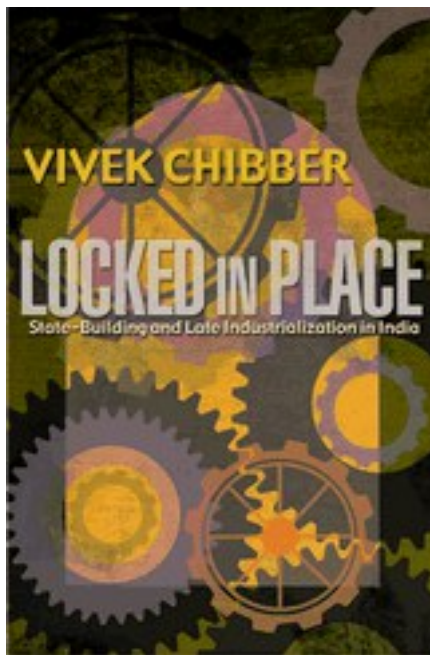


Locked in Place



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Why were some countries able to build "developmental states" in the decades after World War II while others were not? Through a richly detailed examination of India's experience, *Locked in Place* argues that the critical factor was the reaction of domestic capitalists to the state-building project. During the 1950s and 1960s, India launched an extremely ambitious and highly regarded program of state-led development. But it soon became clear that the Indian state lacked the institutional capacity to carry out rapid industrialization. Drawing on newly available archival sources, Vivek Chibber mounts a forceful challenge to conventional arguments by showing that the insufficient state capacity stemmed mainly from Indian industrialists' massive campaign, in the years after Independence, against a strong developmental state.

Chibber contrasts India's experience with the success of a similar program of state-building in South Korea, where political elites managed to harness domestic capitalists to their agenda. He then develops a theory of the structural conditions that can account for the different reactions of Indian and Korean capitalists as rational responses to the distinct development models adopted in each country.

Provocative and marked by clarity of prose, this book is also the first historical study of India's post-colonial industrial strategy. Emphasizing the central role of capital in the state-building process, and restoring class analysis to the core of the political economy of development, *Locked in Place* is an innovative work of theoretical power that will interest development specialists, political scientists, and historians of the subcontinent.

<http://press.princeton.edu/titles/7685.html>

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标签

比较政治

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评论

同样是资本家很强势的后发国家，为什么韩国可以建立发展型国家而印度不行？ 1. 韩国工业是出口替代型ELI的，强调竞争力，需要政府统合，因此资本家欢迎政府规训式的管理；印度经济是进口替代型ISI的，强调垄断，资本家希望政府只提供补贴和贷款而非干涉具体管理。 2. 韩国之所以从ISI向ESI转型成功，是因为60年代美国由直接援助转向贷款援助，韩国市场饱和，而在窗口期中恰好日本转型、在远东寻求伙伴，朴正熙政府又乐见发展型国家； 3. 在印度的转型窗口期，英美资本都不支持印度转向出口，印度政府为了争取资本家又削弱了对工运的支持，结果自断其臂，更难以遏制资本家。 4. 感想是中国的二元体制实际上在公有部门行ISI保护弱势产业发展本国工业体系，在私有部门行ELI发展竞争产业赢取外汇，不失为中国奇迹的替代解释。

为什么韩国起来了印度锁住了，出口导向与进口替代的分流，挺中肯细致的

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书评

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