

OLVASOTT SZÖVEG ÉRTÉSE

1. Development Strategies and the Global Factory

Modern-day industrialization based on an integrated system of global trade and production has helped to stop traditional distinctions between East Asian outward-oriented export-led growth strategies and Latin American inward-oriented import substitution strategies, according to the author.

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Conventional economic wisdom has it that the newly industrializing countries (NICs) in the world economy have followed one of two alternative development strategies: an inward-oriented path of development followed by relatively large, resource-rich economies in which industrial production is geared mainly to the needs of a sizable domestic market, and an outward-oriented approach adopted by smaller, resource-poor nations that depend on global markets to stimulate the rapid growth of their manufactured exports. These contrasting development strategies are said to typify the experience of the two most prominent regional clusters of NICs: the three large Latin American countries – Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico – and the „four tigers” in East Asia – Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Even though this descriptive characterization needs to be refined. The World Bank’s widely cited *World Development Report* for 1987 claims that „the economic performance of the outward-oriented economies has been broadly superior to that of the inward-oriented economies in almost all respects.” The obvious implication is that policy reforms aimed at a greater outward orientation would lead to substantial improvements in exports, economic growth, and employment in countries that earlier had applied inward oriented policies. The East Asian NICs thus are put forward as a model to be used by the rest of the developing world. Conversely, the current problems of the Latin American NICs are treated as the legacy of ill-conceived and inappropriate economic policies in the past.

This simplified view of the development trajectories and policy choices of the Latin American and East Asian NICs is very misleading. It ignores the many unique historical and geopolitical features of East Asian development that make it hazardous to state that this model can be transferred to other regions of the world. In addition, it creates two general sources of bias that hinder our understanding of development in the NICs.

First, development strategy is used as a polarizing and static concept. The stereotypes of inward and outward orientation freeze history by highlighting regional differences when they were at their sharpest – Latin America’s import-substituting industrialization in the 1950s and 1960s versus East Asia’s export-oriented industrialization in the 1960s and early 1970s – while ignoring the subsequent interplay between inward- and outward-oriented development strategies that has been essential to the economic dynamism of the NICs in each region. The convergence of the Latin American and East Asian NICs toward mixed strategies of import substitution and export promotion in the 1970s and 1980s is characteristic in the long run.

Second, the regional contrasts in development strategies divert our attention from a universal phenomenon, the globalization of production, that has reshaped the roles of the NICs in the world economy during the last two decades. The global factory has led to new patterns of export specialization. This process is beginning to undermine the presumed internal coherence of the Latin American and East Asian development models and ultimately calls for a rethinking of development theory.

Első feladat

Olvassa el a „Development strategies and the global factory” című cikket és jegyzetelési technikával (legfeljebb 5 szóval) egészítse ki a mondatokat, a megadott példa (0) szerint.

Statements	Supplements
0. The pattern of modern industrialization washed away the difference between	a, East Asian export led and
	b, Latin American import substitution strategies
Modern industrialization comprises the system of	1.
	and production
The economic growth of the newly industrializing countries has taken place in two ways:	2.
	3.
Reforms in export oriented countries lead to improvement in	4.
	5.
	6.

Második feladat

Olvassa el újra a szöveget és döntse el, hogy az állítások igazak vagy hamisak, a megadott példa (0) szerint.

	Statements	True	False
0.	Dr. Gereffi is a consultant at Duke University.		X
7.	Relatively large resource-rich economies followed the inward-oriented way to development.		
8.	Small, resource-poor economies depended mainly on their domestic market.		
9.	Tending towards mixed strategies is getting characteristic in both economies.		
10.	Globalization has changed the roles of NICs in the world economy.		