analysis towards developing countries. Conclusions and proofs are given for the base models, what gives a possibility to understand the principles of development economics construction.

Course objective is to provide an understanding of specific problems and development of the given group of countries and the extent of general theory of market economy applicability towards realities of the third world countries, to teach the student understand the problems, which are faced by developing countries, ability to give an appraisal and make conclusions basing on adequate analytical methods and statistical sources systematically.

2. Methodical novelty of the course (new methods, forms of work, author's techniques in teaching)

Methodical novelty of the course lies in that it is for the first time, when the full range of methodical aids for lecturers and students, including: 1. Detailed course syllabus in development economics with bibliography and web-resources (1,6 quire). 2. Study guide (2,6 quires). 3. Test bank (2,5 quires). 4. Instructor's manual (4,5 quires). 5. Reader (15 quires).

1. Detailed course syllabus in development economics with bibliography and web-resources (1,6 quire).

2. Study guide (2,6 quires)

Includes the necessary materials to each TOPIC of the course:

- Argument (Defining the goals of the teaching, List of economic instruments and method, developed and used in the following theme);
- List of the main ideas and concepts, which the student has to acquire and explain;
- Questions and problems for discussion in classes,
- Tests for self-examination with answers,
- Exercises for statistical data and facts,
- Recommended essays' topics;
- Draft examination (test) questions list;
- Possible choices of research – themes of term and qualification papers,

3. Test bank (2,5 quires)

- Multiple-choice questions,
- Theoretical questions with answers,
- Quantitative tasks with answers (main types),
- Examination questions samples.

One of the traits is considered to be the analysis of economics development problem from the point of view of institutional economics. Dignity – analysis of econometric models, offered in 80-90 s XX century

4. Instructor's manual (4,5 quires).

Includes:

- Comment of the main and additional literature and internet resources,
- Analysis of econometric models, used in the development economics,
- Solutions and annotations to the questions and tasks of test collection,

- Plan of classes,
- Methodical recommendation concerning studies of the following TOPIC and research conduction.

5. Reader (15 quires.).

3. The place of the course in the system of socio-humanitarian education

Nowadays, as a result of deep transformational recession Russia remains behind the advanced countries, more and more becoming the third world country, much critical now stands a task to assimilate the whole prosperity of economic thought different schools. First of all it concerns the theory of economic development, which represents not only theoretical, but also practical interest to our country. Development is a many-dimensional process, including deep changes in technical, economical, social and political spheres.

It wouldn't be true to say, that the development economics has fully disappeared from the minds of Russian economists. But anyway for the best native works to a greater or lesser extent traditional approach was typical, which didn't take into account the latter progresses in micro- and macroeconomics and econometrics. At the same time even the best foreign text books don't take into account the fact, that many of the developing countries' problems of Asia, Africa, Latin America have common streaks with transitive economy.

4. Requirements towards the level of mastering of the course contents

During the course the students use knowledge acquired from the introductory courses in micro-, macroeconomics, economic system theory and econometrics.

Self-study consists not mainly of theoretical material, but also the mastering of application methods towards solutions of practical tasks.

II. COURSE CONTENTS

1. Novelty of the course (scientific, substantial, comparative analysis with similar courses in Russia and abroad)

- ◆ Teaching methodical materials for the course "Development Economics" appear to be the first native manual for introductory level;
- ◆ During the course the concepts of "economic growth" and "economic development", are widely discussed, the conditions and factors of economic growth and development of the third world countries are analyzed. Major attention is paid to the investigation of the concrete experience of social-economic transformations in developing countries on the way of market relations. The role of external and internal factors in economic development in conditions of globalization is analyzed.
- ◆ The basis of the aid is made of analysis of classical works on development economics, translated, as well as not translated into Russian language
- ◆ Aid will be based on materials, including the latest covers of the leading foreign magazines: Population and Development, Review World Development, Economic Journal, Journal of Development Studies, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Economica, American Economic Review, Journal of Economic Literature etc.;
- ◆ The project is quite complex and includes the preparation of detailed syllabus of the course for the bachelor of science, collection of teaching materials for students, tests and aid for the lecturer;
- ◆ For the first time vast arrays of statistical data in development economics for students self-study are engaged;

- ◆ In the lecturer aid the evolution of development economics and the history of elaboration of each problem is described in details;
- ◆ Major attention is devoted to questions, having the significance for economic development in Russia in the post soviet period.

2. Parts of the course

PART 1. FOUNDATION OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
 PART 2. DEVELOPMENT ECNOMICS: CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
 PART 3. RUSSIAN PROBLEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

3. Topics and argument

PART 1. FOUNDATION OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS.

TOPIC 1. Foundation of Modern Development Economics: Keynesian Models of Development

Presuppositions of backwardness theories formation. Treatment of the backwardness by mercantilists. Neoclassical economic theory.

Underdevelopment, as a result of limiting factors influence. Demographical determinism. Geographical determinism. Technological determinism.

Underdevelopment as a form of circular motion. Attempts to explain the underdevelopment from the position of theory of equilibrium. Contents of “vicious circle of poverty” theory and its different versions. Theory of H. Leibenstein “quasistable equilibrium”. Theory of transition towards self-sustained development (Rostow), its merits and demerits.

General characteristics of Keynesian approach towards the analysis of underdeveloped countries. Specificity of government concepts application at the periphery of industrial world. Concept of rapid capitalist industrialization: its merits and demerits.

“Big push” theories: "minimum critical effort" H. Leibenstein; "balanced set of investment" R. Nurkse; unbalanced development A.O. Hirschman; "balanced growth by means of unbalanced investment" G. Singer.

Model with two deficits, its theoretical supposition, contents and main stages of development. Practical implementation of the model, advantages and disadvantages.

Significance and limitation of neokeynesian approach towards developing economy. Theories of economic growth in underdeveloped countries, new stage in Keynesian evolution. Concepts of economic growth: experience of practical realization in developing world. Reasons for the popularity drop of economic growth theories.

TOPIC 2. Foundation of Modern Development Economics: Neoclassical Approach

Economics and development economics. Notions of growth and development.

Dualistic economy theory (V.A. Lewis). Dualism overcoming mechanisms. The theory of stagnant traditional society. Social and technological dualism and its various interpretations.

Dualistic economy models. The essence of dualistic economy with the excess labour force J. Fey and G. Ranis. Perfection and development of two sector models. Significance and limited nature of dualistic economy models.

Monetarists and their recommendations for the development of market economy in Chile. Suppositions and economic matter of monetary models.

The role of the market in economic self-development of the outlying districts. Decentralization dilemma. Contemporary interpretations.

TOPIC 3. Foundation of Modern Development Economics: The Role of Institutions

General characteristics of institutional approach. Substance and main theories. Influence of A. Toynbee's work. Concept of civilizations development. Eastern despotism of Carl Wittfogel. Comparative study of totalitarian power. Basic reasons, preventing the development of market economy in the East.

First experience of economic and political democracy. Private property formation. Foundations of rational house-keeping.

The role of European middle ages. Evolution of institutions, favourable for commerce. How did the West Grew Rich? Role of protestant ethics. Political economy as a philosophy.

Institutional theories of market economy formation.

Theory of market economy formation of G. Myrdal. The model of basic needs satisfaction. Concept of human capital and peculiarities of their implementation in the 'third world'. Significance and limitation of institutional approach. Critics of the Myrdal methods in economic literature. The main directions of institutionalism' development after the 'Asian drama'. The role of institutionalism in the formation of developing countries formation.

Conditions and peculiarities of market economy formation at the periphery of world civilization. Social-economic structure of pre-colonial societies. Dual mission of the capitalism in the colonies. Features of the primary capital accumulation process. Asynchronous maturing of capitalist presuppositions. Multistructural nature of modern social-economic structure.

Community criteria in the developing countries. Uneven development and differentiation at the periphery of the world economy. Developing countries classification.

Economic growth analysis: capital, labour, technology. Historical experience: characteristics of economic growth by Simon Kuznets. Limited adaptability of historical experience: differences in the initial conditions.

Neoinstitutional concepts and their influence upon the development economics. De Soto concept. Role of illegal activity in the formation of market economy. Analysis of illegal house-building, illegal trade and illegal transport. Costs of law-abiding and the price of illegality.

De Soto about good and bad laws. Law as a social capital. Constitutional economics and its role in the formation of the market. Rise and fall of mercantilism. Significance of 'third world countries' experience for modern Russia.

TOPIC 4. The Left Wing Critique

Results of closed economy analysis: correlation of neokeynesian, neoclassical and institutional approaches. Open economy: theories of absolute and comparative advantages.

Formation of peripheral consciousness. Anticolonial ideology of liberation. Nationalism and distinctive features of 'third world' countries leaders' economic thinking. Fundamental economic concepts of the developing countries in "periphery economy; "dependent development"; "rest upon own strengths"; new international economic order.

The origins of modern dependent theory (mercantilist views, theory of absolute and comparative advantages D. Ricardo, capital accumulation R. Luxemburg). Theories of economy in the periphery.

Concept of unequal exchange by A. Emmanuel. Theory of trading "imperialism". Basic regulations of unequal exchange concept (A. Emmanuel). Discussion concerning this concept.

“Accumulation on a global scale” S. Amin. Concept presuppositions. Substance of the concept. Significance and limitation of the S. Amin approach.

Theory of the “world system” E. Wallerstein. Methodology. Investigation of contradictions of the world capitalistic economy. “Halfperiphery” concept. World is a system analysis, its merits and demerits.

PART 2. DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS: CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

TOPIC 5. The New Growth Theory (Contribution of Human Capital)

R. Solow model. Prerequisites of capital accumulation analysis. Peculiarities of the production function. Taking into account the growth of accumulation. Equilibrium and the fulcrums of stable state economy. Golden rule of accumulation. Technical progress in Solow model. Specification of Solow model: Mankiw-Romer-Weil model. The role of human capital. The ways of model development and peculiarities of its adaptation for developing countries. The role of human capital. The ways of model development and peculiarities of its adaptation for developing countries

Human capital and growth. Technical progress again. Technological progress and human decisions. A model of deliberate technical progress. Externalities, technical progress, and growth. Total factor productivity.

Total factor productivity and the East Asia miracle.

TOPIC 6. Market failure: Labor.

Labor categories. A familiar model. Economic Development: ideological reasons of western approach. "Unemployment and subemployment" in development countries. Labor utilization within rural economy. Poverty, nutrition, and labor markets. Nutrition, time and casual labor markets. A model of nutritional status.

Labor utilization out of rural economy. Permanent labor markets. Types of permanent labor. Why study permanent labor? Permanent labor: Nonmonitored tasks. Labor market: Casual tasks. Urbanization as a form of dualism deepening between rural and urban.

Todaro model of internal immigration, and its development taking into consideration the factors of uncertainty.

TOPIC 7. Inequality, Poverty and Development

Economic inequality, reasons and means of measurement.

Inequality, income and growth. The inverted-U hypothesis. Testing the inverted-U hypothesis. Income and inequality: Uneven and compensatory changes. Inequality, savings, income and growth. Inequality, political redistribution, and growth.. Inequality and demand composition. Inequality and development: Human capital.

Poverty: First principles. Poverty measures.

Poverty: Empirical observations. Demographic features. Rural and urban poverty. Assets. Nutrition. Poverty factors.

Functional impact of poverty. Poverty, credit, and insurance.. Poverty and the household.

Methods of lowering the poverty: results of 90s. The role of informal sector.

Credit and insurance as forms of struggle with poverty: example of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.

TOPIC 8. Land Reform: the Role of Property Rights

Ownership and tenancy. Land rental contracts. Contractual forms. Contracts and incentives. Risk, tenancy, and sharecropping. Forms of tenancy: Other considerations. Land contracts, eviction, and use rights.

Land ownership. A brief history of land inequality. Land size and productivity in rural economy of development countries.. Land size and productivity: empirical evidence. Land sales.

Agrarian reforms and their contribution into society development. The role of agrarian reforms in overcoming the poverty: experience of independent India. Agrarian reform and agricultural growth in China. Complex development of the country side.

TOPIC 9. Public Policy and it's criticism in Mass Media

Expansion and influence of planning ideology. The State as a determinative of economic evolution. Causes of transition to planning. Obstacles for planning. Planning practice. Third word planning features. Equality and democracy. Reasons of expansion of egalitarian ideology. Political democracy and it's limits in the development countries. Theory and practice of socialism in the development countries.

Development countries public policy features. Government economic policy and Mass Media criticism.

Mass-media in a 'battle' with starvation: experience of independent India. Nongovernmental organizations and their role in provision of public goods.

TOPIC 10. Regulation and Development. Role of the Liberalization

Private sector operational regulation.. Forms of operational regulation: stimulatory and restrictive. Government price regulation and product distribution. Import and export control.

Operational regulation theory and evidences. Enterprise as a skills of getting on with governmental regulative agencies.

Development economics: tendencies and mechanisms of growth, benefits and losses.

PART 3. RUSSIAN PROBLEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

TOPIC 11. Development in Russia

Formation presuppositions. The major directions of development. Theory of multiple socio-economic structure. Concept of dependent capitalist development. Experience of many-dimensional analysis. Theory of many factor economic analysis. Studying the decomposition of economics. Attempt of macroformational research. Institutional approach.

Primary concepts of transition to market economy. Ways and methods of unstating the economy. Conditions of carrying out effective denationalization. Concepts and practices of privatization. Objective fundamentals of ownership patterns, their correlation during the transitional period. Ways of transformation of monopolized economy into market one. Increase of inflation and deficit, methods of struggle. Taxation policy.

Entrepreneurial subjects and the forms of business activity during transitional period. New forms of agriculture in agrarian sphere. Mixed enterprises, problems of free economic areas foundation.

Significance and limited nature of market stimulus in transition. Role of government during transitional period. Experience of East-European and Asian countries. Versions of transition towards market economy. Reproduction of off-centre forms. Countries CIS (commonwealth of independent states : similarities and differences.

4. Approximate list of exam (test) questions for the whole course

1. Neoclassical economic theory.
2. Demographical determinism. Geographical determinism. Technological determinism.
3. Contents of “vicious circle of poverty” theory and its different versions.
4. General characteristics of Keynesian approach towards the analysis of underdeveloped countries and specificity of concepts application at the periphery of industrial world.
5. Concept of rapid capitalist industrialization. Models with two deficits.
6. Concepts of economic growth: experience of practical realization in the “third” world.
7. R. Solow model and its application upon the developing countries.
8. V.A. Lewis Theory of dualist economy.
9. Dualist economy model with excess labour force (J. Fey and G. Ranis).
10. Monetarists and their recommendations for the development of Chile.
11. The role of the market in the economic self-development at the periphery. Decentralization dilemma.
12. Institutional theory of underdevelopment.
13. G. Myrdal's theory of underdevelopment.
14. Basic needs satisfaction model.
15. Institutionalism role in the formation of the developing countries theory.
16. Neoclassical concepts and their influence on development economics.
17. Genesis of economic thought of developing countries. Formation of peripheral consciousness.
18. Fundamental economic concepts of the developing countries in “periphery economy; “dependent development”; “ rest upon own strengths”; new international economic order.
19. Theory of periphery economics.
20. Concept of unequal exchange by A. Emmanuel. Theory of trading “imperialism”.
21. “Accumulation on a global scale” S.Amin.
22. Theory of the “world system”. E. Wallerstein.
23. Concept of dependent capitalist development.
24. General theory of developing countries: results and perspectives of research.

5. Approximate subjects of papers.

1. Aleem, I. (1993): "Imperfect Information, Screening and the Costs of Informal Lending: A Study of a Rural Credit Market in Pakistan" in *The Economics of Rural Organization*. (ed) Braverman, Hoff and Stiglitz; World Bank.
2. Arnott R. and J.Stiglitz (1991): "Moral Hazard and Non-market institutions: Disfunctional Crowding-out or Peer Monitoring?" *American Economic Review*
3. Bandiera,O and Rasul,I, 2001: "Social Networks and Technology Adoption in Northern Mozambique"
4. Banerjee A and A.Newman (1998): "Information, the Dual Economy, and Development", *Review of Economic Studies*

5. Banerjee, A.V., P. Gertler and M. Ghatak (2000) : "Empowerment and Efficiency - The Economics of Agrarian Reform", mimeo University of Chicago.
6. Besley, T. (1995) : "Property rights and investment incentives: theory and evidence from Ghana", *Journal of Political Economy*.
7. Besley, T. (1995): "How do Market Failures Justify Interventions in Rural Credit Markets" *World Bank Research Observer* 9 (1).
8. Besley, T. (1998) "Investment Incentives and Property Rights" entry in Peter Newman (ed) *The new Palgrave Dictionary of Economics and the Law* (London : Macmillan)
9. Besley, T. and Burgess, R. (2000) "Political Agency, Government Responsiveness and the Role of the Media" mimeo Department of Economics, LSE.
10. Besley, T. and Burgess, R. (2000): "Land Reform, Poverty and Growth: Evidence from India". *Quarterly Journal of Economics*
11. Besley, T. and Burgess, R. (2002) "Political Economy of Government Responsiveness: Theory and Evidence from India" mimeo Department of Economics, LSE.
12. Besley, T. and Case, A. (1991) "Technology Adoption in Developing Countries " *American Economic Review*; 83(2), May 1993, pages 396-402
13. Binswanger, H., Deininger, K. and Feder, G. (1995), 'Power, Distortions, Revolt and Reform in Agricultural Land Relations' in Behrman, J. and Srinivasan, T.N. (ed) *Handbook of Development Economics* (Amsterdam: Elsevier).
14. Braverman A. and J.Stiglitz (1982): "Sharecropping and the Interlinking of Agrarian Markets" *American Economic Review*
15. Burgess, R.S.L. and Zhuang, J. (2002): "Modernisation and Son Preference", mimeo LSE
16. Dreze, J. and Mukherjee, A. (1991): "Labour Contracts in Rural India: Theory and Evidence" in S. Chakravarty (ed) *The Balance between Industry and Agriculture in Economic Development* (New York: McMillan)
17. Easterly W. and R. Levine (1997) "Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions" *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*.
18. Eswaran M. and A. Kotwal (1985). "A theory of Two-Tiered Labour Markets in Agrarian Economies" *American Economic Review*
19. Feder, G., Just, R.E. and Zilberman,D. (1985) "Adoption of Agricultural Innovations in Developing Countries: A Survey" *Economic Development and Cultural Change*; 33(2), January 1985
20. Foster A. and M. Rosenzweig (1994): "A test for Moral Hazard in the Labor market: Contractual Arrangements, Effort and Health" *Review of Economics and Statistics*.
21. Foster A. and M. Rosenzweig (1996) "Comparative Advantage, Information and the Allocation of Workers to Tasks: Evidence from an Agricultural Labour Market" *The Review of Economic Studies*
22. Foster, A. and Rosenzweig, M. (1995) "Learning by Doing and Learning from Others: Human Capital and Technical Change in Agriculture " *Journal of Political Economy*; 103(6):1176-1209.
23. Galor O. and J.Zeira (1993): "Income Distribution and Macroeconomics" *Review of Economic Studies*
24. Knack S. and P.Keefer (1997) "Does Social Capital have an Economic Payoff? A Cross-Country Investigation" *Quarterly Journal of Economics*
25. Laffont,J J and Matoussi, M S (1995), "Moral Hazard, Financial Constraints and Sharecropping in El Oulja", in *The Review of Economic Studies*
26. Lin, J. (1992): "Rural Reforms and Agricultural Growth in China" *American Economic Review* 82 (1).
27. Mankiw N.G., Romer D. and D.Weil (1992): "A contribution to the Empirics of Economic Growth" *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.
28. Morduch, J. (1997): "The Microfinance Revolution" mimeo Harvard University

29. Murphy K, A. Shleifer and R. Vishny (1989): "Industrialisation and the Big Push" *Journal of Political Economy*
30. Narayan, D. and L. Pritchett (1997): "Cents and Sociability: Household Income and Social Capital in Rural Tanzania" World Bank working paper
31. Ram, N. (1991): An Independent Press and Anti-Hunger Strategies: The Indian Experience in Dreze, J. and Sen. A. *The Political Economy of Hunger Vol 1* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)
32. Singh (1989) "Theories of Sharecropping" in Bardhan (ed) *The Economic Theory of Agrarian Institutions* –Clarendon
33. Stiglitz, J. (1998): "Towards a New Paradigm for Development: Strategies, Policies, and Processes" 1998 Prebisch Lecture at UNCTAD
34. Strauss, J. (1986): "Does Better Nutrition Raise Farm Productivity" *Journal of Political Economy* 94 (2).
35. Subramanian, S. and Deaton, A. (1996): "The Demand for Food and Calories" *Journal of Political Economy* 104 (1).
36. Udry, C. (1991) : "Credit markets in Northern Nigeria: Credit as Insurance in a Rural Economy", *World Bank Economic Review*.
37. Young, A. (1995): "The Tyranny of Numbers: Confronting the Statistical Realities of the East Asian Growth Experience", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*

III. Distribution of the hours by subjects and types of the work

№	Title of the themes and sections	Total (hours)	Auditorium Studies (1 hour)		Self-studies
			Including		
			Lectures	Classes	
1.	Foundation of Modern Development Economics: Keynesian Models of Development	8	2	2	4
2.	Foundation of Modern Development Economics: Neoclassical Approach	8	2	2	4
3.	Foundation of Modern Development Economics: The Role of Institutions	16	4	4	8
4.	The Left Wing Critique	8	2	2	4
5.	The New Growth Theory (Contribution of Human Capital)	8	2	2	4
6.	Market failure: Labor.	8	2	2	4
7.	Inequality, Poverty and Development	8	2	2	4
8.	Land Reform: the Role of Property Rights	8	2	2	4
9.	Mass Media and Public Policy	8	2	2	4
10.	Regulation and Development. Role of the Liberalization	8	2	2	4
11.	Development in Russia	8	2	2	4
	Total sum:	96	24	24	48

IV. Form of Final Control.

All students' works, covered by the plan, are fixed to the price of ten-point system. During the course studies student are obliged to write an essay (grade with weight 0.2), then perform a test (weighed 0.4) and also the final exam at the end of the course (weighed 0.4).

Final result is conducted as an outcome of the weighed grade calculated.
Ten-point system.

- 1- Unsatisfactory
- 2- Very bad
- 3- Bad
- 4- Satisfactory
- 5- Quite satisfactory
- 6- Good
- 7- Very Good
- 8- Almost excellent
- 9- Excellent
- 10- Brilliant

Final Exam:**I. Choose the correct answer (each values 2 points)**

1. According to the “vicious circles” of political instability the latter stimulates:
 - A) Low transactions costs
 - B) High level of internal and external investment
 - C) The threat of property rights violation
 - D) A and C are true
2. Which of the following is understood as a development in the model with two deficits:
 - A) Deep structural modifications? Covering major branches of national economy
 - B) Ousting of external financial sources by internal, replacement of foreign wares by domestic, creation of prerequisites to overcome external financial independence
 - C) Is synonym to high growth rates
 - D) Increase in the satisfaction of the societal members needs
3. Use of labor intensive technologies in the model of Fey-Ranis leads to :
 - A) Shift of employment curve down and to the left, output increases, closing in labour conditions both sectors, dualism decreases;
 - B) Shift of employment curve down and to the left, output decreases, closing in of labour conditions in both sectors, dualism decreases;
 - C) Shift of employment curve down and to the right, output increases, closing in labour conditions in both sectors, dualism decreases;
 - D) Shift of employment curve down and to the left, output increases, closing in of labour conditions in both sectors, dualism increases.
4. Which of the indexes are not included in Human Development Index computation:
 - A) Life expectancy.
 - B) Integral standard of education index.
 - C) Unemployment level.
 - D) Living standard, measured in Real GDP per capita
5. A. Emmanuel distinguishes the following forms of nonequivalent exchange:
 - A) Intrinsic And Visual;
 - B) Collateral and profound;
 - C) Intrinsic and Collateral;
 - D) All answers are correct.
6. Why “Lucas’s economy” is not always efficient:
 - A) Lucas model doesn’t take into account the growth of population, concentrating only on human capital;
 - B) Due to externalities;
 - C) Equilibrium in the model is unstable;
 - D) Human capital is hardly identified parameter.
7. Global stability in the model of Mankiw-Romer-Weil is obtained when
 - A) $h^* > k^*$;
 - B) $h^* = k^* = 0$;
 - C) $h^* = k^*$;
 - D) $h^* < k^*$.
8. In Mankiw-Romer-Weil model human capital is defined as:
 - A) Portion of population, which studies in the higher school of age 17-22;
 - B) Portion of population which studies in the secondary school from 12 to 17 years multiplied by the portion of working capacity from 15-19 years old;
 - C) Portion of population which studies in the secondary school from 12 to 17 years divided by

- the portion of working capacity from 15-19 years old;
 D) Portion of population which studies in the secondary school 12-17 years;
9. qq' curve in Todaro model shows gross salary with condition that:
 A) $L_M = \text{const}$;
 B) $W_A = \text{const}$;
 C) $W_A * L_A = \text{const}$;
 D) $W_M * L_M = \text{const}$.
10. The most numerous type of individuals in postsoviet Russia is:
 A) Progressive adaptants;
 B) Progressive nonadaptants;
 C) Regressive adaptants;
 D) Regressive nonadaptants.

II. ANSWER THE QUESTION (each values 4 points)

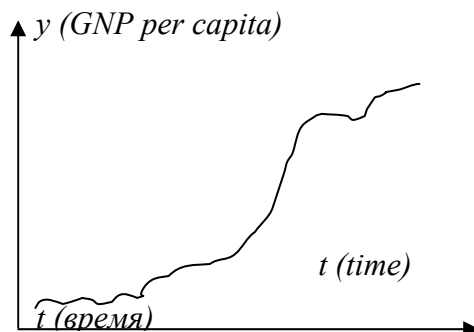
11. Initially GDP equals to $Y_0=5000$, Marginal propensity of capital is 15%, norm of savings 20%.
 A) Determine the value of GDP in the following period according to E.Domar model on the assumption of dynamical equilibrium preservation.
 B) Determine the changes in the volume of capital for this period.
 C) Determine incremental capital productivity ratio.
 D) What is the disadvantage of E. Domar model?
12. Lets consider model of economic growth with two deficits. Initially: income $Y_0=5000$, maximum possible investment growth rate is equal to 20%, marginal norm of savings is 5%, incremental capital coefficient is 0,1.
 A) Determine the amount of foreign assistance to the point of first stage of modernization completion.
 B) Determine the size of investment for this period.
 C) What are the remedies to terminate savings deficit?
 D) What are the corrections to be included in the model to account the influence of foreign resources increase and exports upon the amount of internal savings and also account of the retirement and overhead expenses?
13. Determine the growth rate of capital ratio in the Lucas model, if education efficiency is 50%, the share of expenses in human capital is 40%, no externalities.
 A) 0,3;
 B) 0,6;
 C) 0,2;
 D) Can't determine.
14. In Mankiw-Romer-Weil model we know the following parameters: $Y(t)=K(t)^{1/4} H(t)^{1/4} [A(t)L(t)]^{1/2}$, $s_k=0.2$, $s_h=0.3$, $n=0.05$, $g=0.05$, $\sigma=0.05$. Find the value of k^* :
 A) 2,11;
 B) 2,09;
 C) 3,76;
 D) 2,19.
15. Consider, that in country A population, living under international line of poverty is divided into 6 equal groups according to gross revenue per month: 0,5 mln., 1 mln., 1,5 mln., 2 mln., 2,5 mln., 3 mln. Find the level of poverty in the country A, if we know that, international poverty line goes through the limit of 30\$ per month, and average income per capita in country A is 20\$.

III. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS OF HIGHER COMPLEXITY.

Choose any 6 questions. (the value of each is 10 points)

16. Analyze the concept of transition to the self-sustained growth (W. Rostow) and answer the following questions:

- A) On the graph below mark the stages of economic growth, drafted by W. Rostow.
- B) What are the main conditions to be fulfilled in Rostow model for the growth to be



automatic?

- C) Examine the sphere of agriculture on each of the stages.
- B) Formulate the conditions of self-sustained growth.
- D) What is the essence of the 'sixth stage'? Why was it proposed by Rosotow

17. What are the advantages and disadvantages of dualist economy theory?

- A) What is the difference between U. Lewis concept and model with two deficits?
- B) Which of the Lewis regulations are developed in model of dualist economy?
- C) What are the similarities and differences between the model of dualist economy and institutional concepts of countries?
- D) What are the drawbacks, from your point of view of the Fey-Ranis model?

18. Why the illegal sector in Peru appeared to be more efficient than the legal one?

- A) What are the reasons, in opinion of H. De Soto, that force people to interact in the illegal operations?
- B) What are the transaction costs of legal and illegal activities?
- C) What is the worthiness and what are the shortcomings of the illegal sector rapid growth?
- D) What are the other spheres of illegal activity typical to developing countries except those listed by De Soto
- E) Is it always true that illegal sector existence has only negative consequences for the society (H. De Soto). Explain your answer.

19. Characterize the effect of Multinational corporation activity on economic position of developing countries

- A) What are the merits and demerits of this influence?
- B) Why do the representatives of Left(-wing) radicals evaluate the influence of Multinational corporations upon economic position of developing countries negatively? Illustrate your answer with specific examples.
- C) What are the consequences of the multinationals' activity in developing countries for the developed?
- D) Can we say that globalization of economy is the result multinationals' activity? Explain you answer.

20. Solow model and possibilities if its use for analysis of transitional economy.

- A) Characterize prerequisites of Solow model. To what extent are they realistic? Can we consider these prerequisites to be enough for analysis of transitional economy?

- B) Do you agree with the interpretation of human capital used in the Mankiw-Romer-Weil model? Can we apply it to the developed countries? To the postsoviet Russia?
- C) Can we include all of the major sources of economic growth of modern Russia into Solow model? How do you think, why?
21. Characterize T. Besley and R. Burgess model (2000).
- What is its essence and how does it differ from similar models?
 - How much representative are statistical data used in the model, and to what extent the chronological period of research is chosen correctly?
 - Did the land reforms influence the decline in poverty in India and how? What arrangements were the most contributive? Why?
 - What is the advantage and disadvantages of T. Besley and R. Burgess regression model?
22. What is the content and consequences of agrarian reform in China?
- What was the idea of price reform in China 1979? Did the new price formation differ from old one. If it did, than explain how: quantitatively or qualitatively? Explain your answer.
 - Characterize econometric model of J. Lin. Characterize database, which was used by him. What was the role of institutional variables in his model?
 - Characterize the contribution of different factors into economic growth in agriculture in China during 1978-1987.
 - What are the merits and demerits of J. Lin's model?
23. Analyze the model of measurement of labour productivity in agriculture (Peter Timer):
- To what extent can we suppose its assumptions to be rational? Can they be added or modified? If it is possible, than in what direction? Prove your answer.
 - What does the ray which goes through the origin in P. Timer's model reflect?
 - What is the interconnection between tendencies of technical progress in agriculture and dynamics of agrarian population?
 - According to the model of Timer, can there be a situation when growth of population in agriculture doesn't lead to changes in the living standard of villages?
 - What ways of perfection of the model can you suggest?
24. Characterize the echelons of world capitalism development
- What are the peculiarities of the first echelon? Why did Russia never belong to it?
 - What are the peculiarities of the second echelon? Characterize the common and special concerning Russian empire as a country of the second echelon.
 - What are the peculiarities of the second echelon? What brings together and what differs Russian economy from the third world countries?
25. Is it possible to apply the concept of "big push" towards Russia? If your answer is 'yes', then explain to what extent? If not, also explain?
- Analyze economic situation in Russia with the help of different theories in the framework of 'vicious circles of poverty' concept?
 - Enumerate the major demerits of the concept concerning the transition towards self-sustained growth W. Rostow and with its help analyze the usage limitation of the given model to explanation of the reasons of transformational crisis in Russia.
 - What models, balanced or not balanced are better fitted to Russian economy? Explain your answer.
 -

V. Education Methodical supply of the course

1. Recommended literature (basic)

Ray D. Development Economics. Princeton University Press. 1998.

Нуреев Р.М. Экономика развития: модели становления рыночной экономики: Учебное пособие. – М.: ИНФРА-М, 2001.-240с.

TOPIC 1:

Ray, D. (1998), Chapters 1, 2, 8.

Nureev (2001), Chapter 1.

Class Paper

Murphy K, A.Shleifer and R.Vishny (1989): "Industrialisation and the Big Push" Journal of Political Economy (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/M/murphyetal.pdf>)

TOPIC 2:

Ray, D. (1998), Chapter 3.

Nureev (2001), Chapter 2.

Class Paper

Lewis, W. (1954). "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labor," The Manchester School, May. (Handbook of Development Economics. Ed. by H. Chenery, T. Srinivasan. 3rd ed. Amsterdam etc., 1993. Ch. 2. P. 28-37.)

TOPIC 3:

Nureev (2001), Chapter 3.

Myrdal G. Asian Drama: An inquiry into the poverty of nations, 1968. (Мюрдаль Г. Современные проблемы „третьего мира". М.: Прогресс. 1972.)

Class Paper

Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson, (2001), "{The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation}" American Economic Review, 91, 1369-1401. (<http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/pub/faculty/lloyd-ellis/econ835/readings/acemoglu.pdf> а также http://econ-www.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/files/papers/origins_aerfinal.pdf, <http://www.nber.org/papers/w7771.pdf>)

TOPIC 4:

Nureev (2001), Chapter 4.

Class Paper

Arghiri Emmanuel. 1972. Unequal exchange: a study of the imperialism of trade. Trans. from the French by B. Pearce. New York: Monthly Review Press.

TOPIC 5:

Ray, D. (1998), Chapter 4.

Nureev (2001), Chapter 5.

Class Paper

Mankiw N.G., Romer D. and D.Weil (1992): "{A contribution to the Empirics of Economic Growth}" Quarterly Journal of Economics. (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/M/mankiw.pdf>)

TOPIC 6:

Ray, D. (1998), Chapter 13

Nureev (2001), Chapter 5.

Class Papers

Strauss, J. (1986): "{Does Better Nutrition Raise Farm Productivity}" Journal of Political Economy 94 (2). 9 (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/L/strauss.pdf>)

Duflo, Esther. [2001], "Schooling and Labor Market Consequences of School Construction in Indonesia: Evidence from an Unusual Policy Experiment", American Economic Review 91(4): 795-813. (<http://lily.src.uchicago.edu/econ350/inpresaer1.pdf>)

TOPIC 7:

Ray, D. (1998), Chapters 6, 7, 8

«Доклад о мировом развитии 2000/2001 г. Наступление на бедность» Всемирный Банк 2002

Class Papers

Subramanian, S. and Deaton, A. (1996): {"The Demand for Food and Calories"} Journal of Political Economy 104 (1). (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/L/subramaniandeaton.pdf>)

Pitt, M., and S. Khandker. (1998) The impact of group-based credit programs on poor households in Bangladesh: Does the gender of participants matter? Journal of Political Economy 106 (5): 958–996. (<http://www.pstc.brown.edu:80/~mp/jour14.pdf>)

TOPIC 8:

Ray, D. (1998), Chapter 12

Nureev (2001), Chapter 6 (6.3, 6.4).

North D. Institutions, Transaction Costs and Economic Growth // Economic Inquiry, July 1988a, vol.25. (Норт Д. Институты, институциональные изменения и функционирование экономики. М.: Фонд экономической книги "Начала", 1997)

Class Papers

Bandiera O. Land Reform, the Market for Protection and the Origins of the Sicilian Mafia APRIL 2002 CEPR Discussion Paper 3123, Journal of Law, Economics and Organization, April 2003 (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/bandiera/mafiaJLEO.pdf>)

Besley, T. and Burgess, R. (2000): {"Land Reform, Poverty and Growth: Evidence from India"} Quarterly Journal of Economics (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/rburgess/wp/lfjuly99.pdf>)

Lin, J. (1992): {"Rural Reforms and Agricultural Growth in China"} American Economic Review 82 (1). (http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/summer_school/lin.pdf)

TOPIC 9

Amartya Sen (2000), Development as Freedom, Chapter 6.

Djankov, Simeon, Carolee McLiesh, Tatiana Nenova and Andrei Shleifer, "Who Owns the Media?", Journal of Law and Economics, 2003

Class Paper

Besley, T. and Burgess, R. (2002) "The Political Economy of Government Responsiveness: Theory and Evidence from India" Quarterly Journal of Economics (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/rburgess/wp/media.pdf>)

TOPIC 10

Shleifer, A., Vishny, R. (1998) *The Grabbing Hand*, Harvard Univ. Press.

Besley, T. and Burgess, R. (2002) "Can Labor Regulation Hinder Economic Performance? Evidence from India" mimeo Department of Economics, LSE

Simeon Djankov, Edward Glaeser, Rafael La Porta, Florencio Lopez-de-Silanes, Andrei Shleifer, "The New Comparative Economics", World Bank, Washington, DC 20433

Ray, D. (1998), Chapters 16 and 17

Class Papers

S. Djankov, R. La Porta, F. Lopez-de-Silanes and Shleifer, A. (2002), "The Regulation of Entry" Quarterly Journal of Economics (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/L/shleiferreg.pdf>)

"Trade Liberalization, Exit, and Productivity Improvements: Evidence from Chilean Plants," The Review of Economic Studies 69, January 2002, pp. 245-76.

(<http://papers.nber.org/papers/w7852.pdf>,

http://www.dartmouth.edu/~npavcnik/Research_files/trlib_pap.pdf)

TOPIC 11

Nureev The Economic Actors of the Post Soviet Society. SISYPHUS, XVI, Warszawa 2002 (Экономические субъекты постсоветской России – История и современность. Мир-России, 2001, №3)

Class Paper

Shleifer, A., Vishny, R. (1998) *The Grabbing Hand*, Harvard Univ. Press.

2. Recommended literature (additional)

Gillis M., Perkins D.H., Roemer M., Snodgrass D.R. *Economics of Development*. 5th Ed. N.Y. 2000;

TOPIC 1:

Лидлейн Н.А. Буржуазные теории экономического развития (критический анализ). М.: Мысль, 1978. Гл.3. С.95-148.

Мельянцева В.А. Восток и Запад во втором тысячелетии: экономика, история и современность. М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1996. Гл. 1 (§2). С.35-54.

Мюрдаль Г. Современные проблемы „третьего мира". М.: Прогресс. 1972. Приложение 1. С.541-628.

Развитие азиатских обществ XVII- начала XX в.: современные западные теории. Вып.2. Теории слаборазвитости. Поиск внешних факторов развития. М.: ИНИОН, 1991.

Сентеш Т. „Третий мир". Проблемы развития. М., Прогресс. 1974.

Славный Б.И. Немарксистская политэкономия о проблемах отсталости и зависимости в развивающихся странах. М.: Наука 1982. Гл. 1, 2. С. 21-75.

Тодаро М.П. Экономическое развитие. М.: ЮНИТИ, 1997. Гл.1-4. С.18-126.

Development Economics: Theory, Practice and Prospects. Kluwer Academic Publishers. Boston-Dordrecht-London, 1989.

Hess P., Ross C. *Economic Development: Theories, Evidence and Policies*. Philadelphia etc., 1997. Ch.1,2,3. P.3-70.

Hirshman A.O. *The Strategy of Economic Development*. New Haven. Yale University Press, 1961.

Leibenstein H. Economic Backwardness and Economic Growth. Studies in the Theory of Economic Development. New York, London, 1957.

Singer H.W. The Strategy of International Development Essays in the Economics of Backwardness. IASP, New York, 1975 - ch.2.

ТОПІС 2:

Лидлейн Н.А. Буржуазные теории экономического развития (критический анализ). М.: Мысль, 1978. Гл.4,5. С.149-219.

Развитие азиатских обществ XVII- начала XX в.: современные западные теории. Вып. 1. Либеральные социально-экономические теории. Поиск внутренних факторов развития. М.: ИНИОН, 1990.

David W.L. Conflicting Paradigms in the Economics of Developing Nations. N.-Y., Westport-L-L., Praeger. 1986.

Handbook of Development Economics. Ed. by H. Chenery, T. Srinivasan. 3rd ed. Amsterdam etc., 1993. Ch. 2, 4. P. 28-37, 74-92.

Hess P., Ross C. Economic Development Ch.3. P.59-70.

Ingham P., Ross C. Economic and Development. L., 1995. Ch.4,5,6. P.103-192.

ТОПІС 3:

де Сото Э. Иной путь. Невидимая революция в „третьем мире“. М.: Catallaxy, 1995. Гл.1,7,8. С.38-52,248-318.

Зарин В.А. Институционально-социологические концепции развития общественных структур освободившихся стран. Народы Азии и Африки, 1985, №1.

Мюрдаль Г. Современные проблемы „третьего мира“. М., Прогресс, 1972. Гл.12. С.407-437.

Славный Б.И. Немарксистская политэкономия... Гл.3. С.75-124.

Bandiera O., Anderson J. Traders, Cops and Robbers MARCH 2003, NBER Working Paper Series no.9572.

Hess P., Ross C. Economic Development Ch.5. P.117-153.

Ingham P., Ross C. Economic and Development. L. etc., 1995. Ch.3. P.67-100.

ТОПІС 4:

Всемирная история экономической мысли в 6 томах. Т.6. М.: Мысль, 1997. Ч.2.

Мир - системный анализ и его критики. (Научно-аналитический обзор). М.: ИНИОН, 1996.

Общественная мысль развивающихся стран. М., Наука. 1988. Гл. 1-3,5,7,8,10. С.17-52, 69-92, 113-156, 171-186.

Развитие азиатских обществ XVII - начала XX в.: современные западные теории. Вып.3. Мир -системный подход. М.: ИНИОН, 1991.

Сентеш Т. Буржуазные и „новолевые" теории мирового капиталистического хозяйства. М., Мысль, 1984.

Славный Б.Н. Немарксистская политэкономия.. Ч.2. С.125-220.

Rodrik D. Getting Interventions Right: How South Korea and Taiwan Grew Rich. Economic Policy: A European Forum 0 (20). 1995.

ТОПІС 5:

Мельянцева В.А. Восток и Запад во втором тысячелетии: экономика, история и современность. М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1996. Гл. 3(§2). С.124-145.

Barro, Robert J. Economic Growth in a Cross Section of Countries. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 1991. 106 (2)

Barro, Robert J. Institutions and Growth, an Introductory Essay. *Journal of Economic Growth*. 1996. 1 (2)
Romer D. Advanced macroeconomics. N.Y. 1996. Ch.1-3, p.5-145.

ТОПИС 6:

Колонтаев А.П. Проблема Занятости в развивающейся экономике. Опыт независимой Индии. М., Наука, 1988. Гл.2.

Развивающиеся страны в современном мире: единство и многообразие. М., Наука. 1988.

Тодаро М.П. Экономическое развитие. М.: ЮНИТИ, 1997. Гл.6, 7. С.168-229.

Deaton A. The Analysis of Household Surveys: A Microeconomic Approach to Development Policy. Johns Hopkins University Press. 1997. Ch. 4. P. 204 – 270.

Harris J.R., Todaro M.P. Migration, unemployment and development: A two-sector analysis // *American Economic Review*. 1970. March. V. 60. P. 126-142

ТОПИС 7:

Зарубежные концепции экономического развития стран Африки. Критический анализ. М.: Наука, 1980.

К вопросу об общей теории развивающихся стран // *Народы Азии и Африки*. 1989. № 6. 1990. № 1.

Тодаро М.П. Экономическое развитие. М.: ЮНИТИ, 1997. Гл.5. С.128-167.

Benabou Roland, 1997. "Inequality and Growth," NBER Reprints 2123, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc

Miguel E. Ethnic Diversity and School Funding in Kenya. Mimeo Department of Economics, Harvard. 1999.

ТОПИС 8:

Розенберг Н., Бирделл Л.Е. Как Запад стал богатым. Новосибирск, 1995. С.120-149.

Тодаро М.П. Экономической развитие. М.: Экономический факультете МГУ, Юнити 1997.С. 246 - 254

Bandiera O., Levy G. Robin Hood's Compromise: The Economics of Moderate Land Reforms (<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/bandiera/godraft11.pdf>)

Schultz T.W. Transforming Traditional Agriculture. University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1983.

Todaro M.P. A model of labor migration and urban unemployment in less developed countries // *American Economic Review*. 1969. March. V. 59. P. 138-148;

ТОПИС 9:

Berger A. Media analysis techniques - Rev. ed. – Newbury Park [etc.]: Sage Publication, cop. 1991. - XIII, 143 p.: ill.; 22 cm. - (The Sage commtext series; vol. 10) Oorspr. uitg.: 1982. - Met lit. opg.: p. 135-136.

Chomsky Herman and Chomsky Noam Manufacturing consent: the political economy of the mass media / Edward S.. - London: Vintage, 1994. - XVI, 412 p.:

Jacobsson A., Political Media Contests and Confirmatory Bias, No 2002:3 in Research Papers in Economics from Stockholm University, Department of Economics

Picard R. Media economics: concepts and issues / by. – Newbury Park, Calif. [etc.]: Sage Publications, cop. 1989. - 136 p.: - (The Sage commtext series; vol. 22), Oxford University Press, 1993. - xvi, 393 p.; 25 cm

Seymour-Ure Colin The political impact of mass media /. - London: Constable; Beverly Hills, Calif: Sage Publications, 1974. - 296 p.; 23 cm. - (Communication and Society; 4)

ТОПІС 10:

Болдуин Р. Экономическая наука и торговая политика // Экономика и математические методы. 1991. Т. 27. Вып. 3. С. 458 – 472.

де Жувенель Б. Этика перераспределения. М.: Институт национальной модели экономики, 1995. Л. 2. С. 81 - 124.

де Сото Э. Иной путь. Невидимая революция в третьем мире. М.: Catallaxy, 1993. Гл.7. С. 248 - 283.

Нуреев Р.М., Кохэн С. Современная экономика. Принципы и политика. Т.І. М., 1996. Гл.21, 22. С.395-447.

Чейре Э. Частная система социального обеспечения. (Опыт чилийских экономических реформ). М.: Дело, 1992. Гл. 4. С. 160 - 172.

Besley T. And Ghatak M. Public-Private Partnership for the Provision of Public Goods: Theory and an Application to NGOs in Development Countries. mimeo Department of Economics LSE. 1999.

Hommes R. Conflicts and Dilemmas of Decentralisation//Annual World Bank. Conference of Development economics. 1995. Ed. by M.Bruno, B.Pleskovic. Washington, 1996.

Schukknecht Ludger, Fiscal policy cycles and public expenditure in developing countries // Public Choice. 2000. V. 102. (1/2) P. 113-128

ТОПІС 11:

Капитализм на Востоке во второй половине XX в. М.: Восточная литература, 1995. Гл.1. С.16-133.

Нуреев Р. М. Социальные субъекты постсоветской России: история и современность // Мир России, 2001, №3.

Нуреев Р. М., Рунов А. Б. Назад к частной собственности или вперед к частной собственности? // Общественные науки и современность, 2002, №5.

Павлов В.П. К стадияльно-формационной характеристике восточных обществ в новое время // Жуков Е.М., Барг М.А. и др. Теоретические проблемы всемирно-исторического процесса. М.: Наука, 1979. С.173-254.

Трансформация экономических институтов в постсоветской России (микроэкономический анализ). Под. ред. Р. М. Нуреева. М.: МОНФ, 2000. Гл.4,7,8.

Экономические субъекты постсоветской России (институциональный анализ) Под. ред. Р. М. Нуреева. М.: МОНФ, 2001.

Экономические субъекты постсоветской России (институциональный анализ). М.: МОНФ, 2001. Гл.2,8,11,14.

From Plan to Market Oxford University Press. 1996.

Gregory P. R., Stuart R. C. Comparative Economic Systems. 5 ed. Ch. 6,76 16-18. P. 112-152, 395-454.

3. Main web resources

3.1. International organizations



United Nations
<http://www.un.org>



World Bank
<http://www.worldbank.org>



International Monetary Fund (IMF)
<http://www.imf.org>



Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<http://www.oecd.org>



Asian Development Bank
<http://www.adb.org>



Inter-American Development Bank
<http://www.iadb.org>



African Development Bank
<http://www.afdb.org>



Global Development Network
<http://www.gdnet.org>



OneWorld
<http://www.oneworld.net>



World Health Organization
<http://www.who.int>



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
<http://www.fao.org/>



United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
<http://www.unido.org/>



United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance (UNPAN)
<http://www.unpan.org>



United Nations Centre for Regional Development
<http://www.uncrd.or.jp>



Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
<http://www.unpan.org/dpepa.asp>



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<http://www.undp.org/>



European Development Research Network (EUDN)
<http://www.eudn.org>

3.2. Statistics

3.2.1. International agencies

World Bank: Data and Statistics
<http://www.worldbank.org/data/>

World Development Reports (World Bank)

<http://econ.worldbank.org/wdr/>

United Nations Statistics Division

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

<http://www.unctad.org/>

Human Development Report

<http://hdr.undp.org/default.cfm>

OECD: Statistic

<http://www.oecd.org/statsportal>

<http://www.sourceoecd.org/content/html/portal/statistics/statistics.htm?comm=statisti0000&token=00499A737D390911051FC307BE53A1>

International Monetary Fund: countries data

<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>

IMF Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board

<http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/dsbbhome/>

World Health Organization: health data

<http://www.who.int/research/en/>

WHO Statistical Information System (WHOSIS)

<http://www3.who.int/whosis/menu.cfm>

3.2.2. Regional Agencies

Asian Development Bank

<http://www.adb.org/Economics/default.asp>




African Development Bank Group

<http://www.afdb.org/statistics.htm?n1=9&n2=0&n3=0>

Inter-American Development Bank

<http://www.iadb.org/intal/ingles/bdi/i-bdi.htm>

3.3. Research centers and professional organizations

1.  United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance (UNPAN)
<http://www.unpan.org>
2.  United Nations Centre for Regional Development
<http://www.uncrd.or.jp>
3.  Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
<http://www.unpan.org/dpepa.asp>

4.  United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<http://www.undp.org/>
5.  European Development Research Network (EUDN)
<http://www.eudn.org>
6.  Centre d'Études Et De Recherches Sur Le Développement International (Université d'Auvergne, Clermont, France)
<http://www.cerdi.org>
7.  Center for Global Development
<http://www.cgdev.org>
8.  Overseas Development Institute (UK)
<http://www.odi.org.uk>
9. Center for International Development (Harvard, USA)
<http://www.cid.harvard.edu/>
10. Bureau for Research in Economic Analysis and Development (BREAD) (Harvard, USA)
<http://www.cid.harvard.edu/bread/index.htm>
11. Rural Development Research Center (Berkley University)
<http://are3.berkeley.edu/rdrdc/>
12.  School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London)
<http://www.soas.ac.uk>
13. Institute for International Studies (Denmark)
<http://www.cdr.dk/>
14.  Centre for Research in Economic Development and International Trade (Nottingham University)
<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/economics/credit/>
15.  Development Studies Institute (DESTIN) (LSE, UK)
<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/destin/>
16.  Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD) (LSE, UK)
<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/>
17.  University of Oxford Development Economics Group (University of Oxford)
<http://www.economics.ox.ac.uk/Research/Groups/DevEcon.asp>
18.  Centre for the Study of African Economies (University of Oxford)
<http://www.csae.ox.ac.uk/>
19.  United Nations University WIDER World Institute for Development Economics Research
<http://www.wider.unu.edu>

20.  Development Economics Research Group
(University of Copenhagen)
<http://www.econ.ku.dk/DERG/>
21.  Institute of Development Studies (Sussex, UK)
<http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/>
22.  European Association of Development Research
and Training Institutes
<http://www.eadi.org>
23.  International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI),
Washington, D.C.
<http://www.ifpri.org>
24.  Institute of Social Studies (ISS), (Den Haag)
<http://www.iss.nl>
25.  Amsterdam Research Institute for Global Issues and
Development Studies (Amsterdam University)
<http://www2.fmg.uva.nl/agids/>
26.  China Center for Economic Research (CCER)
Peking University
<http://ccer.pku.edu.cn/en/>
27.  South Asia Institute (University of Heidelberg, Germany)
http://www.sai.uni-heidelberg.de/abt/home_uk/
28.  Innocenzo Gasparini Institute for Economic Research
(IGIER) (Italy)
<http://www.igier.uni-bocconi.it/>
29.  Center for Development Research (ZEF) (Germany)
<http://www.zef.de>
30.  Amsterdam Institute for International Development
(Netherlands)
<http://www.aiid.org>
31.  Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
(ABARE)
<http://www.abareconomics.com/>
32.  **Inter-American Institute for Social Development (INDES)**
<http://indes.iadb.org/>

3.4. Additional web resources

Topic 1:

1. Murphy K, A. Shleifer and R. Vishny (1989): "Industrialisation and the Big Push" Journal of Political Economy
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/M/murphyetal.pdf>

2. Course program and Syllabus: "Post-Keynesian Theory: Value And Production" (by Marc Lavoie, University of Ottawa)
<http://aix1.uottawa.ca/~robinson/Lavoie/Courses/Eco5116.pdf>
3. Keynesian Growth Theory (New School University, New York)
<http://cepa.newschool.edu/het/essays/growth/keynesgrowth.htm>
<http://homepage.newschool.edu/het/essays/keynes/ismcont.htm>

Topic 2:

1. Towards a New Paradigm for Development: Strategies, Policies, and Processes
1998 Prebisch Lecture at UNCTAD:
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CDF/Resources/prebisch98.pdf>
2. The Neoclassical Growth Model (New School University, New York)
<http://homepage.newschool.edu/het/essays/growth/neoclass/solowcont.htm>
3. J.Tobin, R.M.Solow, C.C von Weizsacker and M. Yaari (1966) "Neoclassical Growth with Fixed Factor Proportions", RES.
<http://cowles.econ.yale.edu/P/cp/p02a/p0241.pdf>

Topic 3:

1. Bandiera O., Anderson J. Traders, Cops and Robbers MARCH 2003, NBER Working Paper Series no.9572.
http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/bandiera/2_ExchProtMar03.pdf
2. Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson, (2001), "The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation" American Economic Review, 91, 1369-1401.
<http://qed.econ.queensu.ca/pub/faculty/lloyd-ellis/econ835/readings/acemoglu.pdf>
http://econ-www.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/files/papers/origins_aerfinal.pdf
<http://www.nber.org/papers/w7771.pdf>
3. S. Pejovich (2003) "Understanding the Transaction Costs of Transition: It's the Culture, Stupid", Forum Series on the Role of Institutions in Promoting Economic Growth (USAID)
http://www.usaid.gov/economic_growth/forum-series/f6-session2-pefovich.pdf
4. Case studies: The Role Of Institutions In Singapore Economic Development (UNDP,)
http://www.undp.org/eo/documents/DER/Case_studies/Singapore_institutions.doc
5. Lee Willis, The Role of Institutions in the Economic Development of Brazil
<http://facweb.furman.edu/~dstanford/a43papers/willis.html>

Topic 4:

1. Radical Political Economy (New School University, New York)
<http://cepa.newschool.edu/het/schools/neomarx.htm>
2. Union for Radical Political Economics
<http://www.urpe.org>
3. Rodrik D. Getting Interventions Right: How South Korea and Taiwan Grew Rich. Economic Policy: A European Forum 0 (20). 1995.
<http://ideas.repec.org/p/nbr/nberwo/4964.html>

Topic 5:

1. Mankiw N.G., Romer D. and D.Weil (1992): "A contribution to the Empirics of Economic Growth" Quarterly Journal of Economics
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/M/mankiw.pdf>
2. Robert J. Barro, (1996) Determinants of Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Empirical Study
<http://papers.nber.org/papers/w5698.pdf>

3. Young, A. (1995): "The Tyranny of Numbers: Confronting the Statistical Realities of the East Asian Growth Experience", Quarterly Journal of Economics
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/M/young.pdf>
<http://papers.nber.org/papers/w4680>
4. Miguel, Edward and Michael Kremer (2001) "Worms: Education and Health Externalities in Kenya" NBER Working Paper #8481
<http://papers.nber.org/papers/w8481.pdf>
<http://adfdell.pstc.brown.edu/papers/migkre01.pdf>

Topic 6:

1. Strauss, J. (1986): "Does Better Nutrition Raise Farm Productivity" Journal of Political Economy 94 (2). 9
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/L/strauss.pdf>
2. Eswaran M. and A. Kotwal (1985). "A theory of Two-Tiered Labour Markets in Agrarian Economies" American Economic Review
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/M/eswarankotwal.pdf>
3. Duflo, Esther. [2001], "Schooling and Labor Market Consequences of School Construction in Indonesia: Evidence from an Unusual Policy Experiment", American Economic Review 91(4): 795-813.
<http://lily.src.uchicago.edu/econ350/inpresaer1.pdf>
4. Critical Views on the Todaro and Harris-Todaro Models
<http://www.sinc.sunysb.edu/Stu/mpinelli/Todaro.pdf>
5. Eswaran M. and A. Kotwal (1985). "A theory of Two-Tiered Labour Markets in Agrarian Economies" American Economic Review
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/M/eswarankotwal.pdf>

Topic 7:

1. Subramanian, S. and Deaton, A. (1996): "The Demand for Food and Calories" Journal of Political Economy 104 (1).
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/L/subramaniandeaton.pdf>
2. Besley, T and Burgess, R "Halving Global Poverty", Journal Of Economic Perspectives, August 2003
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/rburgess/wp/jep11.pdf>
3. Benabou Roland, 1996. "Inequality and Growth,"
<http://dsl.nber.org/papers/w5658.pdf>
4. Pitt, M., and S. Khandker. (1998) The impact of group-based credit programs on poor households in Bangladesh: Does the gender of participants matter? Journal of Political Economy 106 (5): 958–996.
<http://www.pstc.brown.edu:80/~mp/jour14.pdf>
5. Udry, C. (1991): "Credit markets in Northern Nigeria: Credit as Insurance in a Rural Economy", World Bank Economic Review, Vol. 4, No. 3, 251-269.
http://www.wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2000/01/06/000178830_98101911464149/Rendered/PDF/multi_page.pdf

Topic 8:

1. Bandiera O., Levy G. Robin Hood's Compromise: The Economics of Moderate Land Reforms
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/bandiera/godraft11.pdf>
2. Bandiera O. Land Reform, the Market for Protection and the Origins of the Sicilian Mafia APRIL 2002 CEPR Discussion Paper 3123, Journal of Law, Economics and Organization, April 2003

3. <http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/bandiera/mafiaJLEO.pdf> Besley, T. and Burgess, R. (2000): "Land Reform, Poverty and Growth: Evidence from India" Quarterly Journal of Economics
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/rburgess/wp/1fjuly99.pdf>
4. Lin, J. (1992): "Rural Reforms and Agricultural Growth in China" American Economic Review 82 (1).
http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/summer_school/lin.pdf
5. Presentation: Schultz T.W. Transforming Traditional Agriculture.
<http://www2.montana.edu/jantle/powerpoint/ch10.ppt>
6. Property rights in a flea market economy (The Centre for the Study of African Economies)
<http://www.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1110&context=csae>

Topic 9:

1. Besley, T. and Burgess, R. (2002) "The Political Economy of Government Responsiveness: Theory and Evidence from India" Quarterly Journal of Economics
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/staff/rburgess/wp/media.pdf>
2. Djankov, Simeon, Carolee McLiesh, Tatiana Nenova and Andrei Shleifer, "Who Owns the Media?" forthcoming, Journal of Law and Economics, 2003
http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/summer_school/shleifermedia.pdf

Topic 10:

1. "Trade Liberalization, Exit, and Productivity Improvements: Evidence from Chilean Plants," The Review of Economic Studies 69, January 2002, pp. 245-76.
<http://papers.nber.org/papers/w7852.pdf>
http://www.dartmouth.edu/~npavcnik/Research_files/trlib_pap.pdf
2. S. Djankov, R. La Porta, F. Lopez-de-Silanes and Shleifer, A. (2002), "The Regulation of Entry" Quarterly Journal of Economics
<http://econ.lse.ac.uk/courses/ec307/L/shleiferreg.pdf>

Topic 11:

1. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Whither Reform? Ten Years of the Transition
<http://www.worldbank.org/research/abcde/pdfs/stiglitz.pdf>
2. Leonid Polishchuk, Alexei Savvateev, Spontaneous (Non) Emergence of Property Rights (IRIS)
<http://www.iris.umd.edu/publications/detail.asp?ID=wp&number=241>
3. D. Berkowitz and David N. De Jong Policy Reform and Growth in Post-Soviet Russia
<http://www.pitt.edu/~dejong/growth.pdf>