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Irish Economic Development - Eoin O'Leary - 2015-02-20
This book offers a discerning narrative on the spectacular rise and fall of the so-called Celtic Tiger economy. It depicts Ireland as a micro-state with a unique reliance on foreign-assisted businesses, driven in part by a favourable taxation regime. It shows that rent-seeking by trades unions and property developers contributed to the fall since 2002. Although the country’s highly centralized government’s pre-disposition to lobbying has yielded international successes, it has also resulted in recurring self-inflicted crises since 1970. This volume shows how Ireland’s export-led growth is associated more with the attraction of foreign-assisted businesses than with the development of critical masses of internationally competitive indigenous businesses. Although the success of foreign-assisted businesses in the pharmaceutical, ICT and finance sectors has been influenced by tax advantages, many of these businesses have been involved in highly productive activity in Ireland over a number of decades. The problem of rent-seeking is shown to have undermined Irish competitiveness in the internationally traded and sheltered sectors. The Irish policy mind-set is shown to lean towards distribution rather than growth. While this has been advantageous for how ‘Ireland Inc.’ interacts with other governments and international businesses, it has also resulted in a failure to resist the destructive effects of capture by lobbies. In conclusion, this book considers future opportunities offered by the EU’s smart-specialization policy and future threats from increased international tax competition. It argues that unless Irish citizens and policymakers change deep-seated attitudes and mind-sets towards business development, the country’s performance for the next number of decades will more likely resemble serial under-achievement than that of a high-performing EU state.


Over the past 20 years, the economy of Ireland has experienced a Celtic Tiger boom, a recession, a recovery and a global pandemic that has coincided with the emerging reality of Brexit. In order to fully understand these occurrences and their implications, The Economy of Ireland (14th edition) takes a holistic examination of the main features, performance and associated policy issues of the Irish Economy. The textbook begins by introducing the economic foundations of Ireland, considering the evolution of the Irish economy over time; the policy priorities for a small regional economy in the eurozone; the role of the state in policy making at national and international levels; taxation and regulatory policy; and the challenge of sustainable development. This provides a framework for analysing policy issues at a national level, including the Irish labour market and migration, inequality and poverty, and the care economy – examined both over time and relative to international experiences. Finally, the book considers issues at a sectoral level, from agriculture and trade to the education and health sectors. Packed with the latest available data, contemporary examples and references, as well as discussion and analysis of current topical issues, this is an ideal text for students studying modules on Irish Economics and anyone with a general interest in the history and development of the Irish Economy.

The Economy of Ireland - 2021-11-02

For a country that can boast a distinguished tradition of political economy from Sir William Petty through Swift, Berkeley, Hutcheson, Burke and Cantillon through to that of Longfield, Cairnes, Bastable, Edgeworth, Geary and Gorman, it is surprising that no systematic study of Irish political economy has been undertaken. In this book the contributors redress this glaring omission in the history of political economy, for the first time providing an overview of developments in Irish political economy from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. Logistically this is achieved through
are to blame and they could continue to hurt the country unless action is
both Irish and international, who address the contribution of major
historical figures in Irish political economy along the analysis of major
thematic issues, schools of thought and major policy debates within the Irish
context over this extended period.

**A History of Irish Economic Thought** - Thomas Boylan - 2013-03-01
For a country that can boast a distinguished tradition of political economy
from Sir William Petty through Swift, Berkeley, Hutcheson, Burke and
Cantillon through to that of Longfield, Cairnes, Bastable, Edgeworth, Geary
and Gorman, it is surprising that no systematic study of Irish political
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the provision of individual contributions from a group of recognized experts,
both Irish and international, who address the contribution of major
historical figures in Irish political economy along the analysis of major
thematic issues, schools of thought and major policy debates within the Irish
context over this extended period.

**The Irish Economy?past, Present, and Future** - Andre Hakizimana -
2013-06
Ireland’s economic policies have not served it well in recent years, but not
many people understand why the country’s people continue to suffer. Andre
Hakizimana, a resident of Ireland who holds a master’s degree in
economics, examines the country’s economic policies and provides solutions
for growth. This study does not intend to criticize Irish policy makers, but
instead seeks to address the origins of Irish economic growth, financial
crises and Irish recessions. It considers the following questions: What
casted economic turmoil in Ireland’s financial markets in recent years? How
have some begun working together to create healthy growth? Why did the
country slip into recessions before and after independence? Neither the
2008 recession in Ireland nor the country’s current financial crisis were
caused by an international crisis or the crash of the Anglo-Irish bank.
Instead, there are fundamental problems in the Irish economic strategy that
are to blame and they could continue to hurt the country unless action is
taken. Discover a blueprint to grow the economy in Ireland, and learn why
past efforts have failed by exploring The Irish Economy-Past, Present, and
Future."

**OECD Economic Surveys: Ireland 2020** - OECD - 2020-02-13
The Irish economy has continued to expand strongly, consolidating its post-
crisis recovery. Nonetheless, uncertainty remains elevated and legacies of
the financial crisis continue to threaten economic resilience. Fiscal
prudence is required, given rising fiscal costs from ageing, emerging
capacity constraints and international tax policy changes that could weaken
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capacity constraints and international tax policy changes that could weaken
tax receipts.

**Principles of Economics** - Gerard Turley - 2011-09
Updated edition of this successful textbook, which introduces the theory
and practice of economics within an Irish and European context, with
particular reference to both recent and current economic conditions.
Includes a CD-ROM with interactive graphs, self-test multiple choice
questions and interactive lessons/tutorials. New to this edition: New
material reflecting the changed economic conditions of the Irish economy
resulting from the banking and fiscal crises that began in 2007 Revised
chapter on economic growth and the Irish economy, including causes and
consequences New section on the eurozone and sovereign debt crisis New case studies and questions, with answers now available online Continues to provide the reader with a solid theoretical
grounding in both microeconomics and macroeconomics.

**A Rocky Road** - Cormac Ó Gráda - 1997
Most Irish historians agree that the southern Irish economy performed very
badly between 1920 and the early 1960s. This volume critically compares
new data for a fresh perspective. While providing a comprehensive
narrative for a specialist audience, it also addresses those aspects of the
record that are of interest to general readers. 25 illustrations.

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The Irish Economy, the Workers and the Economic Crisis - Radical Economists Group - 1976

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Ireland during the Second World War - Bryce Evans - 2016-05-16
In the first book detailing the social and economic history of Ireland during the Second World War, Bryce Evans reveals the real story of the Irish emergency. Revealing just how precarious the Irish state’s economic position was at the time, the book examines the consequences of Winston Churchill’s economic war against neutral Ireland. It explores how the Irish government coped with the crisis and how ordinary Irish people reacted to emergency state control of the domestic marketplace. A hidden history of black markets, smugglers, rogues and rebels emerges, providing a fascinating slice of real life in Ireland during a crucial period in world history. As the first comparison of economic and social conditions in Ireland with those of the other European neutral states – Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal – the book will make essential reading for the informed general reader, students and academics alike.

Why Ireland Starved - Joel Mokyr - 2013-11-05
Technical changes in the first half of the nineteenth century led to unprecedented economic growth and capital formation throughout Western Europe; and yet Ireland hardly participated in this process at all. While the Northern Atlantic Economy prospered, the Great Irish Famine of 1845–50 killed a million and a half people and caused hundreds of thousands to flee the country. Why the Irish economy failed to grow, and ‘why Ireland starved’ remains an unresolved riddle of economic history. Professor Mokyr maintains that the ‘Hungry Forties’ were caused by the overall underdevelopment of the economy during the decades which preceded the famine. In Why Ireland Starved he tests various hypotheses that have been put forward to account for this backwardness. He dismisses widespread arguments that Irish poverty can be explained in terms of over-population, an evil land system or malicious exploitation by the British. Instead, he argues that the causes have to be sought in the low productivity of labor and the insufficient formation of physical capital – results of the peculiar political and social structure of Ireland, continuous conflicts between landlords and tenants, and the rigidity of Irish economic institutions. Mokyr’s methodology is rigorous and quantitative, in the tradition of the New Economic History. It sets out to test hypotheses about the causal connections between economic and non-economic phenomena. Irish history is often heavily coloured by political convictions: of Dutch-Jewish origin, trained in Israel and working in the United States. Mokyr brings to this controversial field not only wide research experience but also impartiality and scientific objectivity. The book is primarily aimed at numerate economic historians, historical demographers, economists specializing in agricultural economics and economic development and specialists in Irish and British nineteenth-century history. The text is, nonetheless, free of technical jargon, with the more complex material relegated to appendixes. Mokyr’s line of reasoning is transparent and has been easily accessible and useful to readers without graduate training in economic theory and econometrics since its first publication in 1983.
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Policy Failures and the Irish Economic Crisis - Ciarán Michael Casey - 2018-06-16
This book seeks to understand why almost all commentators on the Irish economy were unprepared for the scale of the recent economic crisis. It analyses the public contributions from a broad range of observers, including domestic and international agencies, academics, the newspapers and politicians. This approach gives new insights into the analytical and institutional shortfalls that inhibited observers from recognising the degree of the risk. The book demonstrates that most commentators were either impeded in what they could say, or else lacked the expertise to challenge the prevailing view. The findings have significant implications for a broad range of institutions, particularly the media and the Oireachtas (the Irish Parliament).

Black '47 and Beyond - Cormac Ó Gráda - 2020-09-01
Here Ireland’s premier economic historian and one of the leading authorities on the Great Irish Famine examines the most lethal natural disaster to strike Europe in the nineteenth century. Between the mid-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, the food source that we still call the Irish potato had allowed the fastest population growth in the whole of Western Europe. As vividly described in Ó Gráda’s new work, the advent of the blight phytophthora infestans transformed the potato from an emblem of utility to a symbol of death by starvation. The Irish famine peaked in Black '47, but it brought misery and increased mortality to Ireland for several years. Central to Irish and British history, European demography, the world
usually hospitable to the potato, exacerbated the failure of the crops in 1845-1847, and the controversial issue of Britain's failure to provide adequate relief to the dying Irish. Ó Gráda also examines the impact on urban Dublin of what was mainly a rural disaster and offers a critical analysis of the famine as represented in folk memory and tradition. The broad scope of this book is matched by its remarkable range of sources, published and archival. The book will be the starting point for all future research into the Irish famine.

The Political Economy and Media Coverage of the European Economic Crisis - Julien Mercille - 2014-08-27
The European economic crisis has been ongoing since 2008 and while austerity has spread over the continent, it has failed to revive economies. The media have played an important ideological role in presenting the policies of economic and political elites in a favourable light, even if the latter's aim has been to shift the burden of adjustment onto citizens. This book explains how and why, using a critical political economic perspective and focusing on the case of Ireland. Throughout, Ireland is compared with contemporary and historical examples to contextualise the arguments made. The book covers the housing bubble that led to the crash, the rescue of financial institutions by the state, the role of the European institutions and the International Monetary Fund, austerity, and the possibility of leaving the eurozone for Europe's peripheral countries. Through a systematic analysis of Ireland's main newspapers, it is argued that the media reflect elite views and interests and downplay alternative policies that could lead to more progressive responses to the crisis.
particular emphasis on the last five years. In this new edition, the authors examine: The broad historical context to a study of the Irish economy. Ireland’s hard landing, recovery and prospects for economic growth and employment in the years ahead. The changing role of the state in policy making and the increasing importance of euro-zone governance and institutions, especially in the monetary area. Taxation in all its dimensions, including the issue of national debt. The importance of competitiveness as a major policy objective. The changing emphasis on quality-of-life indicators and distribution as objectives of policy. The role of regulation in various areas of the economy and society. Energy and the environment, in particular the issue of security of supply. Employment, unemployment and migration challenges facing Ireland. Evidence on and policy issues relating to income and wealth. The internationally traded sectors of manufacturing and services. The importance of the health and education sectors, the rationale for state intervention and measures of effectiveness. The importance of the agri-food sector in terms of production, distribution, and food safety. Through twelve editions, The Economy of Ireland holds an integral place in the literature on Ireland’s economy.

The Economy of Ireland - John W. O'Hagan - 2014-08-22
An essential book for students of economics as well as economists and policymakers. The twelfth edition of this enduring and popular book surveys all major changes in the Irish economy in the past fifteen years, with particular emphasis on the last five years. In this new edition, the authors examine: The broad historical context to a study of the Irish economy. Ireland’s hard landing, recovery and prospects for economic growth and employment in the years ahead. The changing role of the state in policy making and the increasing importance of euro-zone governance and institutions, especially in the monetary area. Taxation in all its dimensions, including the issue of national debt. The importance of competitiveness as a major policy objective. The changing emphasis on quality-of-life indicators and distribution as objectives of policy. The role of regulation in various areas of the economy and society. Energy and the environment, in particular the issue of security of supply. Employment, unemployment and migration challenges facing Ireland. Evidence on and policy issues relating to income and wealth. The internationally traded sectors of manufacturing and services. The importance of the health and education sectors, the rationale for state intervention and measures of effectiveness. The importance of the agri-food sector in terms of production, distribution, and food safety. Through twelve editions, The Economy of Ireland holds an integral place in the literature on Ireland’s economy.

Economic Thought and the Irish Question, 1817-1870 - R. D. Collison Black - 1960

Why Ireland Starved - Joel Mokyr - 1983

The Celtic Tiger in Distress - P. Kirby - 2016-01-22
Ireland’s Celtic Tiger economy has been held up as a model of successful development in a globalized world, offering lessons for other late developing countries. It interrogates the principal theoretical approaches which have been used to analyze the Celtic Tiger, particularly neo-classical economics, and finds them inadequate to capture its ambiguities or address its developmental deficit. Elaborating an alternative approach, drawing
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which captures more fully the ways in which the Irish State has made itself subservient to market forces. The options now facing Irish society are mapped out through a critical examination of globalization, identifying possibilities for development and social action.

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**Sins of the Father** - Conor McCabe - 2011-06-01
The questions surrounding how the Irish economy was brought to the brink - who was to blame, and who should pay for these mistakes - have been rightly debated at length. But beyond this very legitimate exercise, there are deeper questions that need to be answered. These questions relate to why we made the decisions we did, not just in the last ten years, but over the last eighty. How did certain industries become more prominent at the expense of others, banking as opposed to fisheries, international markets as opposed to indigenous industry and job creation? Are our problems structural in nature, and most importantly, what do we need to know to make sure that this crisis does not happen again? These are the questions set by this book. It will look at the development of the Irish economy over the past eight decades, and will argue that the 2008 financial crisis, up to and including the IMF bailout of 2010 and the subsequent change of government, cannot be explained simply by the moral failings of those in banking or property development alone. The problems are deeper, more intricate, and more dangerous if we remain unaware of them, but also potentially avoidable in the future if we break the cycle.

**Quality of Life in Ireland** - Tony Fahey - 2008-06-11
Frances Ruane, Director, Economic and Social Research Institute Irish and international scholars continue to be curious about Ireland’s exceptional economic success since the early 1990s. While growth rates peaked at the turn of the millennium, they have since continued at levels that are high by any current international or historical Irish measures. Despite differences of view among Irish economists and policymakers on the relative importance of the factors that have driven growth, there is widespread agreement that the process of globalisation has contributed to Ireland’s economic development. In this context, it is helpful to recognise that globalisation has created huge changes in most developed and developing countries and has been associated, inter alia, with reductions in global income disparity but increased income disparity within individual countries. This book reflects on how, from a social perspective, Ireland has prospered over the past decade. In that period we have effectively moved from being a semi-developed to
thematically and feature material from virtually all major fields of changes induced by economic growth, there is also recognition that social change has facilitated economic growth. Although many would regard the past decade as a period when economic and social elements have combined in a virtuous cycle, there is a lingering question as to the extent to which we have better lives now that we are economically ‘better off’.

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**Irish Political Economy** - Thomas A. Boylan - 2003
This set collects together the most significant economic writings produced in nineteenth-century Ireland. It includes material by leading writers such as Cairnes, Whately and Torrens and also by more obscure figures who nonetheless made original contributions of great interest. Whilst much of this material lies within the mainstream of British political economy, other material represents a critique of this orthodoxy. The volumes are organized thematically and feature material from virtually all major fields of economics including monetary economics, labour economics and international trade. Drawing on a wide range of sources, this set will be the standard reference on this subject.

**Sixties Ireland** - Mary E. Daly - 2016-04-08
A radical new perspective revealing the truth behind the making of modern Ireland from economic rebirth to entering the EEC.

Covering three centuries of unprecedented demographic and economic changes, this textbook is an authoritative and comprehensive view of the shaping of Irish society, at home and abroad, from the famine of 1740 to the present day. The first major work on the history of modern Ireland to adopt a social history perspective, it focuses on the experiences and agency of Irish men, women and children, Catholics and Protestants, and in the North, South and the diaspora. An international team of leading scholars survey key changes in population, the economy, occupations, property ownership, class and migration, and also consider the interaction of the individual and
Ireland’s economic success is unprecedented in Europe. Therefore the range of disciplinary approaches and consistently setting Irish developments in a wider European and global context, this is an invaluable resource for courses on modern Irish history and Irish studies.

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The Economic History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century - George O’Brien - 1918

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The contribution of political leadership to economic growth during the Celtic Tiger period - Constantin Huesker - 2014-07-07
Essay from the year 2011 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 70%; 1,5, Dublin City University, course: Introduction to Modern Ireland, language: English, abstract: In 2007 the real GDP growth rate was at 6%. In 2007 the unemployment rate was at 4%. In 2007 general government debts accounted for 25% of the GDP. These are some facts on Ireland by the end of 2007. All three figures are well below the EU average and Ireland is one of the wealthiest countries worldwide. Ireland’s economic success is unprecedented in Europe. Therefore the green Island was also known as the “Celtic Tiger”. Critics argue that Ireland’s economic success predominantly arose from external factors, such as EU grants and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). But is this really the case? Probably not, but it was the political framework that established the favourable economic environment. This paper analyses the impact of political leadership to the economic boom between 1990 and 2007. Since it was not a single decision that attracted foreign firms, but rather an evolving process that fuelled Ireland’s economy, the essay covers the whole period of time between the 1950s and the 2000s.

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The Economics of Belonging - Martin Sandbu - 2020-06-16
A radical new approach to economic policy that addresses the symptoms and causes of inequality in Western society today Fueled by populism and the frustrations of the disenfranchised, the past few years have witnessed the widespread rejection of the economic and political order that Western
inequality and it is only by focusing on the right policies that we can address it. He proposes a detailed, radical plan for creating a just economy where everyone can belong. Sandbu demonstrates that the rising numbers of the left behind are not due to globalization gone too far. Rather, technological change and flawed but avoidable domestic policies have eroded the foundations of an economy in which everyone can participate—and would have done so even with a much less globalized economy. Sandbu contends that we have to double down on economic openness while pursuing dramatic reforms involving productivity, regional development, support for small- and medium-sized businesses, and increased worker representation. He discusses how a more active macroeconomic policy, education for all, universal basic income, and better taxation of capital could work together for society’s benefit. Offering real answers, not invective, for facing our most serious political issues, The Economics of Belonging shows how a better economic system can work for all.

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A radical new approach to economic policy that addresses the symptoms and causes of inequality in Western society today. Fueled by populism and the frustrations of the disenfranchised, the past few years have witnessed the widespread rejection of the economic and political order that Western countries built up after 1945. Political debates have turned into violent clashes between those who want to “take their country back” and those viewed as defending an elitist, broken, and unpatrician social contract. There seems to be an increasing polarization of values. The Economics of Belonging argues that we should step back and take a fresh look at the root causes of our current challenges. In this original, engaging book, Martin Sandbu argues that economics remains at the heart of our widening inequality and it is only by focusing on the right policies that we can address it. He proposes a detailed, radical plan for creating a just economy where everyone can belong. Sandbu demonstrates that the rising numbers of the left behind are not due to globalization gone too far. Rather, technological change and flawed but avoidable domestic policies have eroded the foundations of an economy in which everyone can participate—and would have done so even with a much less globalized economy. Sandbu contends that we have to double down on economic openness while pursuing dramatic reforms involving productivity, regional development, support for small- and medium-sized businesses, and increased worker representation. He discusses how a more active macroeconomic policy, education for all, universal basic income, and better taxation of capital could work together for society’s benefit. Offering real answers, not invective, for facing our most serious political issues, The Economics of Belonging shows how a better economic system can work for all.

The Atlantic Economy - Denis O'Hearn - 2001
This title is suitable for final year undergraduates, postgraduates and academics in the fields of Irish studies, development economics and comparative history.

A History of Irish Economic Thought - Thomas A. Boylan - 2011
Offers an overview of the developments in Irish political economy from the seventeenth to the twentieth century.

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Economic Contribution of the Port of Cork to the Irish Economy -
Ireland's Malaise - Michael Casey - 2010
The former Chief Economist of the Central Bank of Ireland argues that conventional economics will not resolve the current crisis, and that only a deep understanding of Ireland's culture and economic "personality" will bring recovery.

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Boomerang: Travels in the New Third World - Michael Lewis - 2011-10-03
“Lewis shows again why he is the leading journalist of his generation.”—Kyle Smith, Forbes The tsunami of cheap credit that rolled across the planet between 2002 and 2008 was more than a simple financial phenomenon: it was temptation, offering entire societies the chance to reveal aspects of their characters they could not normally afford to indulge. Icelanders wanted to stop fishing and become investment bankers. The Greeks wanted to turn their country into a piñata stuffed with cash and allow as many citizens as possible to take a whack at it. The Germans wanted to be even more German; the Irish wanted to stop being Irish. Michael Lewis's investigation of bubbles beyond our shores is so brilliantly, sadly hilarious that it leads the American reader to a comfortable complacency: oh, those foolish foreigners. But when he turns a merciless eye on California and Washington, DC, we see that the narrative is a trap baited with humor, and we understand the reckoning that awaits the greatest and greediest of debtor nations.

Quarterly Economic Commentary - Economic and Social Research Institute - 2008
Debating Austerity in Ireland - Niamh Moore-Cherry - 2017
The austerity that followed the recent economic and financial crisis has led to impassioned debates across the social sciences and the public at large. Although Ireland was not its only victim, the depth of the interacting economic, banking, and budgetary crises has meant that the level of public interest has been especially intense. Among the hotly debated questions: What is austerity? Was it necessary? What have been its consequences? One of the defining features of the debate to date has been its tendency to polarize opinion and adopt a one-dimensional perspective. This book challenges the reader to adopt a more nuanced approach to understanding austerity and, by extension, the path to recovery. The book brings together leading national and international experts from across the social sciences to debate this traumatic period in Ireland's economic and social development.
exploration of ideas. This truly groundbreaking work invites readers to rethink their current understanding of economics as a discipline and is particularly relevant for those interested in economic pluralism and alternative economics.

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The austerity that followed the recent economic and financial crisis has led to impassioned debates across the social sciences and the public at large. Although Ireland was not its only victim, the depth of the interacting economic, banking, and budgetary crises has meant that the level of public interest has been especially intense. Among the hotly debated questions: What is austerity? Was it necessary? What have been its consequences? One of the defining features of the debate to date has been its tendency to polarize opinion and adopt a one-dimensional perspective. This book challenges the reader to adopt a more nuanced approach to understanding austerity and, by extension, the path to recovery. The book brings together leading national and international experts from across the social sciences to debate this traumatic period in Ireland's economic and social development.

**The Reformation in Economics** - Philip Pilkington - 2016-12-13

This book carves the beginnings of a new path in the arguably weary discipline of economics. It combines a variety of perspectives – from the history of ideas to epistemology – in order to try to understand what has gone so wrong with economics and articulate a coherent way forward. This is undertaken through a dual path of deconstruction and reconstruction. Mainstream economics is broken down into many of its key component parts and the history of each of these parts is scrutinized closely. When the flaws are thoroughly understood the author then begins the task of reconstruction. What emerges is not a ‘Grand Unified Theory of Everything’, but rather a provisional map outlining a new terrain for economists to explore. The Reformation in Economics is written in a lively and engaging style that aims less at the formalization of dogma and more at the exploration of ideas. This truly groundbreaking work invites readers to rethink their current understanding of economics as a discipline and is particularly relevant for those interested in economic pluralism and alternative economics.

**A United Irish Economy** - James Anderson - 1993

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**The Legacy of Ireland's Economic Expansion** - Peadar Kirby - 2013-10-18

Ireland underwent a dramatic economic and social transformation from the 1990s onwards, earning it the title the "Celtic Tiger". Rapid economic growth was accompanied by substantial in-migration. However in the later 2000s Ireland is also experiencing a severe economic recession. This book examines the nature and geographies of the Celtic Tiger, focusing on the evolution of industries such as information and communication technology and pharmaceuticales. It also examines the changing nature of social ties in
Ireland’s Changing Demographic Structure - Brendan M. Walsh - 1989

Migrants. It concludes with reflections on the nature of the Celtic Tiger phenomenon and how this will shape Ireland’s geography and society into the future. This book was published as a special issue of Irish Geography.

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The Pope’s Children - David McWilliams - 2011-01-11

Named for the ironic coincidence of the Irish baby boom of the 1970s, which peaked nine months to the day after Pope John Paul II’s historic visit to Dublin, The Pope’s Children is both a celebration and bitingly funny portrait of the first generation of the Celtic Tiger—the beneficiaries of the economic miracle that propelled Ireland from centuries of deprivation into a nation that now enjoys one of the highest living standards in the world.

Principles of Economics - Gerard Turley - 2001

An accessible introduction to the theory and practice of economics with an Irish and European dimension. A revised and updated euro edition, written specifically for the Irish student market, this edition is suitable for those taking economics at degree, diploma or certificate level. Provides the student reader with a solid theoretical grounding in both micro- and macroeconomics. Contains two new chapters: 'Micro Economic Policy Issues in Ireland' which examines issues such as privatisation, competition and deregulation; and 'Economic Growth and the Irish Economy' which looks at the phenomenal growth of the 'Celtic Tiger'. Current, topical European issues included such as the EMU, the ECB and the euro. New case studies used throughout, which aid students when applying economic theory to real-life situations. Includes a complete set of questions at the end of each chapter. An accompanying website contains solutions to all end-of-chapter questions as well as acetates and weblinks which can be downloaded by lecturers.

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This monograph provides the first comprehensive analysis of industrial development in Ireland and its impact on Irish society between 1801-1922. Studies of Irish industrial history to date have been regionally focused or industry specific. The book addresses this problem by bringing together the economic and social dimensions of Irish industrial history during the Union between Ireland and Great Britain. In this period, British economic and political influences on Ireland were all pervasive, particularly in the industrial sphere as a consequence of the British industrial revolution. By making the Irish industrial story more relevant to a wider national and international audience and by adopting a more multi-disciplinary approach which challenges many of the received wisdoms derived from narrow regional or single industry studies - this book will be of interest to economic historians across the globe as well as all those interested in Irish history more generally.

Ireland and the Industrial Revolution - Andy Bielenberg - 2009-05-07
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The Drapier's Letters - Jonathan Swift - 1903
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