Guide To Socialist Economies

A Guide to the Socialist Economies--Ian Jeffries 1990 The changes that are taking place under glasnost and perestroika cannot be understood without the sort of historical and institutional material which A Guide to the Socialist Economies makes available.


A People’s Guide to Capitalism--Hadass Thier 2018 06-02 A lively, accessible, and timely guide to Marxist economics for those who want to understand and dismantle the world of the 1%. Economists regularly promote Capitalism as the greatest system ever to grace the planet. With the same breath, they urge us to leave that job of understanding the magical powers of the market to the “experts.” Despite the efforts of these mainstream commentators to convince us otherwise, many of us have begun to question why this system has produced such vast inequality and wanton disregard for its own environmental destruction. This book offers answers to exactly these questions on their own terms: in the form of a radical economic theory. “Thier’s urgently needed book strips away jargon to make Marx’s essential work accessible to today’s diverse mass movements.” —Sarah Leonard, contributing editor to The Nation “A great book for proletarian chain-breaking.” —Rob Larson, author of Bit Tyrants: The Political Economy of Silicon Valley “Thier unpacks the mystery of capitalist inequality with lucid and accessible prose . . . We will need books like A People’s Guide to help us make sense of the root causes of the financial crises that shape so many of our struggles today.” —Keesanga,Yatshitu Taylor, author of Race for Profit: How Banks and the Real Estate Industry Undermined Black Homeownership “Ranging from exploitation at work to the operations of modern finance, this book takes the reader through a fine-tuned introduction to Marx’s analysis of the modern economy . . . Thier combines theoretical explanation with contemporary examples to illuminate the inner workings of capitalism.”— Reminds us of the urgent need for alternatives to a crisis-ridden system.” —David McNally, author of Blood and Money

A Student’s Guide to Socialism--Paul H. Rubin 2020-08-25 Whenever socialism has been tried, it has led to failure, and often, great human misery. Nonetheless, many young people prefer socialism to capitalism. There are dozens of books and articles explaining the failures of socialism, but these do not seem to have an impact on students. One reason for this may be that the books are written in abstract terms, and do not relate to the lives of the readers. This book takes a different approach. It asks the question, “What will my life be like if I live under socialism?” Professor Paul Rubin—a leading expert on socialism and capitalism—shows that under socialism: • People will be poorer • There will be less freedom • Goods will be of lower quality but more expensive • There will be less innovation • The environment will be in worse shape He also shows that the U.S. is the most productive and richest country that has ever existed, and that the current level of wealth in the U.S. is due to capitalism. Lastly, he demonstrates that many critiques of capitalism (such as, it leads to excessive inequality) are mistaken or ill-founded. Professor Rubin points out an important paradox. The young people who are the sharpest critics of capitalism are themselves highly dependent in their daily lives on the products of capitalism. These include computers themselves, mobile phones, Amazon, Facebook, Instagram, Uber, Skype, Spotify, computer games, and almost any other modern product. Additionally, the creators of these products are among the “millionaires and billionaires” despised by socialists.

China—Ian Jeffries 2006 There is currently widespread interest in the Chinese economy, due to its huge and rapid growth, and the consequent impact on world business and the world economy. At the same time, there are concerns about China’s political system, China’s human rights record and the degree to which reform – the development of ‘socialism with Chinese characteristics’ – represent real liberalization. Providing an overview of earlier events in order to set the context in which economic and political development have taken place, the book traces economic and political growth in China from the early 1990s to the present. Covering Hong Kong, Macao, Tibet and Taiwan, the book discusses China’s relations, including international trade with its neighbours and with the international community more widely. Other key topics covered include the growth of the market, the reform of state owned enterprises, human rights and SARS.

Eastern Europe at the Turn of the Twenty-First Century--Ian Jeffries 2002-09-26 Following on from Jeffries’ 2001 Economies in Transition: A Guide to China, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea and Vietnam at the Turn of the Twenty-First Century, this comprehensive survey of economic and political change focuses on the countries of Eastern Europe. Jeffries also discusses the general issues involved in economic transition, including ‘big bang/shock therapy’, gradualism, China as an economic model and various schemes of privatization. The book examines Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. Analysing major political and economic events in these countries from the mid-1990s to the present.

Vietnam—Ian Jeffries 2013-06-26 Winning the Vietnam War proved easier than winning the peace. Since 1975, the reunited country has faced the problem of how a poorer, planned economy in which state ownership and control could successfully absorb a more advanced, capitalist economy. In addition, the collapse of communism and the end of the Cold War heralded a new age in Vietnam’s internal and external relations. Vietnam’s trade relationships with the United States and with the European Union have developed significantly, increasing pressure on Vietnam to reform its economy. This book provides an introduction to Vietnam’s economy and politics and offers a comprehensive assessment of its future economic prospects.

The 99 Percent Economy—Paul S. Adler 2019-09-05 We live in a time of crises – economic turmoil, workplace disenfranchisement, unresponsive government, environmental degradation, social disintegration, and international rivalry. In The 99 Percent Economy, Paul S. Adler, a leading expert on business management, argues that these crises are destined to deepen unless we radically transform our economy. But despair is not an option, and Adler provides a compelling alternative: democratic socialism. He argues that to overcome these crises we need to assert democratic control over the management of both individual enterprises and the entire economy. To make that happen, we need three things: green new deal-inspired economic measures that can provide a politically viable alternative; a full public ownership of the economy; and an urgent and growing political movement for democratic socialism. These are the three essential elements of an informed, committed, and dynamic movement for democracy, social justice, and a sustainable future.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Socialism—Kevin Williamson 2011-01-10 Argues that the same impulse for control that governed the Soviet Union is present in the American health care and educational systems and that socialism can never work because of human nature.

Rediscovering Fire—Guinevere Liberty Nell 2010 The experiment with socialism in the Soviet Union was based on Marxist economic theory, which denied the universal nature of economic law. The economy became a blank slate, without markets, prices, even without money - for a time. Government had to rediscover fire - learning basics of economics over again. This historical laboratory of social science yielded a wealth of empirical material on the crises of a command economy. Those crises are still with us, as we see the economy's overall performance decline. The Soviet Union's demise demonstrates the perils of a command economy, but it also reveals the potential benefits of socialist planning, which are analyzed in this book. Today's world is experiencing a period of economic turmoil that has its roots in the crises of the command economy. This book offers invaluable lessons for economists, politicians, and policy makers who are trying to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past. It shows how the central planning system that governed the Soviet Union can be replaced by a new system that respects the role of market forces, while providing the benefits of planned economy. The book also demonstrates the importance of understanding the political and social forces that lead to the failure of socialist economies. It explains how these forces can be overcome to create a successful socialist economy.
economists and the policy-minded citizen. For example, the socialist elimination of competition provides insight into the neoclassical framework and sheds light on our common understanding of how 'competitive' certain industries are. The book is intended for the educated layperson, but should also be accessible and relevant to college students and professional economists. The book is written in plain language, with all economic terms defined.

**Socialism with Chinese Characteristics** Roland Boer 2021-04-27 This book covers the whole system of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, dealing with Deng Xiaoping's theory, the socialist market economy, a moderately well-off (Xiaokang) society, China's practice and theory of socialist democracy, human rights, and Xi Jinping's Marxism. In short, the result is the Reform and Opening-Up, Socialism with Chinese Characteristics is one of the most important global realities today. However, the concept and its practice remain largely misunderstood outside China. This book sets to redress such a lack of knowledge, by making available to non-Chinese speakers the sophisticated debates and conclusions in China concerning socialism with Chinese Characteristics. It presents this material in a way that is both accessible and thorough.

**A Guide to Books for Socialists** - Fabian Society (Great Britain). Fabian Nursery 1907

**A Study Guide for Political Theories for Students: SOCIALISM** Gale, Cengage Learning 2015-03-13 Designed with busy students in mind, this concise study guide examines major political theories and is organized into the following easily digestible sections: overview, history, theory in depth, theory in action, analysis and critical response, topics for further study, and bibliography.

**Collected Works of Michal Kalecki: Volume IV: Socialist Economic Growth and Efficiency of Investment** Michal Kalecki 1993-05-06 This volume contains Kalecki's writings on the theory of growth of a socialist economy and the theory of economic efficiency of investment. These are supplemented by essays on some economic and social problems of People's Poland. Though quite theoretical in nature, both the introduction to the Theory of Growth in a Socialist Economy and Kalecki's many studies in the theory of economic efficiency of investment projects are deeply rooted in his practical experience as an economic planner. It is only in this light that the significance of his contributions to the theory of economic efficiency of investments can be assessed, and his ideas on socialist reproduction can be seen as a whole. Its central point is economic planning, which for Kalecki was the fundamental feature of a socialist economy.

**Law in Socialist Countries** Haile Sellasie I University. Law Library 1975

**How to Be an Anticapitalist in the Twenty-First Century**- Erik Olin Wright 2019-09-03 What is wrong with capitalism, and how can we change it? Capitalism has transformed the world and increased our productivity, but at the cost of enormous human suffering. Our shared values—equality and fairness, democracy and freedom, community and solidarity—can provide both the basis for a critique of capitalism and help to guide us toward a socialist and democratic society. Erik Olin Wright has distilled decades of work into this concise and tightly argued manifesto: analyzing the varieties of anticapitalism, assessing different strategic approaches, and laying the foundations for a society dedicated to human flourishing. How to Be an Anticapitalist in the Twenty-First Century is an urgent and powerful argument for socialism, and an unparalleled guide to help us get there. Another world is possible. Included is an afterward by the author's close friend and collaborator Michael Burawoy.

**PostCapitalism** Paul Mason 2015-07-30 From Paul Mason, the award-winning Channel 4 presenter, Postcapitalism is a guide to our era of seismic economic change, and how we can build a more equal society. Over the past two centuries or so, capitalism has undergone continual change - economic cycles that lurch from boom to bust - and has always emerged transformed and strengthened. Surveying this turbulent history, Paul Mason wonders whether today we are on the brink of a change so big, so profound, that this time capitalism itself, the immensely complex system by which entire societies function, has reached its limits and is changing into something wholly new. At the heart of this change is information technology: a revolution that, as Mason shows, has the potential to reshape utterly our familiar notions of work, production and value; and to destroy an economy based on markets and private ownership - in fact, he contends, it is already doing so. Almost unnoticed, in the niches and hollows of the market system, whole swathes of economic life are changing... Goods and services that no longer respond to the dictates of the market system, whole swathes of economic life are changing... Goods and services that no longer respond to the dictates of neoliberalism are appearing, from parallel currencies and time banks, to cooperatives and self-managed online spaces. Vast numbers of people are changing their behaviour, discovering new forms of ownership, lending and doing business that are distinct from, and contrary to, the current system of state-backed corporate capitalism. In this groundbreaking book Mason shows how, from the ashes of the recent financial crisis, we have the chance to create a more socially just and sustainable global economy. Moving beyond capitalism, he shows, is no longer a utopian dream. This is the first time in human history in which, equipped with an understanding of what is happening around us, we can predict and shape, rather than simply react to, seismic change.

**Exporting to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe**-1971

**The Economics of Transition** Marie Lavigne 1995 "Substantially revised and updated, this new edition of a highly acclaimed text is both a guide and a critical analysis. Benefitting from the additional insights gained through new data and new developments, the book provides a comprehensive overview of the transition to the market economy taking place in Russia and Eastern Europe. The second edition also has expanded coverage of the enlargement of the European Union to the East and its increasing influence on the reintegration of this region into the world economy. " The book provides a contemporary comparative approach to the process of transformation and supplies a large amount of factual and statistical information. Of great interest to students, specialists and practitioners, the book's nontechnical approach also makes it appropriate for all those interested in the issues of transition."--BOOK JACKET.

**Political Terms**-1982

**A People's Guide to Capitalism**- Hadas Thyr 2020-06 A lively, accessible, and timely guide to Capitalism for those who want to understand and dismantle the world of the 1%

**A Guide to the Socialist Economies** Ian Jeffries 2022-03-08 First published in 1990, A Guide to the Socialist Economies explores the evolution of a variety of economic systems in the socialist world and highlights major problems facing fourteen countries - Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, North Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Yugoslavia - against a background of continuous change, characterized by such events as the Berlin blockade, the Korean war, the Hungarian revolution and the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The traditional Soviet economic model is studied in detail as the basic system adopted by or imposed upon all of these countries. A separate chapter is devoted to foreign trade in general and Comecon in particular, while each of the country studies deals with the political and economic background, economic reforms (including industry, agriculture, the financial system and foreign trade and capital) and the private sector. The book provides information on the economic institutions of all the individual countries which is invaluable if the various courses of reform each country has engaged upon are to be understood. Historical material supplements contemporary information in a work which is to be an essential reference for anyone engaged in a study of, or trade with, the socialist countries.

**Gale Researcher Guide for: Economic Systems** Bob Cunningham 2018-08-30 Gale Researcher Guide for: Economic Systems is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

**Exporting to the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe** International Trade Centre Ginebra 1971
Comenius J. Brine 1992 Comenius, or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, was founded by Joseph Stalin in 1949 to counteract the Marshall Plan and reinforce the bonds between the Soviet Union and the “people’s democracies” of Eastern Europe. Other Soviet Bloc nations later joined “Comenius,” and for forty years it dominated the trade policies of the Soviet Bloc and profoundly influenced their domestic economic development and relations with the West. “Comenius” collapsed in 1991 after the countries of Eastern Europe rejected communism. It was often compared with the (Western European) Common Market, but differed vastly in its aims, structure, powers, and activities. Its influence is a critical factor in assessing both the economic failures of the Soviet Bloc and the problems facing former member states as they make the transition to free-market economies. This detailed, annotated bibliography is an essential guide to the extensive English-language literature about “Comenius” from its founding until its demise. Chapters cover “Comenius’s history, structure, and law; socialist economic integration; the organization’s arrangements for international trade and finance; environment, natural resources, and energy; labor; industry and agriculture; science and technology.” “Comenius,” like the rest of the Soviet Bloc, collapsed suddenly, but its legacy will color international relations and worldwide economic issues for years to come. An understanding of its institutions, mechanisms, and policies remains vital in appreciating the economic organization of the former Soviet empire. This bibliography will therefore be indispensable to policymakers, economists, historians, and political scientists.

The Transition to Socialist Economy

Charles Bettelheim 1968

Basic Economics 2nd Ed

Thomas Sowell 2004 An accessible, jargon-free resource outlines the principles behind each major type of economy including capitalist, socialist, and feudal, in terms of the incentives each creates.

A Short History of Socialist Economic Thought

Gertraud Hardtch 1978

The Political Economy of Soviet Socialism: the Formative Years, 1918-1928

Peter J. Boettke 1990-09-30 This book presents a narrative of one of the more interesting utopian experiments in comparative political and economic history: the first decade of the Soviet experience with socialism (1918-1928). Thought historical and textual analysis, the book’s goal is to render this experience intelligible, to get at the meaning of the Soviet experience with socialism for comparative political economy today. The book examines the tests of Lenin, Bukharin, and other revolutionaries, as well as the interpretations of contemporary historians of the revolution and the writings of more recent interpreters of Soviet political and economic history. Arguing that the first three years of the Bolshevik regime (1918-1921) constitute an attempt to carry out the Marxian ideal of comprehensive central planning, and that the disastrous results, which all commentators agree occurred, were the inevitable outcome of this Marxian ideal coming into conflict with the economic reality of the coordination problem that all economic systems face, the book draws clear conclusions and elucidates the air of mystery that often surrounds the subject. Offering a radical challenge to contemporary comparative political economy at the level of high theory, applied research, and public policy, this book is appropriate for students and scholars interested in Marxism, economic history, political economy, and Austrian economics.

Socialism: The Failed Idea That Never Dies

Kristian Niemietz 2019-02-07 Socialism is strangely impervious to refutation by real-world experience. Over the past hundred years, there have been more than two dozen attempts to build a socialist society, from the Soviet Union to Maoist China to Venezuela. All of them have ended in varying degrees of failure. But, according to socialism’s adherents, that is only because none of these experiments were “real socialism”. This book documents the history of this, by now, standard response. It shows how the claim of fake socialism is only ever made after the event. As long as a socialist project is in its prime, almost nobody claims that it is not real socialism. On the contrary, virtually every socialist project in history has gone through a honeymoon period, during which it was enthusiastically praised by prominent Western intellectuals. It was only when their failures became too obvious to deny that they got retroactively reclassified as “not real socialism”.

The Economics of Socialism After World War Two

John W. Bennett 2017-07-28 The most comprehensive and contemporary source available on socialist economic systems, this book employs economic data from eight East European countries and Russia to provide readers with a thorough, accurate picture of formerly Communist economies. J. Wójcik and R. Mycielski carefully analyze the major focal points of socialist economics: planning and market, profit, production and growth, accumulation, consumption, labor, land, pricing, money and banking, fiscal policy and control, and foreign trade. The treatment of the subject is objective and constructive. When comparisons are made with capitalist economies both the strengths and weaknesses of socialism are brought out. This is not, however, a book on comparative economic systems but rather a complete discourse on the actual principles of socialist economics. Controversial issues such as the role of planning and the market, profit, rates of growth, the consumer’s place, labor incentives, pricing, and controls are particularly well done. This book can be used as a guide to the economics of formerly communist regimes and as text for courses in developmental economics and comparative economic systems. It is well written by a scholar intimate with the plans, policies, and failures of communist economies from the close of The Second World War to the demise of Communist rule in Eastern Europe.

Soviet-type Economic Systems

Z. Edward O’Reilly 1978

The Socialist System

Janos Kornai 1992-05-28 This book provides a comprehensive account of the structure, conduct, and performance of the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, the USSR, Communist China and the Marxist LDCs, looking at 26 nations in all. The author focuses on reform, perhaps the most important issue facing countries such as the USSR, Poland, Hungary, and China. Bureaucracy, soft budget constraints, markets, and the nature of the socialist state are the central issues that arise in the course of reforming a socialist economy. The first half of the book deals with ‘classical socialism’ and provides a theoretical summary of the main features of a now closed period of history. The second half deals with the processes of reform and concludes that the reform of classical socialist systems is doomed to failure as they are unable to renew themselves internally.

Models in Political Economy

Michael Barratt Brown 1995 “This incisive survey begins with an examination of the fundamental differences within the capitalist system, between Market, Monetarist, Keynesian, Japanese and Marxist models, as well as the alternative models presented by the Feminist and Green movements. The following chapters on Russia, China, Yugoslavia and Africa have been considerably expanded to take in the momentous events of the last decade. The final section deals with building models for understanding the future: the current global developments of capitalism including the emergence of a single currency and Central Bank in Europe; the possible changes within capitalism; and the evolution of a new social order as an alternative to the system of the individual buying and selling in the market. If human exploitation is to end, the author argues, there needs to be radical social change through collective action and social provision.”~BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Wolf on the Prowl

Ian Jeffries 2015-12-08 WOLF ON THE PROWL covers the period since July 2007. Earlier political and economic developments in Mongolia by Ian Jeffries are to be found in A Guide to the Socialist Economies, London: Routledge, 1990. Socialist Economies and the Transition to the Market, London: Routledge, 1995. A Guide to the Economies in Transition, London: Routledge, 1996; Economies in Transition: A Guide to China, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea and Vietnam at the Turn of the Twenty-First Century, London: Routledge, 2001; Mongolia: A Guide to Economic and Political Development. London: Routledge, 2007. Alan Jarvis of Routledge has given permission for this new book to be published by Amazon.A word constraint per volume means that the Wolf on the Prowl is divided into two parts:Part 1 covers the following topics: history and geography; political developments from 1924 to the early post-communist period; demographic, religious and cultural background; diplomatic developments; Press Freedom Index; embalming of communist leaders; flags of convenience; climate change; naleds; bird (avian) flu; a chronology of political developments since July 2007; Part 2 covers economic developments: South Korean economic model; privatization; foreign trade; foreign direct investment (volume; developments); foreign aid; agriculture; economic performance (including growth, inflation, unemployment, poverty and the grey economy); postscript; bibliography. index.Vital global topics are covered in Wolf on the Prowl, including the so-called “resource curse” and how the spoils of vast natural resources are to be divided up between national states and international mining companies. In particular the dispute between Mongolia and Rio Tinto is fully covered.
The epic successor to one of the most important books of the century: at once a retelling of global history, a scathing critique of contemporary politics, and a bold proposal for a new and fairer economic system. Thomas Piketty’s bestselling Capital in the Twenty-First Century galvanized global debate about inequality. In this audacious follow-up, Piketty challenges us to revolutionize how we think about politics, ideology, and history. He exposes the ideas that have sustained inequality for the past millennium, reveals why the shallow politics of right and left are failing us today, and outlines the structure of a fairer economic system. Our economy, Piketty observes, is not a natural fact. Markets, profits, and capital are all historical constructs that depend on choices. Piketty explores the material and ideological interactions of conflicting social groups that have given us slavery, serfdom, colonialism, communism, and hypercapitalism, shaping the lives of billions. He concludes that the great driver of human progress over the centuries has been the struggle for equality and education and not, as often argued, the assertion of property rights or the pursuit of stability. The new era of extreme inequality that has derailed that progress since the 1980s, he shows, is partly a reaction against communism, but it is also the fruit of ignorance, intellectual specialization, and our drift toward the dead-end politics of identity. Once we understand this, we can begin to envision a more balanced approach to economics and politics. Piketty argues for a new “participatory” socialism, a system founded on an ideology of equality, social property, education, and the sharing of knowledge and power. Capital and Ideology is destined to be one of the indispensable books of our time, a work that will not only help us understand the world, but that will change it.

The Socialist Economies of the Soviet Union and Europe-Marie Lavigne 1974

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Communism-Paul Kengor 2017-10-02 A brand new installment of the beloved Politically Incorrect Guide series! The Politically Incorrect Guide to Communism is a fearless critique of freedom’s greatest ideological adversary, past and present.

A Bibliographical Guide to Japanese Research on the Chinese Economy (1958-1970)-William P. J. Hall 1972 This bibliography has been published in the hope that it will serve as a guide for non-Japanese speaking scholars of China’s economy who wish to make use of the large volume of research done on the Chinese economy by Japanese scholars.
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