The Bottom Billion

THE
BOTTOM
BILLION

Why the Poorest Countries Are Failing and What Can Be Done About It

PAUL COLLIER

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Global poverty, Paul Collier points out, is actually falling quite rapidly for about eighty percent of the world. The real crisis lies in a group of about 50 failing states, the bottom billion, whose problems defy traditional approaches to alleviating poverty. In The Bottom Billion, Collier contends that these fifty failed states pose the central challenge of the developing world in the twenty-first century. The book shines a much needed light on this group of small nations, largely unnoticed by the industrialized West, that are dropping further and further behind the majority of the world's people, often falling into an absolute decline in living standards. A struggle rages within each of these nation between reformers and corrupt leaders--and the corrupt are winning. Collier analyzes the causes of failure, pointing to a set of traps that snare these countries, including civil war, a dependence on the extraction and export of natural resources, and bad governance. Standard solutions do not work against these traps, he writes; aid is often ineffective, and globalization can actually make matters worse, driving development to more stable nations. What the bottom billion need, Collier argues, is a bold new plan supported by the Group of Eight industrialized nations. If failed states are ever to be helped, the G8 will have to adopt preferential trade policies, new laws against corruption, and new international charters, and even conduct carefully calibrated military interventions. As former director of research for the World Bank and current Director of the Center for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University, Paul Collier has spent a lifetime working to end global poverty. In The Bottom Billion, he offers real hope for solving one of the great humanitarian crises facing the world today.

作者介绍:

作者是牛津大学非洲经济研究中心主任,前世界银行发展研究部门主任,及英国政府非洲委员会顾问,非洲经济问题的世界顶级专家之一,《挣破战乱陷阱》的作者。

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经济学

TheBottomBillion

社会
评论
book review@Uni Leipzig;通俗地介绍了为何穷国一直这么穷,一味热心而不动脑的援助是肯定解决不了问题的;原著说了中国这么多"坏话",中文版肯定有所删节吧;作者认为耄以及他大犭虫裁者对本国人民最大的贡献就是狗带了,读到这些简直差点没在办公桌电脑笑出声来
 作者的用心之作。欠发达国家人口总量居然十亿了么?粗翻一过。
different case studies among least development conturies. A lot of similaritiescan be found.
poverty traps
 我看的那个ch写的太贱了。

政治

PaulCollier

 偏见

书 评
关于导致贫穷的原因,左派的人一直认为是富人对穷人的剥削与压迫,而右派的人则认为是由于穷人自身的愚昧和懒惰。而在我看来,正所谓"致富的原因各各相似,贫穷的原因各各不同", 即开始的时候,穷人的产生可能是因为被剥削,可能是因为懒惰,可能是运气差,但如果持续贫穷,…

在这本书中,有一种说法,叫"自然资源陷阱",用以描述这样一种现象:依常理,一地若发现有丰富的自然资源,其带来的财富应该会给当地人带来福利。但实际却很少如

此,恰恰相反,丰富的自然资源会更可能给当地人带来危害。 这是因为: 1.在任何地方,充分的民主往往比
Personally, Collier's ideas make me feel like short on growth factor. Since these unrealized industrialized countries are falling further and further behind the standard living norm. The democratic leadership factors are just a part of equipment on tacklin
中国有句古话,"不患寡,患不均。"的确当不均出现时,人们内心的强烈不安情绪可能导致动乱。而目前的非洲与其他国家之间的差距就令人担忧。作者在这本书的开始就说,那些动荡因素会蔓延到其他国家,从而带来连带伤害。而这持续贫穷之后的原因是什么呢,又有什么解决方法呢,
Paul Collier是非洲研究的大牛本书写的条理很清晰(4个trap限制了bottom billion countries的发展), 虽然略显死板,给出的政策建议也是略模糊(丰富贸易,加强国际合作,加强国际干预等),但受到很多美国贸易专家/政客的推崇。 我最爱的导师,前美国贸易谈判代表Schwab女士

看了这本书,觉得中国能有今天的成就,实在很偶然。看看那些国家怎样掉进发展的陷阱中,仿佛受到了什么样的诅咒一样。

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