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Comparative economic development reflection

This document will show two things: the first point, in the first subsection, is to give a more general and comprehensive outline of the economic development framework. The second thing, in the second subsection, is to answer where the originality of the Japanese economy and organization came from as an application of our comprehensive economic development framework. Japanese society also has many common bases with other countries regarding different social aspects, but at the same time the originality can be drawn from them as well. It means that the uniqueness of the Japanese economy and organization is shaped by the many common social factors and different ways of the mixture. Its geographical/environmental condition (warm damp) and the agricultural mode (irrigated rice and fish catching), the village style and the way of people settlement (coast and mountainous, family units) are originally produced. The religious culture (Confucianism, Buddhism and Shinto) grew and introduced there, the political decision-making system (collectivism, patriarchy or paternalism) and bureaucracy also seem so unique. Such centralized power and collectivism social relationship were involved in a modern production system and factors of economic development were also fully exploited, and then Japan succeeded its productivity quickly in the very short term. Masaru Ichihashi, 2016. Notes on Comparative Economic Development, IDEC DP2 Series 6-3, Hiroshima University, Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation (IDEC). Handle: RePEc:hir:idecdp:6-3 All the material on this site has been provided by the respective publishers and authors. Help you correct errors and omissions. When requesting a correction, please include the handle of this item: RePEc:hir:idecdp:6-3. See general information about correcting material in RePEc. 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It examines the characteristics of comparative economics in the years 1977-1992, using computational tools to carry out intellectual history, by collecting extensive data on the character of publications. These data, presented in figures, show the distinctive characteristics of comparative economics, the analytical level, whether neoclassical or new-institutional, the degree of normativeness, the balance between theory and empirica, etc. Study of economic systems was a centerpiece of the research of comparativists, which led to an unusually strong and early focus on institutions, culture and the law. As a result of the emphasis on systems, the field chose a distinctive point about the trade-off between using advanced analytical techniques and focusing on subjects that are not susceptible to study with those techniques. This may have been why comparativists had a distinctive approach in normative analyses of early transition. Key words: comparative economy, intellectual history, culturomics, socialism, institutions, transitionJEL Classification: B20, B40, C80, P00, P50 P50

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