

Chapter 1 : Cultural Economy: Cultural Analysis and Commercial Life - Google Books

Does the economy influence individual values and culture? Yes, say Jacques Olivier and his co-authors in a March research paper. They demonstrate that removing trade barriers impacts the way people behave in a way that further increases the rate of globalization.

Archaic globalization Archaic globalization conventionally refers to a phase in the history of globalization including globalizing events and developments from the time of the earliest civilizations until roughly the s. This term is used to describe the relationships between communities and states and how they were created by the geographical spread of ideas and social norms at both local and regional levels. The first is the idea of Eastern Origins, which shows how Western states have adapted and implemented learned principles from the East. The second is distance. The interactions of states were not on a global scale and most often were confined to Asia, North Africa , the Middle East , and certain parts of Europe. The third has to do with inter-dependency, stability, and regularity. If a state is not dependent on another, then there is no way for either state to be mutually affected by the other. This is one of the driving forces behind global connections and trade; without either, globalization would not have emerged the way it did and states would still be dependent on their own production and resources to work. This is one of the arguments surrounding the idea of early globalization. It is argued that archaic globalization did not function in a similar manner to modern globalization because states were not as interdependent on others as they are today. Because it predated the Great Divergence of the nineteenth century, where Western Europe pulled ahead of the rest of the world in terms of industrial production and economic output , archaic globalization was a phenomenon that was driven not only by Europe but also by other economically developed Old World centers such as Gujarat , Bengal , coastal China , and Japan. This archaic globalization existed during the Hellenistic Age , when commercialized urban centers enveloped the axis of Greek culture that reached from India to Spain , including Alexandria and the other Alexandrine cities. Early on, the geographic position of Greece and the necessity of importing wheat forced the Greeks to engage in maritime trade. Trade in ancient Greece was largely unrestricted: Maize, tomato, potato, vanilla , rubber, cacao , tobacco Trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of civilizations from China, Indian subcontinent , Persia , Europe, and Arabia , opening long-distance political and economic interactions between them. In addition to economic trade, the Silk Road served as a means of carrying out cultural trade among the civilizations along its network. Proto-globalization " Early modern -" or "proto-globalization" covers a period of the history of globalization roughly spanning the years between and The concept of "proto-globalization" was first introduced by historians A. Hopkins and Christopher Bayly. The term describes the phase of increasing trade links and cultural exchange that characterized the period immediately preceding the advent of high "modern globalization" in the late 19th century. In the 17th century, world trade developed further when chartered companies like the British East India Company founded in and the Dutch East India Company founded in , often described as the first multinational corporation in which stock was offered were established. The Triangular Trade made it possible for Europe to take advantage of resources within the Western Hemisphere. The transfer of animal stocks, plant crops, and epidemic diseases associated with Alfred W. European, Muslim , Indian, Southeast Asian , and Chinese merchants were all involved in early modern trade and communications, particularly in the Indian Ocean region. During the early 19th century the United Kingdom was a global superpower. Modern[edit] According to economic historians Kevin H. Innovations in transportation technology reduced trade costs substantially. New industrial military technologies increased the power of European states and the United States, and allowed these powers to forcibly open up markets across the world and extend their empires. A gradual move towards greater liberalization in European countries. During the 19th century, globalization approached its form as a direct result of the Industrial Revolution. Industrialization allowed standardized production of household items using economies of scale while rapid population growth created sustained demand for commodities. In the 19th century, steamships reduced the cost of international transport significantly and railroads made inland transportation cheaper. The transport

revolution occurred some time between and . The invention of shipping containers in helped advance the globalization of commerce. Exports nearly doubled from 8. Many countries then shifted to bilateral or smaller multilateral agreements, such as the South Korea–United States Free Trade Agreement. Since the s, aviation has become increasingly affordable to middle classes in developed countries. Open skies policies and low-cost carriers have helped to bring competition to the market. In the s, the growth of low-cost communication networks cut the cost of communicating between different countries. More work can be performed using a computer without regard to location. This included accounting, software development, and engineering design. Between and the number of students studying in a foreign country increased 9 times. This slowed down from the s onward due to the World Wars and the Cold War , [47] but picked up again in the s and s. The migration and movement of people can also be highlighted as a prominent feature of the globalization process. In the period between and , the proportion of the labor force migrating approximately doubled. Most migration occurred between the developing countries and least developed countries LDCs. It also resulted in the growing prominence of attention focused on the movement of diseases, the proliferation of popular culture and consumer values, the growing prominence of international institutions like the UN, and concerted international action on such issues as the environment and human rights. One influential event was the late s recession , which was associated with lower growth in areas such as cross-border phone calls and Skype usage or even temporarily negative growth in areas such as trade of global interconnectedness. It shows that the depth of global integration fell by about one-tenth after , but by had recovered well above its pre-crash peak.

Chapter 2 : What Is the Relationship between Culture and Economic Development?

Cultural economics is the branch of economics that studies the relation of culture to economic outcomes. Here, 'culture' is defined by shared beliefs and preferences of respective groups. Here, 'culture' is defined by shared beliefs and preferences of respective groups.

Contact Author The invention of the automobile has brought more positive and negative effects than any other invention throughout transportation history. As the most widely accepted method of transportation, cars have changed the way people live all over the world. They have affected all aspects of society such as family life, the economy, and even the environment. It is hard to find a movie, book, or TV show that does not have some type of automobile in it. The advancement of automobiles over time has directly affected the advancement of society as a whole. Over the generations automobiles have influenced every aspect of society in many ways and have changed to keep up with the times. With the development of suburbia, cars made it easier for people to travel in this world, which was beginning to spread out at a rapid pace. They quickly gained fame as the new and fast way to travel. In the beginning, automobiles were considered to be a luxury, but as they became more mass produced, more people were able afford them. Changes that were made in the manufacturing process lowered the cost to the point where the average American could own a vehicle. His low production cost enabled the final cost of the car to be lowered as well. This was largely in part because of lowered production costs. The more widely used automobiles became, the more they began to affect the daily lives of Americans. During this time suburbs were also becoming popular. The automobile played a major role in the spreading out of these suburbs. It heavily influenced family life, and made for a more mobile society. The role of women in society was also affected by the automobile. It was unnecessary for women who lived in the city to own cars, because they lived within walking distance of everything that they needed. Growing suburbs meant that women needed a comfortable and fast way of transportation. Women were not just limited to the house anymore. Now, women were not limited to their domestic roles any longer. They obtained more gender equality by competing with men for the same types of jobs. Automobiles helped change the role of women in society. However, there were negative effects brought on by the introduction of automobiles. Old fashioned beliefs of family and unity were forgotten. Anyone could escape from their current surrounding and go off on personal endeavors. As people began to spend more time on the road then in their own homes, business minded individuals such as Ray Kroc took advantage of the situation by opening up fast-food restaurants. The idea of creating a drive-through restaurant was sparked by the popularity of the automobile. Other modes of transportation had to be pushed aside in order to make room for the more comfortable and convenient automobile. Bicycle usage dropped significantly with the invention of the automobile. However, the most widely used method of transportation before the onslaught of automobiles was the horse and carriage. A benefit of getting rid of the horse and carriage system was that the cities became cleaner. Horses used to clutter up the city streets with their foul manure. Now, the streets were manure-free and people thought that the automobile was making their cities cleaner. Another valued method of transportation during this time period was the railroad. Trains were used to transport people and cargo long distances across the country in a short period of time. As soon as automobiles became popular, trains saw a decline in passengers. Railroad companies started to overlook the passenger aspect of the railroad, and focused more on the cargo transportation. When airplanes were invented, the railroad became squeezed in the middle. People began to use planes for longer trips and cars for shorter trips. Today, trains are still mainly focused on cargo. The passenger trains of today are equivalent to that of a fast bus with no traffic. Car engineers now focused on making the car more efficient, because the regular A to B car was already invented. A major update added to the options of cars was the air-conditioning. People could now spend hours in their cars on hot days and not have to worry about the heat. The temperature of the car could be changed with the touch of a button, and people enjoyed being able to control this. Car innovators looked for small details of a car that would possible make the passengers feel more comfortable. The more comfortable and suitable the car was to your travel needs, the more popular it was. During this generation people began to take more pride in their vehicles than

ever before. Some people wanted the fastest car and some wanted the prettiest, but all drivers had one thing in common. They used their cars for fun and not just as a tool of transportation Hess 9. People would pile in cars with all their friends and cruise for half of the night because gas was so cheap. Car enthusiasm became more popular with each passing year. Drivers took pride in the size of their engines, which could be tuned to have more power than a modern day Ferrari. Automobile manufacturing companies were hiring workers to put together the cars. This created numerous jobs in the U. If cars were non-existent thousands of Americans would be out of work. Highways and interstates were being paved to allow large numbers of truck and car drivers to arrive at their destinations faster. The Interstate Highway System was formed. Without the automobile these roads and quick ways of transport would not even be around. The Cold War at the time was also a major factor in influencing President Eisenhower to endorse this system. He wanted a faster and more efficient way to travel in cars. Highways were his solution, and they helped in the mass transit of troops quickly around the country. Overpasses are 16 feet high because that was the size needed at the time to allow military vehicles to pass through. However, this major societal change was due largely in part because of the automobile. Source Another societal change due to the automobile in this time period was the creation of drive-in movies. People would meet at the nearest movie location, park their cars in front of the huge screen, and watch the movie in comfort. Drive-in theatres became a major hot spot for teenagers, who would take their dates to the movies. Families could pack into the car with their snacks, and watch movies late into the night. They use to put little sound boxes on each car so that everyone could hear the movie. What better form of entertainment could there be for teenagers with newly acquired licenses? Even entertainment was brought to a new level with the help of the automobile. Currently, cars still dominate when it comes to the most popular form of transportation. They have become essential to the functioning of people in everyday life. The average family has at least one car and spends more on transportation than on food Young Politics and Society 1. Especially today, with rising gas prices, people are finding it more economically beneficial to take public transportation instead of using their own personal automobile. Everyone would rather travel in the comfort of their own vehicle, but sometimes the costs of doing this are too great for the people that are struggling financially. Gas prices are a major issue in America today, and without the automobile, there would be no problem. With modern advances such as digital television and the internet, people are finding that they do not even need to leave their homes for entertainment. This takes away the necessity of the automobile in going to the rental store. Some people are even able to do all of their shopping, banking, and working all on their home computers, which eliminates the automobile from day-to-day usage. As society becomes more technologically advanced, people are finding more reasons to stay at home, instead of going out whenever they have errands or want to do something fun. However, automobiles are still widely used by most people, and will continue to be used as long as people have a need for transportation. As cars become more advanced, the means by which humans are kept protected must advance as well. For example laws were passed that forbid people from not wearing a seat-belt. Also, new inventions such as the airbag and in-car sensors protect not only the passengers, but whatever or whoever may be near the car on the outside. These inventions all came about because they are demanded by our current car buying market. As the world becomes a more populated place, parents want safe vehicles to transport their children in. Automobile manufacturers began to realize that if they wanted to sell their cars, they would have to find new innovative ways of protecting passengers from the dangers of the road. They are coming up with new safety features in order to stay ahead of the industry. SUVs allow for more people and belongings to be driven in the same vehicle comfortably. As convenient as they are, do not be fooled into thinking that there are no negatives. Larger vehicles typically burn more gas because of their size. The extra burning of gasoline is dangerous to our environment. However, most types of cars harm the environment. People are starting to realize that Global Warming is a real issue that needs to be dealt with. Pollution is causing this and it can permanently damage the face of the Earth. Pollution is a major environmental problem caused mostly by automobiles.

Culture as a factor of social and economic development - the Polish experience by Karolina Tylus. Karolina Tylus is Head of the Unit for European Funds at the Department of Cultural Strategy and European Affairs - Ministry of Culture, Poland.

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Karolina Tylus is Head of the Unit for European Funds at the Department of Cultural Strategy and European Affairs – Ministry of Culture, Poland
Culture as a factor of social and economic development Polish experience with structural funds in the culture sector as well as the future of EU regional policy in the context of the culture sector
At the present, culture is one of the most impotent factors of development. The role of culture in development should be treated as multi-layered: Culture also belongs to a fundamental reference point in relation to metropolitan functions and the significance of cities in spatial, economic and social arrangements. The purpose of this paper is an attempt to present culture as a factor of social and economic growth. Examples related to Polish experience with implementation of structural funds depict the thesis of culture as a significant factor in development. In the end, a development vision of European Union regional policy for the years in the context of cultural related activities will be advanced. Culture as a primary factor of social development
Currently observable changes in the economies of highly developed countries demonstrate the increased significance of social capital as a significant factor of economic development, which in large part determines the effective functioning of the economy. Culture, which comprises one of the primary elements of preparation to life in society, plays a particular role in the development of social capital. Culture related undertakings contribute to an increase in the intellectual potential of regions and the building of a conscious, open and tolerant citizen society. It should be emphasized that culture is a base for initiating cooperation and human communications, performing numerous education functions and thereby activating various layers of society. Culture also comprises a link of social integration, preventing exclusions and social pathologies. At the same time, culture helps to restore handicapped persons to social and occupational life e. It should be emphasized that the social capital of a state is also created by institutions and increased by their capacity to work together. The quantity and quality of these institutions impacts in part on the building of a society based on knowledge: One of the foundations of building such a society is investments in culture, and one of the primary sources of financing such investments are EU structural funds. In general, culture comprises an important factor of social development: Culture as a factor of economic development
Until recently, culture was perceived as part of social policy and was not tied to economics. This approach changes in the mid s. Since that time, a growing impact of culture on the economy is observable – three different trends are spoken of: This is accompanied by a huge increase in the number of academic papers and programmes concerning the subject of the economy and employment in the field of culture. Investments undertaken in the field of culture – besides intangible, social profits – frequently have an economic dimension as well. The subsidy amount for cultural undertakings is multiplied, owing to culture industries, which contribute to increased employment and generate gross national product value. It should be pointed out that investments in cultural infrastructure fulfil, just as other public expenditures, functions of development multipliers. Two effects of investments undertaken in the field of culture can be distinguished. One of them is the expansion of the regional economic base that comprises an impulse for further development. This development is expressed by improvement of the market and marketing situation of existing commercial entities e. The second effect results from the stimulating impact of public expenditures by income – demand multipliers. Increasing the income of commercial entities and households, these expenditures stimulated additional demand, which has a large impact on local markets for goods and services. Culture industries also have a significant share in the economic development of societies and regions. This definition can be expanded to other related products and services, for example to cultural tourism or the media. Besides the subject of action on affiliation to culture industries, earnings related criteria are decisive. The size of entities does not play a role here; they can be individual artists, small and mid-sized enterprises or large media concerns. Culture industries are characterised

by a high level of innovation and creativity in the market, where most goods and services cannot be properly substituted. Culture industries create jobs outside the public sector. Various culture industry sectors in which mid-sized and small enterprises dominate, have large employment potential and are strongly anchored in local communities and regional networks. Cultural industries are the sector of the economy with the highest employment factor. They generate a large number of jobs, in an age of cooling off or even stagnation of the world economy. The sector of culture industries is today, after undergoing difficulties caused by over-investment in the dotcom and computer-network sector "the most dynamically growing branch of the world economy. It creates strong economic incentives due to the high level of final product transformation. Thus, it requires a highly qualified workforce, professionals of specific specializations, employing university graduates of various majors, creating developmental conditions of society educated at a high intellectual potential. It should be emphasized that the EU encourages Member States to cooperate for the benefit of promoting culture industries and to consider the role of the culture sector in creating new jobs. At the same time the EU draws attention of the European Commission to the need to take culture industries into consideration in Community activities and programmes, as well as to popularize information on the potential that structural funds have for culture industries. This is demonstrated by EU interest in creating the largest support potential for culture industries, especially in the framework of structural funds. Even more so, in papers of the European Commission, the culture sector and culture industries are also perceived as the fastest growing sector of the economy, generating jobs and significant income. According to the report titled *Exploitation and development of the job potential in the cultural sector in the age of digitalisation*, in as much as 7,2 million workers were employed in the culture sector. The potential offered by the fast growing media and digital technologies market for the culture sector warrants particular emphasis. It is expected that increased employment in culture sector jobs will be characterised by continuously high trends "due to the growing demand for products and services generated by the culture sector. According to the above data, workers in the culture sector comprise a high percentage of persons working in the EU, which translates into a significant share of the culture sector in generating GDP. EU activity to support culture According to article par. The EU undertakes various initiatives to contribute to the development of all aspects of culture. Nevertheless, most of them are soft in nature and directed towards development of cooperation between member states. Investment projects in the scope of culture can be realized in the framework of structural funds and Community initiatives. Community initiatives that offer the possibility to carry out culture related projects are, in turn: Worth pointing out is the fact that demand of the culture sector for funds to realise undertakings, including large investment projects, is very large, and every invested euro creates high added value. It should be emphasized that structural funds are the most important instrument to finance culture by the European Commission in the EU Member States. Cultural projects co-financed from structural fund resources are treated as investments having a direct impact on social-economic development of regions, strengthening their competitiveness and raising widely understood quality of life for residents. Polish experiences concerning realisation of projects in the scope of structural funds The share of structural funds in the development of the cultural infrastructure in the EU Member States indicates just how important these funds are for Polish culture. In the programming documents prepared in Poland for the years , comprising the basis for using structural funds, culture was guaranteed large chances for obtaining European funds. The opportunities for culture were guaranteed in four of six operating programmes: In the framework of these programs, relevant for each scope, the realization of various projects from the scope of culture is possible, e. As one of the activities it states *Development of tourism and culture Activity 1. Degraded urban, post-industrial and post-military areas*. By 30 September in the framework of the *Integrated Regional Operational Programme*, some culture related projects were selected for realization for a total sum of million euro. Among these projects, the most were selected in the framework of activity 1. Remaining culture related projects that were selected by voivodeship boards include: Up to 31 January the value of applications submitted for realization in the scope of culture in the framework of activity 1. This show just how needed these funds are. It is worth reiterating that these were applications for culture only, since there was no open call for proposals for tourism in due to the lack of notification. The following voivodeships have approved the most projects from the scope of activity 1. Most

of the projects concerned the renovation of historical monuments and construction of new properties 34 projects from activity 1. Libraries have been very successful in acquiring funds here. To give a few examples: Restructuring and modernisation of the food sector and rural development Projects related to activity Village revival as well as maintenance and protection of cultural heritage in the framework of the Sector Operational Programme Restructuring and modernization of the food sector and rural development enjoy large interest. In the first recruitment, a total of projects were submitted for a total sum of about ,5 million zloty. The most projects were submitted in the Pomorskie , Wielkopolskie and Mazowieckie voivodeships. Procedures are underway in most voivodeships to approve applications for further realization " we will know the results of these proceedings shortly. Promise of the Minister of Culture In order to support the most interesting projects from the scope of culture, the Minister of Culture established an Operational Programme Promise of the Minister of Culture. The programme is based on providing financial support by the Minister of Culture of the national contribution to selected cultural projects, realized in cooperation with European funds. The Promise of the Minister of Culture is " in other words - a promissory agreement to co-finance projects realized with European funds provided that relevant authorities select them for realization. Since the start-up of the Programme the Minister of Culture has co-financed projects for a total sum equalling 87 million zloty. The total value of the projects that received support in the framework of the Promise of the Minister of Culture equals nearly million zloty million zl, million zloty. In the III edition of the Promise of the Minister of Culture programme in , projects seeking financial support related to the following activity comprise a particularly large group: Village revival as well as maintenance and protection of cultural heritage Sector Operational Programme Restructuring and modernisation of the food sector and rural development concerning building and modernization of rural homes and cultural centres, libraries, regional culture chambers etc. In total most of the approved promises concern activity: Village renewal as well as maintenance and protection of cultural heritage in the framework of the Sector Operational Programme - Restructuring and modernisation of the food sector and rural development 69 promises ; Development of tourism and culture in the framework of the IROP 28 promises. The future of EU regional policy for the years in the context of culture related activities In the current programming period, no fund or EU initiative treats culture as a priority. Culture becomes part of other activities, aimed at regional development, rural and urban development, realization of projects related to tourism and transborder cooperation. In connection with the above, and considering the profits that structural funds bring for culture, as well as the continually growing interest of various subjects in realizing culture related investment projects, Poland has strived to ensure that culture has a relevant place in the framework of structural funds in the new financial perspective of the EU for the years European Regional Development Fund In July the European Commission published part of a legislative package concerning new financial perspective for the years , including a Regulation establishing the European Regional Development Fund. In this project culture was treated in a marginal manner, left in the shadows of tourism. In connection therewith, taking into consideration the huge needs of the culture sector, Poland took efforts towards including a separate area of intervention concerning culture alone in the aforementioned regulation that would permit realization of projects in the scope of: After much negotiation, the Luxembourg Presidency consented to including a provision called for by Poland, which contains all the above elements. This provision was sustained by the British Presidency. At the present time the draft Regulation establishing the European Regional Development Fund is under discussion at the forum of the structural actions working party of the European Union Council. It is expected that the project will be accepted before the end of the current year. Community Strategic Guidelines, " , and, in their framework, the priorities for a cohesion policy at the community level. The CSG shall comprise a strategic document designating the directions for realizing EU cohesion policy for and the basis for Member States to prepare strategic and programme documents, at the same time realization of development activity co-financed with structural funds. Taking the above into consideration, Poland will undertake efforts for the benefit of highlighting the role of culture also in the framework of this document. In connection with the fact that the document essentially overlooks cultural related activity in the new period of programming, Poland will stress that culture is ascribed to objectives laid out in the CSG, both as one of the factors contributing to achievement of Lisbon Strategy objectives, and also as a factor of social-economic

development.

Chapter 4 : Why art and culture contribute more to an economy than growth and jobs

In other words, economic development might well be affected by those intangibles that are collectively known as culture. Flirtation of Economics with Culture Economics, once known as "the dismal science," has come a long way since its early days.

See CV Economic research usually treats cultural identity and individual preferences as exogenous fixed factors on which to develop analyses and draw conclusions. In contrast, other social sciences such as anthropology, sociology and psychology operate on the principle that culture and individual preference may evolve and be influenced by their environments. Economy and culture influence each other Over the last ten years, economists such as Guiso, Sapienza, and Zingales have been exploring the relationship between culture, values, individual preferences and the economy, focusing on the unidirectional impact of culture on the economy. The decision to transmit a cultural heritage is a compromise between preferences, cost, and access to information. Based on this approach, it is possible to analyze the influence of economic activities and social institutions on the dynamics of preferences, values and beliefs. Cultural transmission is seen, therefore, as the outcome of interactions between decisions around socialization within the family and other socialization processes such as social imitation. When parental values are aligned with those of society, they trust their environment and expend less effort to educate their children. Transmission comes at a cost. In times of economic change or shock, therefore, when the values of the wider environment are in flux, there may be an impact on the transmission of family values. An economic shock " such as the opening of a market " can bring about permanent changes in personal values, cultures and preferences in a way that is not easily reversible The spiral of cultural and economic change Olivier, Maystre, Thoenig and Verdier use the above model of cultural transmission to develop an understanding of the dynamic that links globalization and individual cultural preferences and values. They show that the relationship is part of a snowball effect. Over time, the supply of globalized products further increases to meet demand, thereby resulting in a self-sustaining cycle. The above dynamic naturally leads to greater value conflicts between generations, as younger people adopt the cultural attributes symbolized by traded goods. Individuals, non-governmental organizations and countries may then grow to fear open borders for non-economic reasons. The model advocated by the authors suggests that, once a market has opened up, it is difficult to back pedal with new restrictions on international trade, and that these periods of market opening have a far greater impact on changes in the cultural distance between countries than periods of trade restriction. The average cultural distance between countries decreased over the period, disproving the position taken by economists such as Guiso, Sapienza and Zingales, who view culture as an invariable factor. Most importantly, when two countries open up to international trade, it results in a steeper reduction in the cultural distance between them than between countries which did not experience an increase in the level of their bilateral trade. This dynamic is even more pronounced when the traded goods are differentiated. The effect is finally found to be stronger when focusing on the answers of younger people to the survey. Is the Village Global? Pratical applications An economic shock " such as the opening of a market " can be enough to bring about permanent changes in personal values, cultures and preferences in a way that is not easily reversible. This is not to claim that the economy is responsible for everything, as other geopolitical factors also contribute to cultural transformation. But there is a dynamic between economics, values and culture that tends to accelerate globalization. This is an outcome of interest not only to economists but also to experts in other fields, such as marketing, psychology, sociology and anthropology, thereby opening the possibility of cross-disciplinary research. Methodology The research team used data from the World Values Survey WVS , a database launched in that collects the characteristics and opinions of , people from around the world aged 15 to The authors selected 30 questions with the highest statistical coverage and compared data from to , which they use to design quantitative indicators for the cultural distance between two countries. They drew on the cultural transmission model of Alberto Bisin and Thierry Verdier for their theoretical basis.

Chapter 5 : Culture and Economy - Productivity of Culture

EU wakes up to Culture - resume of the EU Study on 'culture and economy' "A European Union commission will put down a set of proposals for a common cultural policy by June As APA and Der Standard report, it is the first time that the EU has undertaken such an initiative since the Maastricht Treaty of made culture a part of the EU.

See Article History Alternative Titles: It is known from archaeological evidence that a highly sophisticated urbanized culture—the Indus civilization—dominated the northwestern part of the subcontinent from about 2500 to 1750 bce. From that period on, India functioned as a virtually self-contained political and cultural arena, which gave rise to a distinctive tradition that was associated primarily with Hinduism, the roots of which can largely be traced to the Indus civilization. Other religions, notably Buddhism and Jainism, originated in India—though their presence there is now quite small—and throughout the centuries residents of the subcontinent developed a rich intellectual life in such fields as mathematics, astronomy, architecture, literature, music, and the fine arts. Throughout its history, India was intermittently disturbed by incursions from beyond its northern mountain wall. Especially important was the coming of Islam, brought from the northwest by Arab, Turkish, Persian, and other raiders beginning early in the 8th century ce. Eventually, some of those raiders stayed; by the 13th century much of the subcontinent was under Muslim rule, and the number of Muslims steadily increased. Only after the arrival of the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama in 1498 and the subsequent establishment of European maritime supremacy in the region did India become exposed to major external influences arriving by sea, a process that culminated in the decline of the ruling Muslim elite and absorption of the subcontinent within the British Empire. When British rule came to an end in 1947, the subcontinent was partitioned along religious lines into two separate countries—India, with a majority of Hindus, and Pakistan, with a majority of Muslims; the eastern portion of Pakistan later split off to form Bangladesh. Many British institutions stayed in place such as the parliamentary system of government; English continued to be a widely used lingua franca; and India remained within the Commonwealth. Hindi became the official language and a number of other local languages achieved official status, while a vibrant English-language intelligentsia thrived. India remains one of the most ethnically diverse countries in the world. Apart from its many religions and sects, India is home to innumerable castes and tribes, as well as to more than a dozen major and hundreds of minor linguistic groups from several language families unrelated to one another. Religious minorities, including Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains, still account for a significant proportion of the population; collectively, their numbers exceed the populations of all countries except China. Earnest attempts have been made to instill a spirit of nationhood in so varied a population, but tensions between neighbouring groups have remained and at times have resulted in outbreaks of violence. At independence, India was blessed with several leaders of world stature, most notably Mohandas Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, who were able to galvanize the masses at home and bring prestige to India abroad. The country has played an increasing role in global affairs. It is bounded to the northwest by Pakistan, to the north by Nepal, China, and Bhutan; and to the east by Myanmar Burma. Bangladesh to the east is surrounded by India to the north, east, and west. The island country of Sri Lanka is situated some 40 miles 65 km off the southeast coast of India across the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar. In area, India ranks as the seventh largest country in the world. India has two union territories composed entirely of islands: When the two finally collided approximately 50 million years ago, the northern edge of the Indian-Australian Plate was thrust under the Eurasian Plate at a low angle. The collision reduced the speed of the oncoming plate, but the underthrusting, or subduction, of the plate has continued into contemporary times. The effects of the collision and continued subduction are numerous and extremely complicated. An important consequence, however, was the slicing off of crustal rock from the top of the underthrusting plate. Those slices were thrown back onto the northern edge of the Indian landmass and came to form much of the Himalayan mountain system. The new mountains—together with vast amounts of sediment eroded from them—were so heavy that the Indian-Australian Plate just south of the range was forced downward, creating a zone of crustal subsidence. Continued rapid erosion of the Himalayas added to the sediment accumulation, which was subsequently

carried by mountain streams to fill the subsidence zone and cause it to sink more. Further information on the geology of India is found in the article Asia. That great, geologically young mountain arc is about 1, miles 2, km long, stretching from the peak of Nanga Parbat 26, feet [8, metres] in the Pakistani-administered portion of the Kashmir region to the Namcha Barwa peak in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. Between those extremes the mountains fall across India, southern Tibet, Nepal, and Bhutan. The width of the system varies between and miles and km. North of the Himalayas are the Plateau of Tibet and various Trans-Himalayan ranges, only a small part of which, in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir state in the Indian-administered portion of Kashmir , are within the territorial limits of India. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India: Gerald Cubitt Because of the continued subduction of the Indian peninsula against the Eurasian Plate, the Himalayas and the associated eastern ranges remain tectonically active. As a result, the mountains are still rising, and earthquakes "often accompanied by landslides" are common. Several have been devastating, including one in what is now Bihar state that killed more than 10, people. In another tremor the Bhuj earthquake , farther from the mountains, in Gujarat state, was less powerful but caused extensive damage, taking the lives of more than 20, people and leaving more than , homeless. Still others "notably the quake in Pakistani-administered Kashmir and the temblor in Nepal "principally affected those regions but also caused widespread damage and hundreds of deaths in adjacent parts of India. The relatively high frequency and wide distribution of earthquakes likewise have generated controversies about the safety and advisability of several hydroelectric and irrigation projects. Crests in the Siwaliks, averaging from 3, to 5, feet to 1, metres in elevation, seldom exceed 6, feet 2, metres. The range narrows as it moves east and is hardly discernible beyond the Duars , a plains region in West Bengal state. Interspersed in the Siwaliks are heavily cultivated flat valleys duns with a high population density. To the south of the range is the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Weakly indurated, largely deforested, and subject to heavy rain and intense erosion, the Siwaliks provide much of the sediment transported onto the plain. The Lesser Himalayas To the north of the Siwaliks and separated from them by a fault zone, the Lesser Himalayas also called the Lower or Middle Himalayas rise to heights ranging from 11, to 15, feet 3, to 4, metres. Their ancient name is Himachal Sanskrit: The mountains are composed of both ancient crystalline and geologically young rocks, sometimes in a reversed stratigraphic sequence because of thrust faulting. The Lesser Himalayas are traversed by numerous deep gorges formed by swift-flowing streams some of them older than the mountains themselves , which are fed by glaciers and snowfields to the north. The Great Himalayas The northernmost Great, or Higher, Himalayas in ancient times, the Himadri , with crests generally above 16, feet 4, metres in elevation, are composed of ancient crystalline rocks and old marine sedimentary formations. Between the Great and Lesser Himalayas are several fertile longitudinal vales; in India the largest is the Vale of Kashmir , an ancient lake basin with an area of about 1, square miles 4, square km. Other high mountains in India include Nanda Devi 25, feet [7, metres] , Kamet 25, feet [7, metres] , and Trisul 23, feet [7,] in Uttarakhand. The Great Himalayas lie mostly above the line of perpetual snow and thus contain most of the Himalayan glaciers. Those are especially prominent in the northwest, where the Zaskar Range and the Ladakh and Karakoram ranges all in Jammu and Kashmir state run to the northeast of the Great Himalayas. Also in Jammu and Kashmir is the Pir Panjal Range , which, extending along the southwest of the Great Himalayas, forms the western and southern flanks of the Vale of Kashmir. Barren mountains of Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Collectively, the latter group is also designated as the Shillong Meghalaya Plateau. The plain occupies the Himalayan foredeep, formerly a seabed but now filled with river-borne alluvium to depths of up to 6, feet 1, metres. The plain stretches from the Pakistani provinces of Sindh and Punjab in the west, where it is watered by the Indus River and its tributaries, eastward to the Brahmaputra River valley in Assam state. Morning prayers along the Ganges River, Varanasi, India. The eastern portion is made up of the combined delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, which, though mainly in Bangladesh, also occupies a part of the adjacent Indian state of West Bengal. That deltaic area is characterized by annual flooding attributed to intense monsoon rainfall, an exceedingly gentle gradient, and an enormous discharge that the alluvium-choked rivers cannot contain within their channels. The Indus River basin, extending west from Delhi , forms the western part of the plain; the Indian portion is mainly in the states of Haryana and Punjab. The overall gradient of the plain is virtually

imperceptible, averaging only about 6 inches per mile 95 mm per km in the Ganges basin and slightly more along the Indus and Brahmaputra. Even so, to those who till its soils, there is an important distinction between bhangar –the slightly elevated, terraced land of older alluvium– and khadar , the more fertile fresh alluvium on the low-lying floodplain. In general, the ratio of bhangar areas to those of khadar increases upstream along all major rivers. An exception to the largely monotonous relief is encountered in the southwestern portion of the plain, where there are gullied badlands centring on the Chambal River. That area has long been famous for harbouring violent gangs of criminals called dacoits, who find shelter in its many hidden ravines. It is mostly in northwestern India but also extends into eastern Pakistan and is mainly an area of gently undulating terrain, and within it are several areas dominated by shifting sand dunes and numerous isolated hills. The latter provide visible evidence of the fact that the thin surface deposits of the region, partially alluvial and partially wind-borne, are underlain by the much older Indian-Australian Plate, of which the hills are structurally a part.

Chapter 6 : Cultural economics - Wikipedia

The relationship between culture and economic development is drawn from an assessment of the manner in which various cultural traits enhance or hinder economic development.

In 1492, Columbus named the island Santiago. The Spanish wrote the name used by the native Taino, "Yamaye," as "Xaymaca. Jamaica, one of the Greater Antilles, is situated south of Cuba. Divided into fourteen parishes, it is 4, square miles 10, square kilometers in area. In 1657, Kingston, with a quarter of the population, became the capital. The population in 1657 was 2,500. Fifty-three percent of the population resides in urban areas. The population is 90 percent black, 1 percent East Indian, and 7 percent mixed, with a few whites and Chinese. The black demographic category includes the descendants of African slaves, postslavery indentured laborers, and people of mixed ancestry. The East Indians and Chinese arrived as indentured laborers. The official language is English, reflecting the British colonial heritage, but even in official contexts a number of creole dialects that reflect class, place, and social context are spoken. The national motto, which was adopted after independence from Great Britain in 1962, is "Out of many, one people. History and Ethnic Relations Emergence of the Nation. Jamaica was a Spanish colony from 1494 to 1655 and a British colony from 1655 to 1962. The colonial period was marked by conflict between white absentee owners and local managers and merchants and African slave laborers. After independence, there was conflict between plantation and industrial economic interests and those of small, peasant cultivators and landless laborers. In the 1950s, rural, landless unemployed persons moved into the Kingston-Saint Andrew area in search of work. The new urban poor, in contrast to the white and brown-skinned political, merchant, and professional upper classes threw in sharp relief the status of the island as a plural society. In 1962, with the granting of a new constitution, Jamaicans gained universal suffrage. The struggle for sovereignty culminated with the gaining of independence on 6 August 1962. Class, color, and ethnicity are factors in the national identity. Jamaican Creole, or Jamaica Talk, is a multiethnic, multiclass indigenous creation and serves as a symbol of defiance of European cultural authority. Identity also is defined by a religious tradition in which there is minimal separation between the sacred and the secular, manipulable spiritual forces as in obeah, and ritual dance and drumming; an equalitarian spirit; an emphasis on self-reliance; and a drive to succeed economically that has perpetuated Eurocentric cultural ideals. The indigenous Taino natives of the region, also referred to as Arawaks, have left evidence of material and ideational cultural influence. Jews came as indentured servants to help establish the sugar industry and gradually became part of the merchant class. East Indians and Chinese were recruited between the 1650s and the 1800s to fill the labor gap left by ex-slaves and to keep plantation wages low. As soon as the Chinese finished their indentured contracts, they established small businesses. East Indians have been moving gradually from agricultural labor into mercantile and professional activities. The major ethnic division is that between whites and blacks. The achievement of black majority rule has led to an emphasis on class relations, shades of skin color, and cultural prejudices, rather than on racial divisions. Jamaica has never experienced entrenched ethnic conflict between blacks and Indians or Chinese. Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space Settlement patterns were initiated by plantation activities. Lowland plantations, complemented by urban trade and administrative centers, ports, and domestic markets, were the hub of activity. As the plantations declined and as the population grew, urban centers grew faster than did job opportunities, leading to an expanding slum population and the growth of urban trading and other forms of "informal" economic activities. Architecture reflects a synthesis of African, Spanish, and baroque British influences. Traces of pre-Columbian can be seen in the use of palm fronds thatch and mud walls daub. Styles, materials, size, and furnishings differ more by class than by ethnicity. Since much of Caribbean life takes place outdoors, this has influenced the design and size of buildings, particularly among the rural poor. The Spanish style is reflected in the use of balconies, wrought iron, plaster and brick facades, arched windows and doors, and high ceilings. British influence, with wooden jalousies, wide porches, and patterned railings and fretwork, dominated urban architecture in the colonial period. Plantation houses were built with stone and wood, and town houses typically were built with wood, often on a stone or cement foundation. The kitchen, washroom, and "servant" quarters were located

separately or at the back of the main building. The traditional black peasant dwelling is a two-room rectangular structure with a pitched thatched roof and walls of braided twigs covered with whitewashed mud or crude wooden planks. These dwellings are starting to disappear, as they are being replaced by more modern dwellings with cinder block walls and a corrugated metal roof. A "country" morning meal, called "drinking tea," includes boiled bananas or roasted breadfruit, sauteed callaloo with "saal fish" salted cod, and "bush" herbal or "chaklit" chocolate tea. Afro-Jamaicans eat a midafternoon lunch as the main meal of the day. This is followed by a light meal of bread, fried plantains, or fried dumplings and a hot drink early in the evening. A more rigid work schedule has forced changes, and now the main meal is taken in the evening. This meal may consist of stewed or roasted beef, boiled yam or plantains, rice and peas, or rice with escovicheo or fried fish.

Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. Rice is a ubiquitous ceremonial food. Along with "ground provisions" such as sweet potato, yam, and green plantains, it is used in African and East Indian ceremonies. It also is served with curried goat meat as the main food at parties, dances, weddings, and funerals. Sacrificially slaughtered animals and birds are eaten in a ritual context. Several African-religious sects use goats for sacrifice, and in Kumina, an Afro-religious practice, goat blood is mixed with rum and drunk. Since the 1970s, the economy, which previously had been based on large-scale agricultural exportation, has seen considerable diversification. Mining, manufacturing, and services are now major economic sectors.

Land Tenure and Property. Land tenure can be classified into legal, extralegal, and cultural-institutional. The legal forms consist of freehold tenure, leasehold and quitrent, and grants. The main extralegal means of tenure is squatting. The cultural-institutional form of tenure is traditionally known as "family land," in which family members share use rights in the land. The economy is based primarily on manufacturing and services. In the service economy, tourism is the largest contributor of foreign exchange. The peasantry plays a significant role in the national economy by producing root crops and fruits and vegetables. The major imports are consumer goods, construction hardware, electrical and telecommunication equipment, food, fuel, machinery, and transportation equipment. The major exports are bauxite and alumina, apparel, sugar, bananas, coffee, citrus and citrus products, rum, cocoa, and labor. In the plantation economy, African slaves performed manual labor while whites owned the means of production and performed managerial tasks. As mulattos gained education and privileges, they began to occupy middle-level positions. This pattern is undergoing significant change, with increased socioeconomic integration, the reduction of the white population by emigration, and the opening of educational opportunities. Blacks now work in all types of jobs, including the highest political and professional positions; the Chinese work largely in retail and wholesale trades; and Indians are moving rapidly into professional and commercial activities. Women traditionally are associated with domestic, secretarial, clerical, teaching, and small-scale trading activities.

Social Stratification Classes and Castes. The bulk of national wealth is owned by a small number of light-skinned or white families, with a significant portion controlled by individuals of Chinese and Middle Eastern heritage. Blacks are confined largely to small and medium-size retail enterprises. While race has played a defining role in social stratification, it has not assumed a caste-like form, and individuals are judged on a continuum of color and physical features.

Symbols of Social Stratification. Black skin is still associated with being "uncivilized," "ignorant," "lazy," and "untrustworthy." African symbols are starting to move up in the ranks, however. Jamaica, a member of the British Commonwealth, has a bicameral parliamentary legislative system. The executive branch consists of the British monarch, the governor general, the prime minister and deputy prime minister, and the cabinet. The legislative branch consists of the Senate and the sixty-member elected House of Representatives. The judicial branch consists of the supreme court and several layers of lower courts.

Leadership and Political Officials. Organized pressure groups include trade unions, the Rastafarians, and civic organizations.

Social Problems and Control. The failure of the socialist experiment in the 1970s and the emphasis on exports have created a burgeoning mass of urban poor scufflers who earn a meager living in the informal, largely small-scale trading sector and engage in extralegal means of survival. Also, globalization has led to the growth of the international drug trade. The most serious problem is violent crime, with a high murder rate. Governmental mechanisms for dealing with crime-related social problems fall under the Ministry of National Security and are administered through the Criminal Justice System. Both branches include males and females. The military is deployed mainly for

national defense and security purposes but occasionally aids in international crises. Two men shoveling coffee beans into a barrel. Agriculture is now only one of many fields open to black Jamaicans, once enslaved to work the plantations. Social Welfare and Change Programs The social development system combines local governmental programs and policies, international governmental support, and local and international nongovernmental organization NGO participation. It is administered largely by the Ministry of Youth and Community Development. NIS benefits include employment benefits; old age benefits; widow and widower, orphan, and special child benefits; and funeral grants. Nongovernmental Organizations and Other Associations Over NGOs are active in areas such as environmental protection, the export-import trade, socioeconomic development, and education. Men are predominant in leadership positions in government, the professions, business, higher education, and European-derived religions and engage in physical labor in agriculture.

Chapter 7 : Culture and the economy: understanding the dynamics of globalization | HEC - Knowledge

cultural factors in economic performance and the relationship between culture and economic development. The second definition of 'culture' has a more functional orientation.

Messenger There is growing international interest in the potential of the cultural and creative industries to drive sustainable development and create inclusive job opportunities. An indication of this is a recent set of UNESCO guidelines on how to measure and compile statistics about the economic contribution of the cultural industries. But should this be the only reason for funding arts and culture? Cultural industries can be defined as those whose major outputs have some symbolic value – such as fine arts, film and craft – but also possibly including jewellery design, publishing and fashion. Creative industries are defined more broadly. These have knowledge as their major input, and in addition to cultural goods and services could include things like software design and internet services. But there is still no international consensus. Nor is there likely to be, since different countries will have very different levels of involvement and focus that may shape what information is useful for them. Cultural Times, the first global map of the cultural and creative industries, which was recently released, acknowledges the societal value of arts and culture. Undeniably, culture and creativity have been the cement that binds together not only hearts and souls, but entire societies and nations. This survey quantifies the global economic and social contribution of the sector. The study analyses 11 cultural and creative industry sectors. Cultural Times assesses the contribution of cultural and creative industries to economic growth. The report helps demonstrate the value of arts and culture. It provides a good rationale for government support of arts and culture, especially in developing countries where there are so many other demands on the public purse. Contribution to jobs and growth in South Africa South Africa is increasingly beginning to focus on cultural and creative industries as potential contributors to economic growth and job creation. In addition, the government recently established the National Cultural Observatory. It will act as a hub for information and research about the economic and social impact of the creative and cultural industries. South Africa did its first cultural and creative industries mapping study in . Though not yet publicly available, it showed that the industries had created between , and , jobs, about 1. Women and men were about equal in proportion. Given the very severe youth unemployment in South Africa, the industries may be particularly important for job creation: These findings echo worldwide trends. The global mapping study found that employment in the industries was relatively open to people from all ages and backgrounds but especially the young , and dominated by small firms. In developing countries, production is dominated by the informal economy. Other spin-offs The industries are also a potentially important contributor to social cohesion and nation-building through the promotion of intercultural dialogue, understanding and collaboration. These non-market values are difficult to measure in monetary terms, but are just as important as the instrumental values. While jobs can be created by many economic activities, what other kinds of production can generate these same intrinsic values? Cultural capital is one. Like other kinds of capital it needs to be invested in – otherwise it will depreciate and be devalued over time. Public and private sponsorship and support of the arts is particularly important for those producers whose main focus is intrinsic value. Such cultural production is often challenging or disturbing and, while it has a big impact on collective thinking, may not be a financial or market success or may be distributed for free. Think, for example, of the role played by music in the fight against apartheid. This includes the reflection and shaping of national and individual identities.

Chapter 8 : Globalization - Wikipedia

A cultural economy. zooboing Culture is not a luxury, it is an economy's bread and butter. William Kentridge art exhibition in Beijing. Kentridge is one South African artist who has made.

My contribution here to the Dogon digital presence, associated with the exhibition ReCollecting Dogon, will focus on certain recurring social and historical problems that have influenced sociocultural changes in Dogon Country and our understanding of Dogon populations. Where is Dogon Country? This new migration is like prior movements to Ghana and the urban centers of Mali during the period “ The current migratory patterns and those of the colonial period are simply different expressions of the same economic and cultural reality of the Dogon peoples: The last three decades of migration have been accelerated by territorial pressures, drought, and a shortage of viable development projects. These migrations have caused rapid social change in Dogon society. The Dogon identify two types: Positive effects are based on an interpretation of migration as a source of the modernization of Dogon society. Among other things, migration has opened the younger generations to the larger world, allowing them to break through cultural inertia by eliminating certain taboos owing to Islamization. It has also equipped families with agricultural tools, provided access to schools, facilitated the introduction of new culinary techniques by daughters , augmented access to prenatal health centers, delayed the age of marriage, and improved hygiene. Without denying these positive effects, the flip side should be discussed here. For the moment, despite the adverse effects of these problems on the Dogon peoples, culture is still given top priority in discussions of Dogon Country. In , Dogon Country was declared a World Heritage Site for the purpose of preserving the cultural traditions of the Dogon peoples as well as the natural habitat of the Bandiagara Escarpment. However, can culture be discussed independently of the recurrent problems discussed above? How can Dogon culture be safeguarded from these problems, which are shaking its foundations? How can the people benefit from cultural protection programs when they have access to barely two meals a day? As we know, Dogon culture “like all other cultures” cannot beat back the law of the market, which has long since penetrated village life on the plateau, in the hills, and on the plains. Despite laws created by the Malian government to defend the area from cultural pillaging, young Dogon farmers sell cultural objects in order to make up for chronic agricultural shortfalls. Individualism If we look at Dogon society in all its complexity, we see a society that has been profoundly transformed in just two or three generations. The changes have been so marked that a sociological reconstruction of the old way of life is practically impossible. They have been so drastic that the idea of common origins no longer shapes the family group. The new younger generation is no longer interested. The contesting of origins or primacy in land disputes is typical of the transformation of Dogon society. Today, during legal proceedings over land and in political disputes held at the meeting house *togu na* , we frequently see a redefinition of the family group and an attempt to create new alliances. Usually, it is the youngest members of society who challenge the family unit and contest common origins. Increasingly, the lands that were distributed and redistributed by the *ginna* the greater family of the village or clan are concentrated in the hands of individuals, villages, or communities, who in turn pass them on to family members or allies. This new process of appropriation of land creates frequent conflicts between members of the same extended family, between neighborhoods within one village, and between neighboring villages or clans. Claims are made by two groups: Who is the lender and who is the borrower? How does a loan become property? These conflicts are resolved through two systems: Before colonization, a visit to the Altar of the Gods or a negotiation at the meeting house were the only two possible courses of action. Jolly wrote that millet beer was a feature of Dogon cultural heritage: But today young Dogons have turned away in ever increasing numbers from millet beer and, instead, drink imported alcohol. These include a proof alcohol imported from China as well as various wines and beers. The ability to get drunk cheaply encourages farmers to consume these beverages; this is justified by arguing that it encourages higher productivity and increases the appetite. In almost every Dogon village, especially on the plains, there are increased numbers of inhabitants with medical, psychological, and social difficulties related to the excessive consumption of alcohol. The tragedy is that there is no system of prevention. Another major change

relates to relations between men and women. Freedom of migration among women has profoundly influenced their interactions with men and their attitude toward marriage. Migration is no longer dominated by men. In fact, this trend has reversed in the last decade, the number of young women taking part in the seasonal migration is increasing. In addition, one should consider such factors as the intensification of modern agricultural methods, an increase in the number of agricultural fairs and commerce, and modernization of land use, all of which have taken place over the last ten years. It argues that vast areas of Dogon culture are still unknown. In debates about decentralized collectives, the leaders of Ginna Dogon argue that Dogon communities must initiate their development through culture. Dogon festivals reaffirm this notion. Is this really possible today, in a Dogon Country that no longer exists outside of the laws of the market economy? In an area like Dogon Country, an emphasis on culture seems misplaced when most farmers consume less than two meals a day. How can we imagine that the Dogon, who are "rightly or wrongly" are considered the most conservative people in Mali, can apply the same rules to culture as to any other product? The protection of culture depends on economic well-being. To protect Dogon cultural heritage with the aim of assuring the expression of national identities may be a dream unless the economic survival of Dogon communities "both those who have remained in place and those who have migrated" is not assured through sustainable development projects. Regards sur les Dogon du Mali. Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde; Ghent:

Chapter 9 : The Role of Culture in Economic Development

Russia Economy - Russia country profile covers economy, history and culture of Russia. Though foreign direct investment into Russia plunged in , proactive measures from the government such as the announcement of a second round of privatization has helped improve investor perceptions about Russia.

Programmatic issues include whether and how much culture matters as to economic outcomes and what its relation is to institutions. Development[edit] Cultural economics develops from how wants and tastes are formed in society. While a traditional economist will view decision making as having both implicit and explicit consequences, a cultural economist would argue that an individual will not only arrive at their decision based on these implicit and explicit decisions but based on trajectories. These trajectories consist of regularities, which have been built up throughout the years and guide individuals in their decision-making process. In this approach, the economy and culture are each viewed as a single system where "interaction and feedback effects were acknowledged, and where in particular the dynamic were made explicit". The Next-Generation Economic System [18] combines the ideas of value systems see value ethics and systems thinking to provide one of the first frameworks that explores the effect of economic policies on culture. The book explores the intersections of multiple disciplines such as cultural development, organizational behavior , and memetics all in an attempt to explore the roots of cultural economics. The cultural economic field has seen great growth with the advent of online social networking which has created productivity improvements in how culture is consumed. New technologies have also lead to cultural convergence where all kinds of culture can be accessed on a single device. Throughout their upbringing, younger persons of the current generation are consuming culture faster than their parents ever did, and through new mediums. The smartphone is a blossoming example of this where books, music, talk, artwork and more can all be accessed on a single device in a matter of seconds. This field has also seen growth through the advent of new economic studies that have put on a cultural lens. For example, a recent study on Europeans living with their families into adulthood was conducted by Paola Sapienza, a professor at Northwestern University. The study found that those of Southern European descent tend to live at home with their families longer than those of Northern European descent. Sustainable development has been defined as " Delayed gratification is a cultural economic issue that developed countries are currently dealing with. Economists argue that to ensure that the future is better than today, certain measures must be taken such as collecting taxes or "going green" to protect the environment. People want to see the benefits now, not in the future. He has created a set of criteria in regards to for which policy prescriptions can be compared to in order to ensure growth for future generations. The criteria are as follows: With these guidelines, Throsby hopes to spur the recognition between culture and economics, which is something he believes has been lacking from popular economic discussions. Cultural finance[edit] As a growing field in behavioral economics , the role of culture in financial behavior is increasingly being demonstrate to cause highly significant differentials in the management and valuation of assets. Using the dimensions of culture identified by Shalom Schwartz , it has been proved that corporate dividend payments are determined largely by the dimensions of Mastery and Conservatism. It was proven that both cultural differences between nations as well as the amount of unfamiliarity investors have with a culture not their own greatly reduces their willingness to invest in those nations, and that these factors have a negative impact with future returns, resulting in a cost premium on the degree of foreignness of an investment.