



**LUND**  
UNIVERSITY

School of Economics and Management

## **EEH004F, Development of Emerging Economies 7.5 credits**

*De framväxande ekonomiernas utveckling, 7,5 högskolepoäng*  
**Third Cycle / Doktorandnivå**

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### **Details of approval**

Approved by the Board of the Department of Economic History, Lund University School of Economics and Management 2021-03-09

### **General Information**

This is an optional course at the PhD programme.

The language of instruction is English.

### **Learning outcomes**

On a general level the student will acquire advanced knowledge about theories of economic development and catching up. In particular, s/he will be taught analytical approaches to the study of economic development outside the industrialized West. The student will also acquire substantial knowledge about the quality, scope and availability of data on developing countries. More specifically, to pass the assessments students will be expected to:

#### **Knowledge and understanding**

- demonstrate familiarity with major challenges, possibilities and hindrances facing developing countries post World War II

#### **Competence and skills**

- apply theories and analytical concepts in the literature of development and catching up and critically examine their limitations
- make critical use of data addressing different dimensions of catching up
- analyse and evaluate patterns of growth and structural change among developing countries post World War II, in particular the fast-growing economies of the recent decades

#### **Judgement and approach**

- present and defend theoretically and empirically sound analyses of development patterns and catching up processes in the global South

## Course content

Over the last decades, global growth dynamics have shifted towards the economies of the non-Western world. The world is no longer divided between the West and the Rest. Nor is the Rest to the same extent marked by stagnation. In the course, growth dynamics of the developing world during the last decades are explored in a comparative and historical perspective. The question of why some developing economies have been able to set in motion catching-up processes, while others remain stagnant, will be discussed aided by historical-theoretical perspectives with the main focus on countries in Pacific Asia, Africa South of the Sahara and Latin America. It will be theoretically and empirically assessed to what extent the growth of the so-called global South might be sustained.

The course is divided into two parts. The first puts heavy emphasis on readings and lectures on analytical perspectives of development and catching up from the viewpoint of classical, although current, questions such as: the role of agricultural transformation, growth-inequality, market integration, possibilities for and experiences of industrial policy, technology transfer, social capabilities, market-state relationship, governance and domestic resource mobilization, poverty/human development. The second part of the course is more student-driven and is devoted to seminar assignments where highly topical themes are discussed on the basis of available empirical data. Examples of questions to be addressed might be: south-to-south investments flows, the impact of China, the extent to which growth is commodity-driven, issues of improving competitiveness and productivity, forces behind poverty reduction.

## Assessment

Grading is based on individual performance, via written exams, papers, presentations, and other mandatory activities. Examination may draw on information presented in class as well as the course literature.

The University views plagiarism very seriously and will take disciplinary actions against students for any kind of attempted malpractice in examinations and assessments. The penalty that may be imposed for this, and other unfair practice in examinations or assessments, includes suspension from the University.

## Grading scale

Fail or Pass.

## Entry requirements

PhD students applying for this course should have at least 60 credit points in either economic history, business administration, economic and social geography, economics, history, sociology or the equivalent knowledge.

## Further information

This course cannot be included in the same degree as EKHM61.