

Population, Economic Growth and Agriculture in Less Developed Countries

Nadia Cuffaro



London and New York

Contents

<i>List of figures</i>	vii
<i>List of tables</i>	ix
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xi
1 Introduction	1
PART I	
Population growth and economic development	7
2 Population pessimism	9
<i>Malthus' s theory of population</i>	9
<i>'Malthusian' years: the 1960s and 1970s</i>	16
<i>The population implications of the neoclassical growth model</i>	19
3 'Revisionism': theoretical background	27
<i>'Revisionism'</i>	27
<i>New institutional economics</i>	30
<i>Population and the environment: local commons</i>	46
<i>Population and savings</i>	50
<i>Population in recent neoclassical growth theory</i>	52
PART II	
Population growth and agriculture in less developed countries	63
4 Endogenous technical progress in agriculture	65
<i>Trends</i>	65

The Boserup model 67

The induced innovation model 76

Food entitlements and the green revolution 84

5 The response of institutions 87

*Institutional responses and the success of the green
revolution* 87

Property rights on land 93

6 Adjustment failures 110

Cases of failure 110

Research 113

Property rights 117

Poverty 119

7 Environmental implications 123

Land degradation and the Boserup model 123

Toposequences of land use and land degradation 127

*World-wide evidence from the Global Assessment
of Soil Degradation (GLASOD) project* 128

Appendix 131

8 Future challenges for world agriculture 133

The new research challenges 133

Biotechnology 136

Conclusions 145

Notes 148

Bibliography 156

Index 169