[MOBI] Philippine Industrialization Foreign And Domestic Capital

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Philippine Industrialization-Kunio Yoshihara 1985 To what extent do native Filipinos participate in and benefit from their country's industrialization? Offering a new perspective on the subject, this book goes beyond the statistics to reveal a complex pattern of involvement coupled with dependence on the active collaboration of outside interests. The findings shed light on the way in which the domestic share was acquired, and on the efficacy of the methods used to develop the industrial economy of the Philippines.

Class, the State and Foreign Capital-Temario C. Rivera 1991


Industrialization and Foreign Trade-Mrnal Datta-Chaudhuri 1979

Philippine Studies- 2000

Philippine Industrialization and Industrial Relations-Rene E. Ofreneo 1995

Fiscal Issues in South-East Asia-Parthasarathi Shome 1986 Comparative assessment of the role of taxation and associated incentives in development of selected economies in South-East Asian countries.

Financing for Development-Faridah Shahadan 1987 This collection focuses on the impact of the current international economic crisis and world recession on financing for developing countries. The contributors—distinguished economists, bankers, and policymakers from both the West and the Third World—analyze the various aspects of financing for development, particularly in ASEAN, and provide new insights into the roles of international finance, development banks, and multinational companies.


State Structure, Policy Formation, and Economic Development in Southeast Asia-Antoinette R. Raquiza

2013-06-17 Why do some small, developing countries industrialize and others don’t? What factors account for different economic performance among states that are vulnerable to external shocks, crony capitalism, and political instability? This book argues that the answer lies in the structuring of state power, specifically the way different sets of governing elites – political leaders and economic technocrats – are embedded in political organisations and state institutions, and the way these elites relate to each other in the economic development policy process. Conducting a comparative historical analysis of Thailand and the Philippines, the book argues that the institutional settings of governing elites influence economic outcomes. In Thailand, political power traditionally connects to state institutions in ways that has limited the impact of political turnarounds and global downturns - conducive to long-term industrial activities. In contrast, Philippine state power derives from family networks that merge social and political power, suited to fast-moving, short-term commercial interests. In focusing on this political and institutional story, the author analyses the current development dilemmas of countries, weighed down by historical legacies of unstable regimes, dependency, and social conflict, and how they are likely to develop in the future.


The Bourgeois Opposition to Export-oriented Industrialization in the Philippines-Robert T. Snow 1983

Impacts of Transnational Corporations Under the Export-oriented Industrialization in the Philippines-Kanako Adachi 1993

Foreign Manufacturing Investments in Resource-based Industries- 1990


An Anarchy of Families-Alfred W. McCoy 2009 Winner of the Philippine National Book Award, this pioneering volume reveals how the power of the country’s family-based oligarchy both derives from and contributes to a weak Philippine state. From provincial warlords to modern managers, prominent Filipino leaders have fused family, politics, and business to compromise public institutions and amass private wealth—a historic pattern that persists to the present day. Edited by Alfred W. McCoy, An Anarchy of Families explores the pervasive influence of the modern dynasties that have led the Philippines during the past century. Exemplified by the Osmeñas and Lopezes, elite Filipino families have formed a powerful oligarchy—controlling capital, dominating national politics, and often owning the media. Beyond Manila, strong men such as Ramon Durano, Ali Dimaporo, and Justiniano Montano have used “guns, goons, and gold” to accumulate wealth and power in far-flung islands and provinces. In a new preface for this revised edition, the editor shows how this pattern of oligarchic control has continued into the twenty-first century, despite dramatic socio-economic change that has supplanted the classic “three g’s” of Philippine politics with the contemporary “four c’s”—continuity, Chinese, criminality, and celebrity.
Southeast Asian Capitalists—Ruth T. McVey 2018-05-31 This collection of essays explores the origins and roles of Southeast Asian business groups, especially as they developed during the 1970s and 1980s. An important contribution to studies of ethnic Chinese entrepreneurship in Southeast Asia. Includes a comprehensive introduction by the editor.

In the Name of Civil Society—Eva-Lotta Hedman 2005-11-30 In the Name of Civil Society examines Philippine politics in a highly original and provocative way. Hedman’s detailed analysis shows how dominant elites in the Philippines shore up the structures of liberal democracy in order to ensure their continued hegemony over Philippine society. This book will be of interest to everyone concerned with civil society and the processes of democratization and democracy in capitalist societies. —Paul D. Hutchcroft, University of Wisconsin, Madison

What is the politics of civil society? Focusing on the Philippines—home to the mother of all election-watch movements, the original People Power revolt, and one of the largest and most diverse NGO populations in the world—Eva-Lotta Hedman offers a critique that goes against the grain of much other current scholarship. Her highly original work challenges celebratory and universalist accounts that tend to reify “civil society” as a unified and coherent entity, and to ascribe a single meaning and automatic trajectory to its role in democratization. She shows how mobilization in the name of civil society is contingent on the intercession of citizens and performative displays of citizenship—as opposed to other appeals and articulations of identity, such as class. In short, Hedman argues, the very definitions of “civil” and “society” are at stake. Based on extensive research spanning the course of a decade (1991–2001), this study offers a powerful analysis of Philippine politics and society inspired by the writings of Antonio Gramsci. It draws on a rich collection of sources from archives, interviews, newspapers, and participant-observation. It identifies a cycle of recurring “crises of authority,” involving mounting threats—from above and below—to oligarchical democracy in the Philippines. Tracing the trajectory of Gramscian “dominant bloc” of social forces, Hedman shows how each such crisis in the Philippines promotes a countermobilization by the “intellectuals” of the dominant bloc: the capitalist class, the Catholic Church, and the U.S. government. In documenting the capacity of so-called “secondary associations” (business, lay, professional) to project moral and intellectual leadership in each of these crises, this study sheds new light on the forces and dynamics of change and continuity in Philippine politics and society.

Three Essays on Nationalist Industrialization—Emmanuel S. De Dios 1991

Industrialization and Development in the Third World—Rajesh Chandra 2003-09-02 Developing countries have undergone significant industrialization in the last three decades. Yet industrial growth reveals marked spatial inequalities in terms of both country and location. The Newly Industrialised Countries have achieved spectacular growth in sharp contrast to many other countries of the South. Industrial structure has changed, moving away from labour intensive industries to more technologically advanced manufacturing. Developing countries have had considerable success in penetrating developed-country markets but they are now encountering more market restrictions. The role of the government in the development of the economy is also changing. Increasingly, countries are turning towards export-orientated industrialization strategies and privatization whilst their governments are emphasising their facilitative role.

Landscapes of Globalization—Philip F. Kelly 2012-10-02 In this critical and sophisticated analysis, Philip F. Kelly challenges the conventional definition of globalization as an irresistible and inevitable force to which societies must succumb. By tracing the consequences of global economic integration in the Philippines, he argues that global processes are constituted, accommodated, mediated and resisted in social processes at multiple scales, from the national economy to the village and the household.

The Economies of Africa and Asia in the Inter-war Depression (Routledge Revivals)—Jan Brown 2014-11-13 The great inter-war depression has long been seen as an unprecedented economic disaster for the peoples of the non-European world. This book, with its detailed assessment of the impact of the depression on the economies of Africa and Asia, challenges the orthodox view, and is essential reading for those with a teaching or research interest in the modern economic history of those continents. Established specialists in the modern economic history of parts of Africa or Asia put forward a number of revisionist arguments. They show that some economies were left essentially unscathed by the depression, and that for many export-dependent peasant communities which did face a severe drop in cash income as world commodity prices collapsed from the late 1920s, there was a range of important responses and reactions by which they could defend their economic welfare. For many peasant communities the depression was not a disaster but an opportunity.
Ethnic Business - Brian C. Folk 2013-03-07 The role of ethnic Chinese business in Southeast Asia in catalyzing economic development has been hotly debated - and often misunderstood - throughout cycles of boom and bust. This book critically examines some of the key features attributed to Chinese business: business-government relations, the family firm, trust and networks, and supposed 'Asian' values. The in-depth case studies that feature in the book reveal considerable diversity among these firms and the economic and political networks in which they manoeuvre. With contributions from leading scholars and under the impressive editorship of Jomo and Folk, Ethnic Business is a well-written, important contribution to not only students of Asian business and economics, but also professionals with an interest in those areas.

The Economy of the Philippines - Peter Krinks 2003-09-02 In the late 1950s, the Filipino economy could reasonably have been described as more advanced than those of its South Asian neighbours. Ever since then, however, it has consistently lagged behind and only really started to grow strongly in the mid-1990s and even then it failed to achieve the growth rates of the rest of Southeast Asia ten years earlier. This book critically analyses the Filipino economy and attempts to explain the problems that it has faced, as well as the solutions that need to be put into practice. This accessible and comprehensive book will be of great use to students, academics and business professionals with an interest in the economies of Asia.

Southeast Asian Responses to Globalization - Francis Loh Kok Wah 2005 It is now apparent, especially in the aftermath of the regional financial crisis of 1997, that globalization has been impacting upon the Southeast Asian economies and societies in new and harrowing ways, a theme of many recent studies. Inadvertently, these studies of globalization have also highlighted that the 1980s and 1990s debate on democratization in the region - which focused on the emergence of the middle classes, the roles of new social movements, NGOs and the changing relations between state and civil society - might have been overly one-dimensional. This volume revisits the theme of democratization via the lenses of globalization, understood economically, politically and culturally. Although globalization increasingly frames the processes of democracy and development, nonetheless, the governments and peoples of Southeast Asia have been able to determine the pace and character - even the direction of these processes - to a considerable extent. This collection of essays (by some distinguished senior scholars and other unusually perceptive younger ones) focuses on this globalization-democratization nexus and shows, empirically and analytically, how governance is being restructured and democracy sometimes deepened in this new global era. A historical review introduces the volume while an analytical assessment of the ten case-studies concludes it.

Feeding Manila in Peace and War, 1850-1945 - Daniel F. Deepers 2016-04-11 The first book to explore the critical problem of provisioning the megacity. A historical study of Manila looks at the continuing challenges of getting food, water, and services to the millions of people who live in the world’s megacities.*

The Philippines Reader - Daniel B. Schirmer 1987 The history of the continuing struggle of the Philippines people for true independence and social justice.

Political Booms - Lynn T. White 2009 Why have Taiwan, rich parts of China, and Thailand boomed famously, while the Philippines has long remained stagnant both economically and politically? Do booms abet democracy? Does the rise of middle “classes” promise future liberalization? Why has Philippine democracy brought no boom and barely served the Filipino people? This book, unlike previous books, shows that both the roots and results of growth are largely political, not just economic. Specifically, it pays attention to local, not just national, power networks that caused or prevented growth in the aforementioned countries. Violence has been common in these politics, along with money. Elections have contributed to socio-political problems that are also obvious in Leninist or junta regimes, because elections are surprisingly easy to buy with corrupt money from government contracts. Liberals should pay more serious theoretical attention to the effects of money on justice, and Western political science should focus more clearly on the ways non-state local power affects elections. By considering the role of local money and power (above all, from small- and medium-sized firms that emerged after agrarian reforms) on elections and justice, this book asks democrats squarely to face the extent to which electoral procedures have failed to help ordinary citizens. Students and scholars of Asia will all need this book — as will students of the West whose methods have become parochial.

Philippine Politics - Lynn T. White III 2014-12-17 Philippine political history, especially in the twentieth century, challenges the image of democratic evolution as serving the people, and does so in ways that reveal inadequately explored aspects of many democracies. In the first decades of the twenty-first century the Philippines has nonetheless shown gradual socioeconomic “progress”. This book provides an interpretive overview of Philippine politics, and takes full account of the importance of patriotic Philippine factors in making decisions about future political policies. It analyses whether regional and local politics have more importance than national politics in the Philippines. Discussing cultural traditions of patronism, it also examines how clan feud localizes the state and create strong local policies. These conflicts in turn make regional and family-run politics collectively stronger than the central state institution. The book goes on to explore elections in the Philippines, and in particular the ways in which politicians win democratic elections, the institutionalized role of public money in this process, and the role that media plays. Offering a new interpretive overview of Philippine politics over many decades, the author notes that the fear of significant economic and political changes during the current century while also trying to advance ideas that might prove useful to Filipinos. Presenting an in-depth analysis of the problems and possibilities of politics and society in the Philippines, the book will be of interest to those researching Southeast Asian Politics, Political History and Asian Society and Culture.

The Political Economy of Fiscal Policy - Miguel Urrutia 1989 The book represents an attempt to test the applicability of this hypothesis, through a comparative study of the fiscal policy and decision-making process of six countries that, taken together, represent a broad range of political and bureaucratic systems.

Trade and Industrialization Experience in East Asia - Jayshree Sengupta 1988

Economic Crisis and Policy Choice - Joan M. Nelson 1990-03-07 The acute economic pressures of the 1980s have forced virtually all of Latin America and Africa and some countries in Asia into painful austerity programs and difficult economic reforms. Scholars have intensively analyzed the economics of this situation, but they have given much less attention to the political forces involved. In this volume a number of eminent contributors analyze the politics of adjustment in thirteen countries and nineteen governments, drawing comparisons not only across the full set of cases but also within clusters selected to clarify specific issues. Why do some governments respond promptly to signs of economic trouble, while others muddle indecisively for years? Why do some confine their response to temporary macroeconomic measures, while others adopt broader, even sweeping, programs of reform? What leads some countries to experiment with heterodox approaches, while most, however reluctantly, pursue orthodox courses? Why, confronted with intense political protest, have some governments persisted while others have altered or abandoned course? The answers to these questions are political, not economic, and they are examined here by Thomas M. Callaghy, Stephan Haggard, Miles Kahler, Robert R. Kaufman, Joan M. Nelson, and Barbara Stallings.