SUBRATA GHATAK

AN INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

SECOND EDITION

An introduction to

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

SUBRATA GHATAK
University of Leicester

London
ALLEN & UNWIN
Boston Sydney

© Subrata Ghatak, 1986
This book is copyright under the Berne Convention. No reproduction without permission. All rights reserved.

Allen & Unwin (Publishers) Ltd,
40 Museum Street, London WC1A 1LU, UK

Allen & Unwin (Publishers) Ltd,
Park Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4TE, UK

Allen & Unwin, Inc.,
8 Winchester Place, Winchester, Mass. 01890, USA

Allen & Unwin (Australia) Ltd,
8 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW 2060, Australia

First published in 1978 as *Development Economics* by Longman Group Limited
This edition first published in 1986

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Ghatak, Subrata
An introduction to development economics – 2nd ed.
I. Title
330.9172'4 HC59.7
ISBN 0–04–330355–2
ISBN 0–04–330356–0 Pbk

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Ghatak, Subrata, 1939–
An introduction to development economics.
Rev. ed. of: Development economics. 1978.
Includes index.
1. Developing countries – Economic policy.
2. Economic development. I. Ghatak, Subrata, 1939–
Development economics. II. Title.
HC59.7.G46 1986 330.9172'4 85–29654
ISBN 0–04–330355–6 (alk. paper)
ISBN 0–04–330356–0 (pbk. : alk. paper)

Set in 10 on 12 point Sabon by Columns of Reading
and printed in Great Britain by Anchor Brendon Ltd,
Tiptree, Essex

Preface to the Second Edition

The appearance of the revised edition of my book on *Development Economics* permits me to take account of the constructive criticisms and comments received from many people. In particular, I have added two new chapters: one on the 'Green revolution and income distribution' (Ch. 9); the other on 'The new international economic order' (Ch. 12). I felt obliged to write these two chapters in view of important changes that have taken place since I wrote the first edition of my book. I hope readers will find these additions useful. New material has been incorporated in many chapters but certain topics have been dropped in keeping with the changing emphasis in development theory and policy discussion. As before, my main objective has been to achieve a reasonable balance between economic theory and economic realities in less developed countries.

I have also added appendices at the end of many chapters to clarify a number of issues which have been discussed in the text. Readers who might view some arguments in the text as being rather concise and terse should find the appendices particularly useful. However, I have also maintained the previous edition's level of maturity, restricting the text to material that requires only the background in economic theory and quantitative methods provided by the standard course on principles of economics in most universities and colleges.

I wish to thank Pat Gibbs and Charlotte Kitson for typing parts of the manuscript in record time. I also thank Clement Aysia, Nicholas Brealey and Walter Allan for their help and for forbearance.

Subrata Ghatak
University of Leicester

Preface to the First Edition

The economic development of the less developed countries (LDCs) presents many important and interesting problems to students and teachers of economics. These problems are many in number and diverse in nature; it is hoped that this book will provide an analytical framework to deal with some of these major problems. It is generally known that many issues related to the economic development of the LDCs are not purely economic. Political, social and cultural factors work alongside the economic factors when the economies of the LDCs go through a process of growth and structural change. However, the problems which are dealt with in this book are mainly economic and further reference has been made in some cases to broader and very diverse institutional issues which a 'kindred spirit' may wish (rather hopefully) to explore. This explains the reason for adopting a framework of analytical economics for the discussion of most issues raised in this book.

Although some useful books on development economics are available at present, one major reason for writing this book is to strike a greater balance between the theory and the practice. Thus, whenever possible, the existing theories on growth and development are evaluated in terms of the economic realities of the LDCs. The other important aspect of this book is that an attempt has been made to quantify the available evidence with the use of basic statistical tools like regression analysis. Next, given the importance which is usually attached to planning in the LDCs, a comprehensive chapter on both *macro-* and *micro-planning* with special reference to the application of cost–benefit analysis to project appraisal has been added. The role of agriculture with special reference to the supply response of farmers has been particularly emphasized. Protection, in theory and practice, has been critically discussed. Topics of current interest like the transfer of technology, the role of the multinational corporations and the new international economic order have received due attention. Also population problems, particularly the problems of controlling fertility, poverty, income distribution, rural–urban migration and employment have been analysed carefully. Thus, the chief aim of this book is to provide a comprehensive textbook based upon rigorous qualitative and quantitative analysis.

This book is aimed chiefly at third year undergraduates taking

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

courses in the field of development economics. Some understanding of macro- and micro-economics, welfare economics, elementary mathematics and statistics is assumed, though care is taken to explain complicated and technical issues in simpler ways. It is hoped that this book will also provide a background reading for postgraduate courses in development economics.

The manuscript was written mainly between 1977 and 1978 while I was teaching economics at Leicester University. I received valuable and constructive comments from many people during the course of my writing. I am particularly indebted to Professor David Pearce for all his valuable comments and for his generous help and encouragement despite his very busy schedule. I am very grateful to my colleague, Leo Katzen, who has not only read the entire manuscript and made many valuable suggestions for the improvement of the book, but has also been kind enough to write jointly with me Chapter 7 on 'Population, Poverty and Income Distribution, Employment and Migration'; my thanks are also due to Paul Hallwood who has kindly read the entire manuscript and offered many useful comments. Thanks are also due to Peter Ayre, Ian Bradley, Anita Ghatak, Martin Hoskins, Homi Katrak, Lionel Needleman, Howard Rees, Frances Stewart, and Kerry Turner for their useful comments on different chapters of this book. On a wider academic front, I have drawn material from the works of Adelman, Chenery, Corden, Hicks, Johnson, Kuznets, Meier, Myrdal, Amartya Sen, Streeten, Thirlwall and Todaro. I feel, therefore, that it is only fair to acknowledge my debt to their writings. I would like to pay tribute to Jeanne Cretney for her skill and patience, and for providing me with the necessary secretarial assistance. Also Joan Cook, Dorothy Logsdon, Elaine Humphreys and Pat Greatorex who have been kind enough to type the manuscript. Anna Cooknell and Janut Westerman have taken the trouble of drawing the diagrams. Mr M. Ramady has also helped me in the preparation of the index. To all of them, I remain very thankful. I would also like to thank the editors of the *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* for granting permission to reproduce material from articles of mine which were originally published in that Journal.

My wife Anita and my baby daughter Churni had to pay the inevitable price of being rather neglected during the last two years. I am happy to say that they have paid this price very willingly (though not always silently). As a tiny compensation, this book has been dedicated to them and to my elder brother, Debaprasun, and his son, Souma.

For all errors in this book which unfortunately remain, I take full responsibility.

Dedicated to
Churni
and
Anita, Debaprasun and Souma.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the following for permission to reproduce copyright material:

Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc. for a figure from *Linear Programming* by George Hadley; Basil Blackwell and Mott Ltd., for figures from 'Marketed Surplus in Indian Agriculture: Theory and Practice' from *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* Vol 37 (1975) by S. Ghatak and a summary of a novel *Choice of Techniques* plus figures by A. K. Sen; Cambridge University Press for an extract from 'The Development of a Dual Economy' by D. Jorjenson from *Economic Journal* (1961) and a table and equations from *Exports and Economic Growth of Developing Countries* by A. Maizels (1968); Cornell University Press for a table from *Agricultural Development and Economic Growth* edited by B. F. Johnston and H. M. Southworth; The *Economic Record* and the author, Professor J. G. Williamson for an equation from 'Personal Savings in Developing Nations' in *Economic Record* (1968); Frank Cass and Co. Ltd., for a summary of 'Determinants of Use of Special Drawing Rights by Developing Nations' and equations by Danny M. Leipziger in *The Journal of Development Studies* Vol 11 (1975) and a summary of 'The Informal Link between SDR Allocation and Aid: A Note' by Graham Bird in *The Journal of Development Studies* Vol 12 (1976); George Allen and Unwin Publishers Ltd., for a summary of a model in *The Economic Theory of Fiscal Policy* by Alan Peacock and G. K. Shaw (1971); Harvard University Press for extracts from 'International Aid for Underdeveloped Countries' by Paul Rosenstein-Roden from *Review of Economics and Statistics* and a figure from 'The Pricing of Food in India' by M. Khusro in *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (1967); Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., and Basic Books Inc. for two summaries from *Project Appraisal and Planning for Developing Countries* by I. Little and J. Mirrlees (1974); International Association for Research in Income and Wealth for a summary of 'Aspects of Poverty in Malaysia' by S. Anand in *The Review of Income and Wealth* Vol 23; International Labour Office for a summary of 'The Difference Models on Migration' from *International Migration in Developing Countries. A Review of Theory, Evidence, Methodology and Research Priorities* by Michael P. Todaro; International Monetary Fund for equations from 'Monetary Analysis of Incomes and Imports and its Statistical Application' by J. J. Polack and L. Boissoneault in *IMF Staff Papers* (1959–60); Richard D. Irwin Inc., for a diagram from *Development of the Labour Surplus Economy* by J. Fei and G. Ranis; the author Baron N. Kaldor for a brief summary of 'A New Model of Economic Growth' by N. Kaldor and J. Mirrlees in *Review of Economic Studies* and a brief summary of the equations in 'Alternative Theories and Distribution' by N. Kaldor from *Review of Economic Studies* (1955–56); Lexington Books for a summary of 'The Indices of Instability' from *Trade and*

Economic Development by O. Knudsen and A. Parnes (1975); Macmillan Publishers Ltd., for a table 'Determinents of Fertility: a micro-economic model of choice' by Paul Schultz in *Population Factors in Economic Development* edited by A. J. Coale (1976); Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc. for a figure from *Economic Dynamics* 2nd Edition by W. J. Baumol; Oxford University Press for a summary and figures from 'Conflicts between Output and Employment Objectives in Developing Countries' by F. Stewart and P. Streeten from *Oxford Economic Papers*, a table from 'Industry and Trade in Developing Countries' by I. Little, T. Scitovsky and M. Scott (1970), a summary of 'Over-pricing in Chile' in *Intercountry Income Distribution and Transnational Enterprises* by C. Vaitsos (1974), tables from *Redistribution with Growth* by H. Cheveny *et al.* (1974); Oxford University Press Eastern Africa for equations from *Development Planning* by M. Todaro (1971); Penguin Books Ltd., and the author Professor W. Elkan for a figure from *An Introduction to Development Economics* (1976); Praeger Publishers and the author Professor Biehl for a summary of 'The Measurement of Fiscal Performances in Developing Countries' in *Quantitative Analysis in Public Finance* (1969) edited by Alan Peacock; Prentice-Hall Inc., for figures from *International Economics: Analysis and Issues* by Charles Staley (1970); Stanford University Press for equations from *Theories of Economic Growth and Development* by I. Adelman (1962); The Economic Record and the author T. W. Swan for a figure from 'Economic Growth and Capital Accumulation' in *Economic Record* (1956); The John Hopkins University Press for a table from *Indirect Taxation in Developing Economies* by John Due (1970) and a table from *The Structure of Protection in Developing Countries* by Bela Balassa (1971); The Manchester School and the author Professor W. A. Lewis for a summary of the Lewis Model in 'Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour' from *Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies*; University of Bombay for a summary and equations from 'What Kind of Macro-econometric models for Developing Economics' by L. Klein in *Indian Economic Journal* Vol 13 (1965); The University of Chicago Press for a summary of 'Growth, Stability and Inflationary Finance' by Robert A. Mundell in *The Journal of Political Economy* Vol 73; University of Delhi for a diagram from 'Ration of Interchange between Agricultural and Manufactured Goods in Relation to Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Economics' by D. Narain in *Indian Economic Review* (1957); United Nations Industrial Development Organization for an equation from *Guidelines for Project Evaluation* by A. Sen, P. Dasgupta and S. Marglin (1972); University of Kent for equations from 'Reconciling the Conflict between Employment and Saving and Output in the choice of Techniques in Developing Countries' by A. P. Thirlwall; Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd., for figures from 'Saving and Foreign Exchange Constraints' by V. Joshi in *Unfashionable Economics* (1970); Yale University for a table 'Evidence on African Small-Holder Supply Elasticities' from 'Small-Holder Decision Making Tropical African Evidence' by G. K. Helliner in *Agriculture in Development Theory* edited by Lloyd Reynolds (1975).

Contents

Preface to the Second Edition xi

Preface to the First Edition xiii

Acknowledgements xvii

1 *Introduction* 1

1.1 Introduction 1
1.2 Characteristics of the LDCs 1
1.3 Types of markets in LDCs 20
1.4 Production conditions in LDCs 21
1.5 Growth and development 24
1.6 Economic theory and the LDCs 28
Appendix 1A: Measurement of income inequality 28
Appendix 1B: A note on production function 30

Section I *THE ECONOMIC THEORY OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT*

CHAPTER 2 *Growth theories and their relevance to LDCs* 36

2.1 Introduction 36
2.2 Classical scenario 36
2.3 The Keynesian theory and LDCs 38
2.4 The Harrod–Domar model and its applications 41
2.5 The neo-classical theory and LDCs 44
2.6 Marx's theory and LDCs 49
2.7 The Kaldor–Mirrlees model 55
Appendix 2: The basic equations of the neo-classical economic growth model 58

CHAPTER 3 *Dual economy models* 62

3.1 Introduction 62
3.2 The 'surplus' of labour and its contribution to development 62
3.3 The Fei–Ranis model 67

3.4 The Jorgenson model 72
3.5 Some extensions of the dual-economy models: Dixit–Marglin model 75
3.6 The Kelly *et al.* model 76
3.7 Dual-economy models: a critique 77
Appendix 3 80

Section II *INVESTMENT, SAVING AND POPULATION IN LDCs*

CHAPTER 4 *Allocation of resources: investment criteria* 84

4.1 The need for investment criteria in LDCs 84
4.2 The capital–turnover criterion 85
4.3 The social marginal productivity (SMP) criterion 86
4.4 The maximization of the rate of creation of investible surplus (MRIS) principle 87
4.5 The reinvestible surplus (RS) criterion 89
4.6 Balanced and unbalanced growth 96
Notes 101
Appendix 4: The dichotomy between savings and output maximization and its solution 101

CHAPTER 5 *Domestic resources for development* 103

5.1 Introduction 103
5.2 The nature of money markets in LDCs 103
5.3 Money and economic growth 105
5.4 Inflation and economic growth 106
5.5 Objectives of fiscal policy in LDCs 113
5.6 Fiscal policy and growth 114
5.7 Deficit financing (DF) and LDCs 118
5.8 The tax structure in LDCs 120

CHAPTER 6 *Foreign resources and economic development* 128

6.1 Introduction 128
6.2 The concept of foreign resources (FR) 128
6.3 Criteria for distribution of FR 129
6.4 Different types of FR: tied and untied; bilateral (BL) and multilateral (ML); project and programme 133
6.5 Foreign resources for projects or plans 135
6.6 Bilateral (BL) and multilateral (ML) financing 136
6.7 Dual-gap analysis and its evaluation 137
6.8 Gains and losses of investment by the multinational corporations (MNCs) in LDCs: some theoretical issues 142

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

6.9 Private foreign investment and the transfer of technology (TOT) to LDCs 148
6.10 Special drawing rights (SDRs) and the 'link' 157

CHAPTER 7 *Population, poverty and income distribution, employment and migration (with Leo Katzen)* 183

7.1 Population and economic development 183
7.2 Population explosion in LDCs and the theory of demographic transition 185
7.3 Low-level equilibrium trap 186
7.4 Fertility and population growth in LDCs 188
7.5 Poverty and income distribution 195
7.6 Income inequality 195
7.7 Absolute poverty 196
7.8 Redistribution with growth 202
7.9 The employment problem 204
7.10 The Todaro model 207
7.11 Employment policy 213
Appendix 7A: The definition of a poverty line 215
Appendix 7B: Schultz's model of the household production approach to fertility 217

Section III *SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING*

CHAPTER 8 *Sectoral allocation of resources: agriculture* 222

8.1 Introduction 222
8.2 The role of agriculture in economic development 222
8.3 The concept of 'marketed surplus' 224
8.4 A model to mobilize agricultural surplus 229
8.5 Acreage response to prices 233
8.6 Marketed surplus, size-holdings and output 233
8.7 Limitations of price policy and some alternatives 239
8.8 Conclusions 241
Notes 241

CHAPTER 9 *Green revolution and income distribution* 243

9.1 Introduction 243
9.2 The nature of the green revolution 243
9.3 Causes of green revolution 249
9.4 Effects of green revolution on income: a simple theory 255
9.5 Effects of green revolution on relative factor shares 256
9.6 Problems and prospects of the green revolution 259

9.7 The basic needs approach 261
9.8 Growth theory and basic needs 263
9.9 A note on famines 267

CHAPTER 10 *Industrialization, protection and trade policies* 273

10.1 Major reasons for industrialization in LDCs 273
10.2 The role of tariffs in economic development 274
10.3 The optimum tariff argument 274
10.4 The infant industry argument 277
10.5 Distortions in the factor markets 281
10.6 The balance of payments argument 282
10.7 The employment argument 282
10.8 'Nominal' and 'effective' rates of protection 283
10.9 The 'cost' of protection 290
10.10 Economic growth and trade 292
10.11 Terms of trade between developed countries and LDCs 293
10.12 Export instability and economic growth in LDCs 296
10.13 The role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and some trade policies to help LDCs 298
10.14 Non-tariff barriers, generalized system of preferences (GSP) and trading blocks 301
10.15 Regional cooperation among LDCs 302
10.16 Conclusion 303
Notes 304
Appendix 10: Indices of instability of exports 304

CHAPTER 11 *Development planning* 307

11.1 Concept of economic planning 307
11.2 Types of planning 307
11.3 Economic models and economic planning 308
11.4 The case for and against planning 309
11.5 Development planning models 311
11.6 Application of the Harrod–Domar model in development planning: India's first five year plan 313
11.7 A two-sector HD model for planning: the Kenyan case 314
11.8 The Feldman–Mahalanobis (FM) sectoral planning and the Indian second five year plan 315
11.9 Macro-econometric models in development planning 318
11.10 Input-output (IO) analysis in development planning 321
11.11 Linear programming and development planning 325
11.12 Micro-planning: aims of cost-benefit analysis (CBA) 331

11.13 The Little and Mirrlees (LM) method of project evaluation in LDCs 336
11.14 The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (1972) guidelines 341
Appendix 11: The Feldman–Mahalanobis (FM) model 345

Section IV *A NEW DEAL IN COMMODITY TRADE?*

CHAPTER 12 *The new international economic order* 350

12.1 Introduction 350
12.2 The evolution of the New International Economic Order 352
12.3 The main objectives of a NIEO 354
12.4 The theory of commodity price stabilization: demand/supply shifts 355
12.5 The commodity price stabilization: gains and losses 358
12.6 Implications of international commodity agreements, buffer stocks and compensatory finances 360
12.7 Conclusion 363

Bibliography 366

Index 391

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The problems of the economic development of the poor countries of today's world is one of the most widely discussed topics of our time. Experts in various fields such as economics, politics, sociology, and engineering have held different views about the nature of underdevelopment and poverty, its causes and its remedies. It has now been fully recognized that the nature and causes of the 'poverty of the nations' are very complex and the remedies are neither easy nor quick. The understanding of the problem of underdevelopment requires a good knowledge of certain basic characteristics of the less-developed countries (henceforward to be referred to as LDCs). The analysis of these characteristics will shed some light on the peculiar economic and social conditions of production, consumption and distribution of income and wealth in the LDCs, which will help us to draw some policy implications.

1.2 Characteristics of the LDCs

Low per capita *real income*

Low *per capita* real income is generally regarded as one of the main indicators of the socio-economic conditions of the LDCs. A comparison with the economically developed countries (DCs) is striking (see Tables 1.1 to 1.3). It shows very clearly the difference between the DCs and the LDCs. If the *per capita* income of the USA and India are considered, it is clear that an average Indian earned about 2.13 per cent of the income of an average American in 1981. Most of the LDCs exhibit this very low ratio of income to population. It shows the relatively low level of national income in most LDCs, or a high level of population, or both. Low *per capita* real income is a reflection of low productivity, low saving and investment, backward technology and resources, while the level of population is determined by complex socio-economic factors. Hence, the importance of population in relation to national income in the LDCs can hardly be overemphasized and this is discussed in the next section.

Table 1.1 *Basic indicators*

	Population (millions) mid-1982	Area (thousands of square kilometres)	GNP per capita		Average annual rate of inflation (per cent)		Life expectancy at birth (years)	Infant mortality rate (aged under 1)	Crude birth rate per thousand population	Crude death rate per thousand population	Daily calorie supply per capita as percentage of requirement	Number enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group total	Energy consumption per capita (thousands of kilograms of oil equivalent)
			Dollars 1982	Average annual growth rate (per cent) 1960–82	1960–70	1970–82	1982	1982	1982	1982	1981	1981	1981
Low-income economies	2,266.5	29,097	280	3.0	3.2	11.5	59	87	30	11	97	94	253
China and India	1,725.2	12,849	290	3.5	..	..	62	78	25	9	98	102	307
Other low-income	511.3	16,248	250	1.1	3.2	11.7	51	114	44	16	91	72	80
1 Chad	4.6	1,284	80	−2.8	4.6	7.8	44	161	42	21	76	35	20
2 Bangladesh	92.9	144	140	0.3	3.7	14.9	48	133	47	17	84	62	35
3 Ethiopia	32.9	1,222	140	1.4	2.1	4.0	47	122	47	18	76	46	23
4 Nepal	15.4	141	170	−0.1	7.7	8.9	46	145	43	19	86	91	10
5 Mali	7.1	1,240	180	1.6	5.0	9.8	45	132	48	21	72	27	21
6 Burma	34.9	667	190	1.3	2.7	9.7	55	96	38	13	113	84	59
7 Zaire	30.7	2,345	190	−0.3	29.9	35.3	50	106	46	16	94	90	76
8 Malawi	6.5	118	210	2.6	2.4	9.5	44	137	56	23	94	62	46
9 Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta)	6.5	274	210	1.1	1.3	9.7	44	157	48	21	95	20	22
10 Uganda	13.5	236	230	−1.1	3.2	47.4	47	120	50	19	80	54	23
11 India	717.0	3,288	260	1.3	7.1	8.4	55	94	34	13	86	79	158
12 Rwanda	5.5	26	260	1.7	13.1	13.4	46	126	54	20	88	72	18
13 Burundi	4.3	28	280	2.5	2.8	12.5	47	123	47	19	95	32	15
14 Tanzania	19.8	945	280	1.9	1.8	11.9	52	98	47	15	83	102	50
15 Somalia	4.5	638	290	−0.1	4.5	12.6	39	184	48	25	100	30	90
16 Haiti	5.2	28	300	0.6	4.0	9.2	54	110	32	13	96	69	55
17 Benin	3.7	113	310	0.6	1.9	9.6	48	117	49	18	101	65	38
18 Central African Rep.	2.4	623	310	0.6	4.1	12.6	48	119	41	17	96	68	33
19 China	1,008.2	9,561	310	5.0	..	..	67	67	19	7	107	118	412
20 Guinea	5.7	246	310	1.5	1.5	3.3	38	190	49	27	75	33	54
21 Niger	5.9	1,267	310	−1.5	2.1	12.1	45	132	52	20	102	23	31
22 Madagascar	9.2	587	320	−0.5	3.2	11.5	48	116	47	18	109	100	41
23 Sri Lanka	15.2	66	320	2.6	1.8	13.3	69	32	27	6	102	103	123
24 Togo	2.8	57	340	2.3	1.3	8.8	47	122	49	19	83	111	125
25 Ghana	12.2	239	360	−1.3	7.5	39.5	55	86	49	13	88	69	161

26	Pakistan	87.1	804	380	2.8	3.3	12.7	50	121	42	15	106	56	179
27	Kenya	18.1	583	390	2.8	1.6	10.1	57	77	55	12	88	109	147
28	Sierra Leone	3.2	72	390	0.9	..	12.2	38	190	49	27	101	39	121
29	Afghanistan	16.8	648	..	..	11.9	..	36	205	54	29	72	34	48
30	Bhutan	1.2	47	..	..	..	..	43	163	43	21	103	21	..
31	Kampuchea, Dem.	..	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	59
32	Lao PDR	3.6	237	..	..	..	..	43	159	42	20	97	97	65
33	Mozambique	12.9	802	..	..	..	..	51	105	49	16	70	90	85
34	Vietnam	57.0	330	..	..	..	..	64	53	35	8	90	113	103
Middle-income economies		1,158.3	43,031	1,520	3.6	3.0	12.8	60	76	35	10	111	102	721
Oil exporters		519.5	15,036	1,260	3.6	3.0	13.9	57	90	38	12	108	106	593
Oil importers		638.8	27,995	1,710	3.5	3.0	12.7	63	64	31	9	113	99	824
Lower middle-income		669.6	20,952	840	3.2	2.9	11.7	56	89	37	12	107	101	362
35	Sudan	20.2	2,506	440	−0.4	3.9	15.2	47	119	45	18	99	52	70
36	Mauritania	1.6	1,031	470	1.4	2.1	8.7	45	132	43	19	97	33	131
37	Yemen FDR	2.0	333	470	6.4	..	..	46	140	48	19	86	64	791
38	Liberia	2.0	111	490	0.9	1.9	8.5	54	91	50	14	114	66	373
39	Senegal	6.0	196	490	(.)	1.8	7.9	44	155	48	21	101	48	206
40	Yemen Arab Rep.	7.5	195	500	5.1	..	15.0	44	163	48	22	76	47	57
41	Lesotho	1.4	30	510	6.5	2.7	11.4	53	94	42	15	111	104	..
42	Bolivia	5.9	1,099	570	1.7	3.5	25.9	51	126	43	16	91	86	326
43	Indonesia	152.6	1,919	580	4.2	..	19.9	53	102	34	13	110	100	191
44	Zambia	6.0	753	640	−0.1	7.6	8.7	51	105	50	16	93	96	443
45	Honduras	4.0	112	660	1.0	2.9	8.7	60	83	44	10	96	95	206
46	Egypt Arab Rep.	44.3	1,001	690	3.6	2.6	11.9	57	104	35	11	116	76	448
47	El Salvador	5.1	21	700	0.9	0.5	10.8	63	72	40	8	94	61	210
48	Thailand	48.5	514	790	4.5	1.8	9.7	63	51	28	8	105	96	284
49	Papua New Guinea	3.1	462	820	2.1	4.0	8.1	53	99	34	13	92	65	240
50	Philippines	50.7	300	820	2.8	5.8	12.8	64	51	31	7	116	110	281
51	Zimbabwe	7.5	391	850	1.5	1.1	8.4	56	83	54	12	90	120	578
52	Nigeria	90.6	924	860	3.3	4.0	14.4	50	100	50	16	91	98	143
53	Morocco	20.3	447	870	2.6	2.0	8.3	52	125	40	15	115	78	283
54	Cameroon	9.3	475	890	2.6	4.2	10.7	53	92	46	15	102	107	122

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com