

lewis model economic development

The Lewis Model of Economic Development: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction:

Ever wondered how economies transition from primarily agricultural societies to industrialized powerhouses? The Lewis model of economic development offers a compelling, albeit simplified, explanation. This comprehensive guide will dissect the Lewis model, exploring its core tenets, assumptions, limitations, and ongoing relevance in understanding economic growth in developing nations. We'll delve deep into its mechanisms, analyze its critiques, and discuss its applicability in today's complex global economy. Get ready to unravel the complexities of this influential economic theory!

What is the Lewis Model of Economic Development?

The Lewis model, developed by Nobel laureate Arthur Lewis in his seminal 1954 paper, "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour," provides a framework for understanding the process of economic growth in developing countries. At its heart, the model describes a two-sector economy: a traditional, largely agricultural sector with surplus labor, and a modern, industrial sector with a growing demand for workers. The model suggests that economic development occurs as labor migrates from the low-productivity agricultural sector to the high-productivity industrial sector. This shift fuels economic growth by increasing the industrial sector's output and overall national productivity.

Key Assumptions of the Lewis Model:

Several key assumptions underpin the Lewis model:

Surplus Labor in the Agricultural Sector: The model assumes a vast pool of underemployed or unemployed labor in the agricultural sector. These workers contribute little or nothing to agricultural output, meaning their marginal product of labor is essentially zero. Their removal doesn't significantly impact agricultural production.

Unlimited Supply of Labor: The model assumes a constant supply of labor migrating from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector, at least for a period of time. This supply is considered "unlimited" not because the total population is infinite, but because the marginal product of labor in agriculture is so low that workers can be drawn off without significantly affecting agricultural output.

Wage Differential: A significant wage differential exists between the agricultural and industrial sectors. The industrial sector offers higher wages, attracting workers from the agricultural sector. This wage differential is a key driving force of the migration process.

Industrial Sector's Profit Reinvestment: Profits earned in the industrial sector are reinvested, leading to further expansion and increased demand for labor. This reinvestment is crucial for sustained economic growth.

Constant Technology: The model initially assumes a constant technology in both sectors. Improvements in technology are often considered in later refinements of the model.

Mechanisms of Growth in the Lewis Model:

The Lewis model's growth mechanism hinges on the transfer of labor from agriculture to industry. As workers migrate, the industrial sector expands, leading to:

Increased Output: More workers in the industrial sector translate directly into higher output.

Increased Productivity: The industrial sector is assumed to be more productive, generating more value per worker than the agricultural sector.

Capital Accumulation: Profits from the industrial sector are reinvested, leading to further expansion of the industrial capacity and subsequent job creation.

Urbanization: The migration of workers from rural areas to urban centers drives urbanization.

Criticisms of the Lewis Model:

Despite its influence, the Lewis model faces significant criticism:

Assumption of Surplus Labor: The assumption of surplus labor in the agricultural sector is often questioned. Many developing economies may not have the abundance of readily transferable surplus labor the model assumes. Agricultural labor may be more productive than the model suggests, and removing workers can negatively impact agricultural output.

Wage Determination: The model's simplistic depiction of wage determination is criticized. Wages in the industrial sector are not always significantly higher than in agriculture, especially with the prevalence of minimum wage laws or labor unions.

Capital Accumulation: The assumption that all profits are reinvested is unrealistic. Profits may be distributed to shareholders or used for purposes

other than expanding production.

Technological Change: The model's initial neglect of technological progress is a significant limitation. Technological advancements in both sectors can dramatically alter the dynamics of labor migration and economic growth.

Relevance of the Lewis Model Today:

Despite its limitations, the Lewis model remains relevant in understanding economic development. While it may not perfectly capture the complexities of modern economies, it highlights crucial aspects of the process:

The importance of structural transformation: The shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy is a recurring theme in developing countries.

The role of labor migration: Labor migration remains a significant factor in economic development, though often more complex than the model suggests.

The significance of investment and capital accumulation: Investment in productive sectors is essential for sustained economic growth.

However, contemporary applications require acknowledging the limitations and incorporating factors like technological change, inequality, and institutional factors, often overlooked in the original model.

Conclusion:

The Lewis model, while simplified, provides a valuable framework for understanding the initial stages of economic development. Its core message – the crucial role of labor migration and capital accumulation in driving growth – remains relevant. However, it's crucial to acknowledge its limitations and incorporate more nuanced factors to accurately analyze economic development in today's complex global landscape. Its lasting impact lies in its ability to spark further research and debate on the intricate dynamics of economic transformation.

FAQs:

1. How does the Lewis Model differ from the Solow Model of economic growth?
The Solow model emphasizes technological progress and capital accumulation as the primary drivers of growth, while the Lewis model focuses on labor reallocation between sectors.

1. Can the Lewis Model be applied to developed economies? No, the model's

assumptions of surplus labor and a readily available pool of unskilled workers are not applicable to developed economies.

1. What are some real-world examples of the Lewis Model in action? The rapid industrialization of East Asian economies in the latter half of the 20th century is often cited as an example, although with significant caveats.
1. How does the Lewis Model account for unemployment in the industrial sector? The original model doesn't explicitly address industrial unemployment, a significant shortcoming. Later refinements attempt to integrate this factor.
1. What role does education play in the Lewis Model? The model implicitly acknowledges the importance of skills, but doesn't explicitly integrate education as a factor driving productivity improvements in the industrial sector. Modern interpretations emphasize the critical role of human capital development.

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