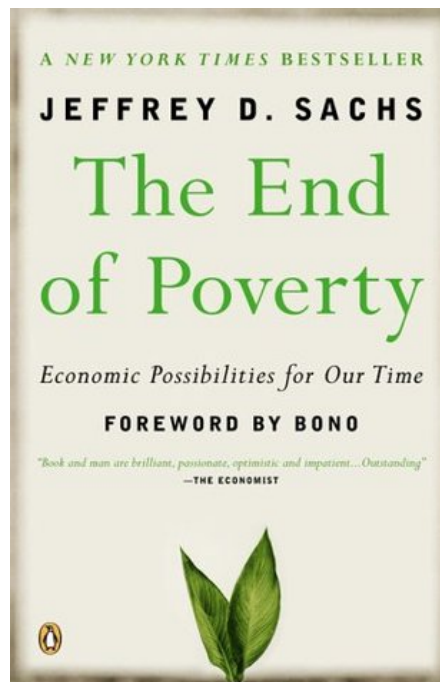




The End of Poverty

Jeffrey D. Sachs , Bono (Foreword)

Download now

Read Online ➔

The End of Poverty

Jeffrey D. Sachs , Bono (Foreword)

The End of Poverty Jeffrey D. Sachs , Bono (Foreword)

The landmark exploration of economic prosperity and how the world can escape from extreme poverty for the world's poorest citizens, from one of the world's most renowned economists

Hailed by **Time** as one of the world's hundred most influential people, **Jeffrey D. Sachs** is renowned for his work around the globe advising economies in crisis. Now a classic of its genre, *The End of Poverty* distills more than thirty years of experience to offer a uniquely informed vision of the steps that can transform impoverished countries into prosperous ones. Marrying vivid storytelling with rigorous analysis, Sachs lays out a clear conceptual map of the world economy. Explaining his own work in Bolivia, Russia, India, China, and Africa, he offers an integrated set of solutions to the interwoven economic, political, environmental, and social problems that challenge the world's poorest countries.

Ten years after its initial publication, *The End of Poverty* remains an indispensable and influential work. In this 10th anniversary edition, Sachs presents an extensive new foreword assessing the progress of the past decade, the work that remains to be done, and how each of us can help. He also looks ahead across the next fifteen years to 2030, the United Nations' target date for ending extreme poverty, offering new insights and recommendations.

The End of Poverty Details

Date : Published February 28th 2006 by Penguin Books (first published April 7th 2005)

ISBN : 9780143036586

Author : Jeffrey D. Sachs , Bono (Foreword)

Format : Paperback 448 pages

Genre : Economics, Nonfiction, Politics, Social Issues, Poverty, International Rel..., International Development, Social Movements, Social Justice

 [Download The End of Poverty ...pdf](#)

 [Read Online The End of Poverty ...pdf](#)

Download and Read Free Online The End of Poverty Jeffrey D. Sachs , Bono (Foreword)

From Reader Review The End of Poverty for online ebook

Helga Mohammed el-Salami says

What do Bono, and countless other celebrities have in common with the author? A: They've always wanted to be celebrities. What is different? A: The celebs actually think that the world can be rid of poverty and misery and vice.

Are you honestly going to tell me that one of the world's most influential economists ACTUALLY believes that poverty can be banished or even meaningfully reduced? Not a chance. Not with Africa's population growth rate. Sachs is selling panic again to promote himself and it's really beginning to grate my nerves.

The entire book is a formula to get people "involved" i.e.: spending money a happy percentage of which Sachs and others like him will collect. The truth is that despite all the self-important boo-hooing about how a child dies every 3 seconds in Africa, no one ever mentions that 12 were just born and 8 survived which is why the continent has a growth rate of 3% and will harbor 1.2 billion starving souls in next 23 years. People who, when China and India become as rich as Japan, will be happy to stitch together our soccer balls.

Jim says

A well written book. In my opinion it can not be read without also reading William Easterly's book "The Quest For Growth." The two scholars are at war with each other. Their debate is all the more interesting when you read the back and forth op-ed pieces they have written in the Washington Post.

I tend to agree with Easterly: Sachs means well, but he is very full of himself. His book is more a tribute to what he can do, and other economists can't than a good debate on the issues. Flying Bono around makes for nice PR but it doesn't address the serious economic issues/problems of international growth. Easterly takes a (in my opinion) less rigorous and more anecdotal approach, call it the softer side, to growth. He offers answers which everyone wants to hear, but which don't always bear fruit when fully analyzed.

Unfortunately, it is this fluffy side of growth that politicians like to promote. They promote it because its easy, because people like to think they are doing something, even if all they are doing is throwing money into a black whole.

Anyhow, this book makes for good reading, and I recommend it to everyone interested in economic growth, the hot topic of macroeconomic research these days. Just don't read it in isolation.

Sean Sullivan says

You, being a smart person who is up on contemporary debates in economics and development and/or are a reader of Vanity Fair, probably already know all about Sachs and this book.

Sachs made his name giving "shock therapy" to various third world economies. He recommended they jack

up interest rates, and pushed them towards neo-liberal free market structures. His career hit a bit of a bad patch when he was associated with the economic meltdown of the former Soviet Socialist Republic. This book is his recommendations for development in Africa.

Sach's ideas at base a pretty simple - Sub Saharan Africa needs lots and lots more aid. This aid should be put to use curing easily defeatable diseases and establishing local agrarian and eventually manufacturing economies, and right wing type who say that more aid won't fix the problem are wrong. That's about it.

I think Sach's has this all about half right. More aid is a good idea, but alone, and in the style he suggests, I doubt it will lead to an end to poverty. Paul Collier's more nuanced book *The Bottom Billion*, which I just finished, and will review soon, gives a better battle plan for dealing with seriously fucked countries. Sach's plan is a little too throw-money-at-the-problem for me.

Still, this book is worth a read. If you're going to talk about world poverty now a days (and I tend to talk about world poverty a lot), you going to have to know what Sach is up to. He is by far the biggest name in the field. He may not always be right, but he's a player that you need to know about.

Doigt says

Oh Jeff...can I call you Jeff? No? Ok. Dr. Sachs, you're ideas are way too lofty and boring, but you're really enthusiastic about them so everyone likes you. I only think you're OK. What happens when all of Bono's money goes into the pockets of corrupt dictators? Will he be able to afford more sunglasses so he can continue to have pictures of himself taken with brown kids in the bright African sun? I think he will. Meanwhile, entrepreneurs in those bright African places will continue stay stagnant and poor.

Riku Sayuj says

Towards the End of Poverty: A Manifesto

The difference between a solid policy prescription book and an evocative manifesto is hard to make out if it is an economist writing it. I should have known which side this would fall on once I saw that the introduction was by Bono, but I let the forceful and articulate Bono force me into buying this one. In the store, Bono's righteous anger was infectious and the book could not be put down. It sounded like a moral obligation:

Fifteen thousand people dying needlessly every day from AIDS, TB, and malaria. Mothers, fathers, teachers, farmers, nurses, mechanics, children. This is Africa's crisis.

*That it's not on the nightly news, that we do not treat this as an emergency—that's **our** crisis.*

Sachs has often come into some criticism for advocating a too-simple model. But, perhaps the point is that one has to take his prescriptions as those of a reformist, of an evangelist, of one who is willing to put his

reputation on the line to get the ball rolling. He is okay to work out the details later. His prime interest is to convince the world that progress in the fight against poverty is possible, and that depends on giving them a believable model, a get-go plan.

The model he presents is the **Ladder of Development**. This is the easy and feel-good model, the one for the headlines. The more realistic prescription is hidden inside. It is what he calls '*Clinical Economics*'. This review won't be covering that. Another interesting part of the book is Sachs' analysis of China. It is an insightful take on why socialism failed in Russia but flourished in China. It is worth a read, but again won't be covered in this review since it will take away from the forcefulness of the main thrust. The reviewer is determined to be a disciple of Sachs in this respect.

In the simple model, Sachs tells us that there exists a **Ladder of Development**. It is made of many successive rungs that have to be climbed to reach where the developed world currently is. The Ladder is not a normal ladder, the rungs are not equally spaced - they get closer together as you climb higher. So that it gets easier and easier to climb the higher you are. This is illustrated by countries who were poor only a few decades ago but had so called 'economic miracles'. To Sachs, there was nothing miraculous about it, it was all about getting high enough in the ladder for the growth to be self-sustaining.

The very hardest part of economic development, according to Sachs, is getting the first foothold on this Ladder. This is so because, true to its peculiar nature, the lowest rung of the Ladder is very high off the ground. Most of the poor countries cannot easily reach there. If only they could, they would then be climbing as if they were born ladder-climbers, Sachs is sure. *Economic development works. It can be successful. It tends to build on itself. But it must get started.*

This is where the ones on top of the Ladder have to step in. This is where the role of aid, the crux of Sachs' advocacy, becomes crucial. If the developed nations could just pull these countries on to the First Rung and perhaps even hold their hand for the next few rungs, we could soon be at **The End of Poverty**.

So, the rich countries should stop obsessing over trivialities (too much economic thinking, Sachs says, has been directed at the wrong question—how to make the poor countries into textbook models of good governance or efficient market economies) and focus on making sure that every country is safely on the Ladder. All the squabbling and fighting happens when they can't get on it and focus all their abundant energies towards the exciting adventure of climbing it. Once they are on that task, other peripheral aspects of development would follow naturally. So stop breaking your head over it and get on the real task - this is Sachs radioing the world, loud and clear.

Sachs sees the Ladder and knows that a better world is there for the taking. He sees that much of the world is focused on comparatively trivial things when they could be saving lives and ending misery. That is why Sachs is angry. And this book is the result. It leaves little doubt about the duty of this generation. Sachs is supposed to be the most important economist of this generation, and based on his results, he might indeed be. There is definitely no doubt that he is the loudest (especially with Bono for company). You can question his approach, but not his passion.

Hadrian says

Read for class.

Sachs' ideas are becoming so commonplace in discussions of modern development that it would be foolhardy not to read him. His advocacy of 'shock therapy' in economics controversial at best, and I won't go into detail about it here.

I am very impressed with some of his ideas about how geography impacts development (similar to some of the ideas mentioned in *Guns Germs and Steel*) and how each government should increase aid with simple technological solutions, but again, some are dreck.

Development theory is an incredibly vague term, and people are wary of donating money if it is wasted instead of used for a quantifiable and demonstrable good.

The section about persuading Western governments has some merit, and it is indeed shocking to realize that the U.S. government spends so comparatively little on aid compared to its neighbors. Private citizens and non-profit charities donate more than the government in this area.

I would have liked a section discussing The Middle East - a glaring omission.

The author also doesn't seem to lend himself to allowing his critics a voice, even if to refute them later. He merely passes over them in silence. Ah well. His ideas have some truth to them, even though they have many flaws.

Allison Olson says

Well written and intriguing, but I was looking for more of a boots on the ground directive of how to help those in poverty. This does give a great overview of the history and the situation and the fix.

Izzie says

I found Jeffrey Sachs' *The End of Poverty* to be extremely enlightening and informative on the issues of poverty, globalization, and the issues developing countries face that prevent them to achieve the first steps towards economic development. I'll admit to having no prior knowledge or experience in this area, especially in economics. There were parts of the book where I became confused by the data explained and density of the writing, but, in general, Sachs' ideas are easy to comprehend and clarified in very specific detail. Sachs shows how all issues, like climate, health, poverty, technology, etc., are interconnected and effective different communities. Sachs passionately argues on what the reader and the global community can do to help improve the conditions of impoverished countries and communities. Additionally in the book, Sachs describes his work as an economist and advisor to other countries, like Bolivia, Poland, and India. His recount of his experience in those countries are fascinating to read about and I don't find myself saying that often about economics. This book was thorough, thoughtful, and gave the reader information that appears very practical to implement. After finishing *The End of Poverty*, I definitely felt Sachs' call to action to end extreme poverty.

Cambridge Programme for Sustainability Leadership says

One of Cambridge Sustainability's Top 50 Books for Sustainability, as voted for by our alumni network of

over 3,000 senior leaders from around the world. To find out more, [click here](#).

The End of Poverty argues that extreme poverty, defined by the World Bank as having an income of less than \$1 a day, is 'the poverty that kills'. However, it is almost entirely preventable and solvable (as has been shown in developed countries and many developing countries) through the provision of basic services in water, sanitation, healthcare and food. Hence, the end of poverty is not only possible, but also morally imperative.

Sachs challenges the wholly pessimistic view of poverty, pointing out that five-sixths of the world have escaped extreme poverty due to the scientific and industrial revolution, which has raised living standards and life expectancy. This shows that development does work, and that the remaining one billion poor are not inevitably condemned to remain destitute.

John Willis says

Very powerful book, Sach's is very passionate on the topic of world poverty and how billions of the world's population is living on less than \$1 a day. He details policies and ideas that have been tried and those that he believes can work to end world poverty. It is amazing to me that an book by an economist can come across as more christian and how do we help the poor and disadvantaged than a lot of christians that I come in contact with on the same subject. Well written book and it gave me a new perspective on globalization and working together.

Kuljinder Singh says

very outstanding book , thoughtprovoking and informative

Kristin says

A new way to think of global economics, for sure. I need some time to process his concept of capitalism with a heart as the best vehicle for social justice. I can respect the way Sachs tries to find a middle ground between dog-eat-dog free-market systems and closed authoritarian systems. A little repetitive at the end and not super well-written.

Ashna Kumar says

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

“Any accomplishment requires work and effort of many people.” This book review is no different. We ‘Group-29’ has reviewed the book “End of property by Jeffery D. Sachs “.Working on this assignment was a source of immense knowledge to us. The entire work is done by six members: Abhishek, Aditya, Akriti, Ayushi, Ashna & Giti. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Mala Reddy and Akash Sondhi for their guidance and valuable support throughout the entire course. We acknowledge with a deep sense of gratitude and encouragement from our faculty members and classmates.

“Poverty is not a fate, it is a condition; it is not misfortune, it is an injustice”

In today's time much of the people are dreaming of a poverty free world as it has been a serious and a long lasting issue since years. The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little. Similarly, this book talks about the scholarly expertise and experience to argue extreme global poverty which can be eliminated by the year 2025 i.e. if the wealthy nations of the world truly wish to do so.

Sachs says the initial step ought to be to increment outside guide in a way that would give a more prominent come back to private venture. Once these speculations are made, private business visionaries will acquire a more noteworthy rate of profit for their organizations, activating business sector drove monetary development. He subtle elements a multidimensional arrangement for global mediation that goes past basic market financial matters - including human capital, business capital, normal capital, open institutional capital, learning capital and foundation. In these pages Sachs' technocratic energy rises over. At a certain point he composes that the greater part of the difficulties of extraordinary destitution "can be met, with known, demonstrated, solid and suitable advances and intercessions." He puts forth a ground-breaking defense: the sorts of innovations he calls for incorporate composts, cellphones, antiretroviral AIDS medications and antimalarial bed nets.

For skeptics who question whether the universal network has the will to achieve such a great undertaking, Sachs brings up that worldwide endeavors on this scale have prevailing previously: the annihilation of smallpox and the Green Revolution in Asia are cases. He additionally noticed that his proposed yearly spending plan is still not as much as the promise made by the created world at the 2002 Monterey Summit to give 0.7 percent of its total national output to advancement help.

Sachs' evangelist enthusiasm is irresistible, yet the defects in "The End of Poverty" should sound essential notes of alert. There is, for a certain something, the matter of Sachs' conscience. Any individual who can compose that "as a youthful employee, I addressed generally to high recognition, distributed comprehensively and was on a quick scholastic move to residency, which I got in 1983 when I was 28" unmistakably does not have the endowment of modest representation of the truth. This confidence in his own particular capacities is the thing that permitted him, as a relative newcomer to improvement financial matters, to pronounce that he had discovered the response to extraordinary worldwide destitution where other people who had dedicated their lives to it have fizzled.

Be that as it may, long-term specialists in the field who read this book may feel a solid feeling of history repeating itself. They should. A lot of Sachs' contention can be summed up in this section from Walt W. Rostow's book "The Stages of Economic Growth," written in 1960: "The formation of the preconditions for departure was to a great extent a matter of building social overhead capital - railroads, ports and streets - and of finding a monetary setting in which a move from horticulture and exchange to fabricate was gainful." Sachs fails to specify the degree to which the Rostow demonstrate overwhelmed dialogs of improvement in the 1950's, 60's and 70's. Yet, in that period, waste and defilement filled out United Nations offices and beneficiary governments while doing next to no for poor people. As the advancement master William Easterly has watched, Sachs' attempt to close the deal has been made before, and the outcomes were pitiful. Somewhere else, Sachs oversells or repudiates his own particular contentions. On the topic of AIDS avoidance, for instance, he triumphantly refers to an ongoing article to contend against the theory that Africans take part in more sexual action outside of marriage than is the situation in different societies. Sachs' declaration, while politically right, is missing the goal. The plain article he refers to proceeds to state that as a result of "the significantly higher number of total sexual acts" with only one parent present in nations like Uganda, the probability of H.I.V. transmission is significantly more prominent in Africa. Moreover, these sexual practices make handy solution arrangements - like advancing condom utilize - significantly less successful.

Also, Sachs expels commentators who contend that culture is a critical factor in clarifying neediness even as he surrenders that religious and social conventions have kept ladies from instructing themselves, which thusly has impeded improvement. He recognizes that legislatures ought not to put resources into business capital: "When governments run organizations, they have a tendency to do as such for political instead of monetary reasons." But he neglects to consider exactly how much this announcement applies to everything

governments run. His implicit supposition is that administrations as degenerate as Nigeria's or Kenya's would assign wellbeing or training interests in a nonpolitical way.

Sachs additionally says things that may distance potential partners. He wisely watches that before, bolster from America's religious right has been vital for empowering outside guide. In the meantime he hates "silly scriptural prescience," which, he says, "is frightening for those of us who might preferably utilize judiciousness than scriptural prediction to decide U.S. outside approach." This is not really the sort of remark computed to win Christian moderates to his side. It's very far-fetched that Sachs' proposition will ever be embraced in full. But then, is there some other method for burning through \$150 billion a year that would decrease outrageous destitution all the more successfully? Regardless of whether "The End of Poverty" is just half right, the result would be tremendous: in excess of 500 million individuals made a difference. Sachs hasn't discovered a beyond any doubt thing. In any case, that doesn't mean his wager ought not to be made.

For instance, while recognizing that defilement and poor administration in low-pay nations must be survived if help is to be powerful, he uncovered the dissatisfactions looked by moderately all around administered nations, for example, Ghana, who in spite of their very much contemplated national techniques are still stonewalled by an absence of global office bolster. The deplorability of HIV/AIDS rose, all things considered, in conditions where wellbeing spending plans in many nations in sub-Saharan Africa were overshadowed by obligation reimbursement commitments to rich nations (a sharp differentiation to how the US had given help to post- World War II remaking through the Marshall Plan, as is distinctly exhibited). The methodical disappointment of rich nations to satisfy their guarantees may eventually remain the most crucial shortcoming of the pronouncement that Sachs has created. It is hard to have confidence in the practicality of the world's intense all of a sudden taking up his medicines when these same nations so disappointingly moved far from looking up to their responsibility for destroying neediness and meeting Millennium Development Goals at the UN's Summit and the G8 meeting in 2005. Sachs invests little energy considering how other worldwide powers might be required to weight a move in approach, as was seen at the round of universal exchange talks in Cancun when low-and center wage nations declined to acknowledge the motivation being advanced by the world's well off, for example, assist limitations on global property rights. Also, there is nary a specify of nations, for example, Cuba that have opposed customary improvement models and gave phenomenal wellbeing results notwithstanding powerless financial development. Another shortcoming of the book is the normal routine with regards to a storyteller setting himself in a positive light and staying away from self-basic evaluations. In asserting triumph for the fruitful vanquishing of hyperinflation in Bolivia, for instance, Sachs treads gently on the extreme auxiliary issues of destitution that hold on, frequently irritated by the privatization that his strategy proposals advanced. In spite of its restrictions, *The End of Poverty* makes an imposing commitment to our comprehension of the aberrations that assault our 21st-century world, and an update that the potential for change exists on the off chance that we can gather the essential political will. The outrageous poor need not generally be with us all things considered.

The key, Sachs says, lies more in the money related responsibility of the rich nations than in the fixation on misrule advanced by the United States, Britain and others. Shockingly, in spite of Blair's guarantees to put Africa all important focal point at the G8, and the Make Poverty History coalition's admonishments, these cures are not quite offer, basically in light of the fact that the US doesn't get them. Contrasted with the less conspicuous however more extensive Africa Commission, an assemblage of African heads of state and other people who contemplated for a year and revealed a month ago in some detail on how best to enable Africa to build up, Sachs' answers appear to be thin. The Africa officials, as well, look for all that he needs, however they perceive that other significant issues, for example, struggle, the assault of assets, natural debasement, privatization, multinational organizations, populace increments and urban ghettos must be thought about as well. In the meantime, Bono, who trusts Sachs is a standout amongst the most imaginative and wonderful individuals on the planet, is regularly liberal, contributing an enthusiastic foreword indicating how this age can end the degenerate connection between the ground-breaking and the weakest parts of the world. In any case, with deference, that isn't indistinguishable thing from terminating all outrageous neediness.

Finally we can conclude that,
“The end of poverty is road map to a more prosperous and secure world”.

GROUP G29

Ayushi
Ashna
Giti
Abhishek
Aditya
Akriti

Jamie says

Sachs focuses on the plight of the 1 billion people in extreme poverty, of which 20,000 perish each day. The book centers on the idea that we need to help the extreme poor to climb onto the ladder of economic development, which is currently out of their reach. Eight problems are noted that can cause a country to fail: Poverty trap (unable to accumulate capital per person), physical geography, fiscal trap (limited government resources), governance failures, cultural barriers (undermined rights of parts of population), geopolitics (trade barriers), lack of innovation (lack of markets) and demographic trap (high fertility rates). Getting the first foot on the economic development ladder requires six types of capital: human capital (health, nutrition, and skills needed for each person to be economically productive), business capital (the machinery, facilities, motorized transport used in agriculture, industry and services), infrastructure (roads, power, water and sanitation, airports and seaports and telecommunications systems), natural capital (arable land, healthy soils, biodiversity and well functioning ecosystems), public institutional capital (commercial law, judicial systems, government services and policing) and knowledge capital (scientific and technological know-how). Prosperity ultimately spreads when technology and ideas have a foundation to flourish upon.

Like clinical medicine in the treatment of a body, we need to understand how the interrelated facets of a country and region interrelate through a differential and context based diagnosis to solve the extreme poverty problem. Support needs to focus on addressing the interrelated problems concurrently rather than in isolation. This would consist of approximately \$60 US of aid per person per year, well within the 0.7% GNP commitment made by all developed countries. The problem is that the true nature of aid is hidden in a sea of numbers. Of the 2002 gross foreign aid of \$76b, only \$12b went to low income countries in a form deemed to be budgetary support. Viewed specifically in the context of Africa, of the \$30 per sub-Saharan African aid contributed by the global community in 2002, \$5 went to consultants from donor countries, \$3 went to food and emergency aid, \$4 went to servicing debts and \$5 for debt relief, leaving only \$12 to go directly to Africa (the US contribution being \$0.06).

We must act upon the injustice of circumstances today to address the problems compounded over centuries. Africa for example has been subjected to three centuries of slave trade (1500-1800s) followed by a century of brutal colonial rule. The colonial era left Africa bereft of educated citizens and leaders, basic infrastructure and public health facilities. The borders of the newly independent states followed arbitrary lines of the former empires dividing ethnic groups, ecosystems, watersheds and resource deposits. After the colonial period Africa became a pawn in the cold war and was frequently manipulated by the West that contributed to a series of political crisis. No culture or society should be destined to perpetual poverty. In the 1870s the Japan Gazette predicted that Japan will never be rich because of their indolence and backward principles.

The book ended with a quote from Robert Kennedy which I liked: "Let no one be discouraged by the belief there is nothing one man or one woman can do against the enormous array of the world's ills - against misery and ignorance, injustice and violence...Few will have the greatness to bend history itself; but each of us can work to change a small portion of events, and in total of all those acts will be written the history of this generation...It is from the numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is shaped. Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

David Johnson says

Generation X seems to have missed out on causes greater than ourselves. The Greatest Generation had World War II. The baby boomers had efforts to overcome racial discrimination and end the war in Vietnam. Gen X'ers have enjoyed economic prosperity and although there were events going on in the world where we should have stood up and rallied the nation around the need to do the right thing (ending genocide in Bosnia, Rwanda, and Darfur come to mind), we opted to continue the materialistic pursuits chronicled in the media during our formative years in the '80s and exemplified by the movie Wall Street ("Greed is good").

Sachs outlines a cause we can and should all support, namely, ending extreme poverty in the world within 30 years. As an econ major, I enjoyed reviewing the figures Sachs provided, but I know that certain sections of the book are dry reading for many. Regardless, the case is clearly made that as lofty as his stated goal may sound, it is more than possible. It is entirely realistic, but it will require that the US stand behind its commitments to the global community. If we simply allocate 0.7% of the world's GDP to a concerted effort to improve infrastructure, technology, and farming methods in Africa and Asia, extreme poverty will no longer exist on this planet.

How do you rally the nations of the world around this cause? One convert at a time. And it begins by reading this book.

Lorraine says

Another book written by a rich caucasian on how to solve "Third World" problems. Sachs floats a lot of "economic theories" and Bono throws in his bit as well. Understandably so, they've never walked a mile in a poor person's shoes. Some things are just as nature intended. We cannot all be wealthy CEOs, who'll do the ground work?. Intervention does more harm than good, most of the time. Some relief schemes are built on greed and filth. Just look at USaid!! Closer to home, look at the giant retailers!!! We need to understand how each country is built first before we offer "tried and tested" solutions. Two industries keep a country going: farming and manufacturing. Stop outsourcing the manufacturing to the Chinese. Build factories here at home. Empower the citizens through transfer of skills!!! Enough said. Loathed the book! Sachs is an imperialist and snotty!!

Athena says

I expected to give this book one star, but I could get behind enough of Sachs' ideas to give it two. Sachs

opposes IMF/WB austerity measures to promote development, and defends health care, education, and other services as public goods. He advocates taxing the rich and getting the world's wealthiest people to invest their money in the world's poorest people. He opposes Bush's excessive military spending because he thinks US and global security are more effectively guaranteed by cutting down global poverty. He emphasizes the need to understand and act on the vast range of factors that might contribute to poverty in specific countries and regions. But predictably, Sachs, guided by Enlightenment and Adam Smith-type rationalism and market logic, is misguided on the basic point of what constitute "wealth," "poverty," and "development" (e.g., for him, private property is a precondition for ending poverty and inequality). He also drastically downplays colonialism's role in global inequality, posing it as purely a matter of economic relations.

Overall, there are some decent ideas here, but Sachs isn't changing the terms of the development debate.

Praneesh K says

Quick primer on development economics.

Hytham says

?????? ?????? ?? ?????? ???? ????????? ?????? ?? ?????? ?????? ??? 2025 ? ??? ?????? ?????? ???? ?????? ?????????
..
??????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ??? ?????? ??? ????????? ????????? ..

Anders K. says

I strongly believe that this is an important book to read for everyone of our generation. Although Sachs at times seems like an ideologist, I share his sentiments and am grateful for how his book portrays that ending extreme poverty is within our grasp- and probably a lot simpler than we think. His experiences weave a compelling narrative which provides generalized but valuable lessons on development work. His check-list approach to the causes of (and solutions to) poverty is widely discredited for being overly simplistic and essentializing, and many disagree with his old 'shock therapy' approach (which he has supposedly distanced himself from in later years), but 'The End of Poverty' remains an important starting point in the development studies literature.
