



STUDY GUIDE: STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING POVERTY AND PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

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1. Introduction

Definition of Poverty and Economic Growth

Poverty refers to the condition in which individuals or communities lack the financial resources and essentials needed to live a basic standard of life. This includes insufficient income to meet basic needs such as food, water, education, healthcare, and shelter. Poverty is multidimensional, encompassing not only economic factors but also social exclusion, lack of opportunities, and limited access to rights and services. Economic growth, on the other hand, refers to the increase in the production and consumption of goods and services within an economy over time, typically measured by the rise in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It reflects an economy's ability to generate wealth, enhance productivity, and improve the overall standard of living. While economic growth is often seen as a solution to poverty, it is crucial that growth is inclusive and benefits all segments of society, rather than exacerbating inequality.

Global Context

Globally, poverty remains a pressing issue, with billions of people still living in extreme poverty, particularly in developing regions. According to the United Nations, one in ten people globally live on less than \$1.90 per day, which is considered the international poverty line. While the global poverty rate has decreased over the last few decades, much progress is still needed to meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of ending poverty by 2030. In many developing countries, economic growth has not been evenly distributed, and the poorest are often left behind. The global community must work together to implement strategies that promote inclusive economic growth and ensure that everyone benefits from development.

2. Understanding Poverty

2.1 Definitions and Key Indicators

Poverty is the state in which individuals lack the financial resources to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, healthcare, and education. It is measured using various indicators, including:

- **Absolute Poverty:** Living on less than \$2.15 per day (World Bank standard).

- **Relative Poverty:** Economic inequality within a country.
- **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** A measure that considers education, health, and living standards.

2.2 Causes of Poverty

- **Unemployment and Underemployment:** A lack of stable jobs leads to financial insecurity.
- **Low Levels of Education:** Without education, individuals struggle to access well-paying jobs.
- **Weak Economic Infrastructure:** Poor financial and industrial sectors hinder economic progress.
- **Political Instability and Corruption:** Weak governance can lead to mismanagement of resources.
- **Gender Inequality:** Women often face economic disadvantages due to systemic discrimination.
- **Lack of Access to Healthcare:** Poor health reduces productivity and financial stability.
- **Climate Change and Natural Disasters:** Environmental issues can displace communities and destroy resources.
- **Debt Dependency:** Many developing nations struggle with debt repayments that limit their ability to invest in social programs.
- **Rapid Urbanization:** While urbanization can drive economic growth, it also leads to challenges such as slums, inadequate housing, and overstretched public services.

2.3 Types of Poverty

- **Chronic Poverty:** Persistent over generations.
- **Situational Poverty:** Temporary, often due to economic crises or natural disasters.
- **Urban vs. Rural Poverty:** Different in causes and solutions.

3. The Relationship Between Poverty and Economic Growth

3.1.Link between Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

Economic growth is widely viewed as a tool for poverty reduction because it can create jobs, increase income levels, and generate resources for governments to invest in public services like healthcare, education, and infrastructure. As economies grow, more people can access opportunities to improve their living standards. In many developing countries, growth in industries such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services has been crucial in lifting large populations out of poverty. However, it is important to note that economic growth alone does not always lead to significant poverty reduction. The distribution of growth matters. If growth is concentrated in specific sectors or among wealthier populations, it may not reach the most disadvantaged groups, leaving them in continued poverty.

3.2. Growth Patterns in Developing Countries

In developing countries, the patterns of economic growth can vary significantly. Many nations rely heavily on the export of raw materials or agriculture, which can create short-term economic booms but are vulnerable to market fluctuations. Furthermore, such growth often does not translate into inclusive development, as the benefits may be concentrated in urban areas or among specific social classes. For example, rural populations, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South Asia, continue to experience high levels of poverty despite national economic growth. To make growth more inclusive, countries must invest in policies that support job creation, infrastructure development, and social services that benefit rural and marginalized populations. A shift toward diversifying economies, improving education, and investing in local industries is key to ensuring that the fruits of growth are shared more equally.

4. Key Drivers of Economic Growth

4.1. Human Capital Development

One of the most important drivers of economic growth is human capital, which refers to the skills, knowledge, and health of a population. Investments in education, vocational training, and healthcare improve the overall productivity of the workforce. A healthy, educated, and skilled workforce is essential for innovation, higher productivity, and the development of competitive industries. In many developing countries, a lack of access to quality education and healthcare keeps people trapped in poverty and limits their ability to contribute to economic growth. By investing in human capital, countries can build a strong

foundation for long-term, sustainable growth. Furthermore, human capital development can reduce income inequality by providing more people with the skills needed for higher-paying jobs.

4.2. Infrastructure Investment

Infrastructure development is another key driver of economic growth. Infrastructure refers to the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society, including transportation systems, energy, water supply, and communication networks. Well-developed infrastructure is essential for facilitating trade, reducing transaction costs, and improving access to markets. In countries with underdeveloped infrastructure, the cost of doing business is high, and poverty is often more prevalent. Investment in infrastructure can create jobs, stimulate economic activity, and improve the living conditions of the population. For example, rural areas with improved road networks can access markets more easily, leading to increased agricultural productivity and income.

4.3. Technological Innovation and Industrialization

Technological innovation and industrialization are critical drivers of economic growth. Advances in technology can increase productivity, reduce costs, and open up new markets and industries. For developing countries, the adoption of new technologies—such as digital technologies, renewable energy, and modern agricultural practices—can accelerate economic growth and improve the lives of the poor. Additionally, industrialization creates jobs, particularly in manufacturing and services sectors. However, technological progress must be inclusive and accessible to all segments of society. For example, efforts to bridge the digital divide and ensure that poor communities have access to the internet and modern technologies are crucial for ensuring that technological innovations benefit everyone.

5. Poverty Reduction Strategies

5.1 Economic Policies

- **Progressive Taxation:** Ensuring wealth distribution.
- **Minimum Wage Laws:** Protecting low-income workers.
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Attracting business investments.

5.2 Education and Workforce Development

- **Universal Primary and Secondary Education.**
- **Technical and Vocational Training Programs.**
- **Scholarships and Financial Aid.**

5.3 Healthcare and Social Safety Nets

- **Universal Healthcare Access.**
- **Food Assistance Programs.**
- **Pension and Unemployment Benefits.**

5.4 Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection

- **Green Energy Investments.**
- **Climate-Resilient Infrastructure.**
- **Water and Sanitation Projects.**

5.5 Innovation and Technological Advancements

- **Access to Digital Banking.**
- **Internet and E-Learning Programs.**
- **E-Commerce Opportunities for Small Businesses**

5.6.Social Protection Programs

Social protection programs, such as cash transfers, unemployment benefits, and health insurance, play a vital role in reducing poverty. These programs act as safety nets, ensuring that vulnerable populations can meet their basic needs even in times of economic hardship. Social protection helps reduce the severity of poverty by providing a reliable source of income and access to essential services. For example, Brazil's Bolsa Família program, which provides cash transfers to low-income families, has been credited with reducing poverty and inequality. By ensuring that poor households can afford food, education, and healthcare, social protection programs create the conditions for long-term development.

5.7.Inclusive Economic Growth

Inclusive economic growth is growth that benefits all segments of society, particularly the poor and marginalized. While economic growth can lead to poverty reduction, it is

essential that the benefits of growth are shared equally. Inclusive growth involves ensuring that everyone has access to economic opportunities, including quality education, healthcare, and job opportunities. Governments must implement policies that promote job creation, reduce inequality, and support small businesses and entrepreneurs, particularly in rural and marginalized areas. In addition, inclusive growth requires addressing systemic barriers, such as gender inequality, discrimination, and lack of access to finance, which prevent certain groups from fully participating in the economy.

5.8. Access to Basic Services (Education, Healthcare, Housing)

Access to basic services is crucial for poverty reduction. Education, healthcare, and housing are fundamental rights that must be accessible to all individuals, regardless of income. Education is the most powerful tool for breaking the cycle of poverty, as it equips individuals with the skills needed to secure better-paying jobs and contribute to economic growth. Healthcare ensures that people remain healthy and productive, while access to adequate housing provides stability and a better quality of life. Governments and international organizations must prioritize providing these basic services to ensure that all people, especially the poor, can reach their full potential and escape the traps of poverty.

6. The Role of International Organizations in Poverty Reduction

6.1. United Nations and the SDGs

The **first SDG** is to end poverty in all forms by 2030. Key targets include:

- Social protection systems for all.
- Equal access to resources and economic opportunities.
- Resilience against environmental and economic shocks.

The United Nations (UN) has been a central player in global poverty reduction efforts, particularly through its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs, adopted in 2015, set an ambitious agenda for ending poverty, reducing inequality, and promoting sustainable development by 2030. SDG 1 specifically aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. The UN provides a platform for countries to coordinate their efforts, share best practices, and work together to achieve these global goals. Through various agencies, such as UNDP

(United Nations Development Programme) and UNICEF, the UN supports developing countries with technical assistance, funding, and advocacy to reduce poverty and promote human development.

6.2. World Bank and IMF

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) play a significant role in poverty reduction through financial support and policy advice. The World Bank provides low-interest loans and grants to developing countries for projects related to infrastructure, education, healthcare, and poverty alleviation. The IMF, on the other hand, offers financial assistance to countries facing economic crises and provides policy advice to ensure economic stability. Both institutions work to strengthen the economies of developing countries, enabling them to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty. However, some critics argue that the policies promoted by the World Bank and IMF, such as austerity measures, may sometimes hinder poverty reduction efforts, especially in the short term.

6.3. NGOs and Civil Society Organizations

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) play a vital role in poverty reduction by working directly with communities and advocating for policy changes. These organizations often provide services that governments may not reach, such as emergency relief, education, healthcare, and legal assistance. NGOs also work to raise awareness about poverty-related issues and press for policy reforms that prioritize the needs of the poor. The collaborative efforts of NGOs, governments, and international organizations are essential for addressing the complex and multifaceted nature of poverty.

7. Challenges in Reducing Poverty

7.1. Political Instability and Conflict

Political instability and conflict are major obstacles to poverty reduction in many regions around the world. In fragile states and conflict-affected areas, the lack of effective governance, law enforcement, and basic infrastructure makes it extremely difficult to address poverty. Wars and political upheavals not only disrupt the economic fabric of societies but also displace millions of people, pushing them deeper into poverty. Moreover, in post-conflict recovery periods, rebuilding economies and institutions becomes a long and difficult

task. Political instability can create an environment where economic growth is stunted, and the most vulnerable populations are left without support, making poverty eradication an elusive goal.

7.2.Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

Climate change and environmental degradation represent significant challenges to poverty reduction. Rising global temperatures, extreme weather events, and natural disasters disproportionately affect the poorest communities, many of whom rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Climate change exacerbates existing inequalities by damaging the environments in which low-income people live and work. The impact of floods, droughts, and other environmental disasters leads to crop failures, loss of income, and displacement. Furthermore, environmental degradation, such as deforestation and soil erosion, limits the capacity of poor communities to sustain their livelihoods. In such contexts, sustainable development policies that address environmental concerns alongside poverty reduction are essential for ensuring long-term economic stability.

7.3.Global Economic Crises

Global economic crises, such as the 2008 financial meltdown or the COVID-19 pandemic, have far-reaching impacts on poverty reduction efforts. These crises often lead to widespread job losses, reduction in wages, and a slowdown in economic growth. Developing countries, in particular, are vulnerable to external shocks due to their dependence on global trade and foreign investment. Recessionary periods make it difficult for governments to sustain social protection programs, and many vulnerable individuals may fall deeper into poverty. Moreover, the economic downturns can exacerbate inequality, as wealthier segments of society often have more resources to weather the storm, while the poor suffer the most. The global nature of these crises requires international cooperation and coordinated responses to mitigate their effects on poverty.

8. Case Studies

8.1.China’s Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

China is one of the most notable examples of rapid economic growth leading to significant poverty reduction. Over the past four decades, China has lifted over 800 million people out of poverty, mainly through market-oriented reforms, industrialization, and rural development initiatives. Key policies such as the introduction of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), investments in infrastructure, and the promotion of exports played a crucial role in driving economic growth. However, China's development has not been without challenges. The rapid pace of growth has led to significant environmental concerns and regional inequalities. While many urban areas have flourished, rural regions and certain ethnic minorities have seen slower improvements. Despite these challenges, China's experience highlights the potential for large-scale poverty reduction through growth-oriented policies, though it also emphasizes the importance of addressing disparities.

8.2.India: Progress and Challenges in Poverty Reduction

India’s journey toward poverty reduction presents a complex story. In recent years, India has made significant strides in reducing poverty, with millions lifted out of extreme poverty through a combination of economic reforms, social programs, and increasing foreign investment. India’s economic growth has been driven by the services sector, particularly information technology, and a burgeoning middle class. However, challenges remain, particularly in rural areas where poverty remains entrenched. India's development has been marred by deep inequalities, with many marginalized communities, including Dalits and tribal groups, facing limited access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. The government has implemented social programs, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), which provides guaranteed work to rural households, but much more is needed to ensure that growth benefits all segments of society.

8.3.Sub-Saharan Africa: Challenges and Opportunities

Sub-Saharan Africa remains one of the world’s poorest regions, despite recent growth in several countries. Many African nations have seen an uptick in economic growth, driven by increased demand for natural resources, improved governance, and foreign investment. However, the region still faces immense challenges in terms of poverty and inequality. Limited access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and clean water, combined with political instability, conflict, and environmental degradation, creates significant barriers

to poverty reduction. Moreover, the region is highly vulnerable to global economic fluctuations, which can lead to food insecurity and economic downturns. Nevertheless, there are opportunities for growth in Africa, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, renewable energy, and technology. To fully harness these opportunities, however, African countries will need to invest heavily in human capital and infrastructure while ensuring that growth is inclusive and sustainable.

9. Policy Recommendations

9.1. Diversified Economic Policies

Diversified economic policies are essential for fostering sustainable growth and reducing poverty. Economies that rely on a single sector, such as agriculture or oil extraction, are more vulnerable to external shocks and market fluctuations. By diversifying economic activities—such as promoting industrialization, services, and innovation—countries can build more resilient economies that provide a range of job opportunities. Diversification also allows countries to reduce their dependence on foreign markets and create a more stable domestic economy. For developing nations, this means investing in sectors like technology, manufacturing, and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), while ensuring that these sectors are accessible to all segments of society, particularly the poor.

9.2. Building Resilient Social Protection Systems

One of the most effective ways to address poverty is by building resilient social protection systems that provide a safety net for vulnerable populations. Social protection systems, such as unemployment insurance, pensions, health coverage, and cash transfer programs, help ensure that people have the basic support they need to withstand economic shocks. In countries where formal employment is scarce, especially in the informal sector, social protection is crucial for reducing poverty and preventing people from falling into extreme deprivation. Additionally, these systems need to be inclusive, reaching marginalized and vulnerable populations, including women, children, and the elderly. Strengthening social protection programs not only provides immediate relief but also helps build long-term human capital, which is critical for sustained economic growth.

9.3. Encouraging Private Sector Development

The private sector is a key driver of economic growth and poverty reduction. Encouraging private investment, especially in sectors that provide jobs and services to the poor, is essential for reducing poverty in the long term. Governments can create an enabling environment for private sector development by improving infrastructure, reducing bureaucratic red tape, and implementing policies that promote entrepreneurship. Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in particular, have the potential to create jobs, enhance productivity, and support inclusive growth. By providing access to financing, training, and markets, governments can help local businesses thrive, which in turn stimulates economic growth and reduces poverty.

10. Conclusion

10.1.Recap of Strategies and Importance of Collaborative Efforts

In conclusion, reducing poverty and promoting economic growth requires a multifaceted approach that combines economic policies, social protection, education, infrastructure investment, and technological innovation. No single strategy will be sufficient to address the complex and multifaceted nature of poverty. Governments, international organizations, NGOs, and the private sector must work together to design and implement strategies that ensure the benefits of growth are distributed equitably across all segments of society. The global nature of poverty means that collaborative efforts are essential for achieving long-term, sustainable development.

10.2.Future Outlook

The future of poverty reduction and economic growth will depend on how well countries adapt to emerging global challenges, such as climate change, technological advancements, and shifting geopolitical dynamics. Moving forward, it is crucial that development strategies prioritize inclusivity, sustainability, and resilience to ensure that the benefits of economic growth reach everyone, particularly the most vulnerable populations. By addressing both the immediate needs and the root causes of poverty, we can build a more just, prosperous, and sustainable future for all.

11. Resolution Should Cover

11.1.Poverty Reduction Policies

- Countries should create national plans to **reduce poverty**, making sure to help the **poorest people** through **social programs**, like cash assistance or support for food and housing.
- Governments should make sure that everyone has equal access to important things like education, healthcare, and job opportunities. This will help people get out of poverty.
- Policies should be put in place to end **discrimination** and provide equal rights for everyone, especially for **women, children, and marginalized communities**.

11.2. Education and Health

- Education is one of the most powerful tools to fight poverty. Countries should ensure that **all children**, especially those in poor areas, have access to **free and quality education**.
- Access to **basic healthcare** should be available for everyone, so people can stay healthy and work. This includes making sure that **mothers and children** receive proper care.
- Governments should make sure that **girls and women** have the same opportunities for education and work as boys and men.

11.3. Building Infrastructure

- Developing countries need **better infrastructure**, like roads, clean water, electricity, and schools. This will make it easier for people to live and work in these areas.
- Governments should help create **new industries and businesses** in different areas, not just depend on agriculture or mining. This will give more people jobs and help the economy grow.
- Countries should support **small businesses** by making it easier for them to access **loans** and training.

11.4. Social Safety Nets

- Governments should create **safety nets**, like financial support for families during difficult times. This will help people meet their basic needs, like food and shelter, even when things go wrong.
- **Social insurance** should be available to everyone, like health and pension plans, to help people during sickness or old age.

11.5. International Help and Cooperation

- **Countries should work together** and provide support to poor countries, such as financial aid, sharing knowledge, and helping with technology. This will help those countries reduce poverty.
- The world needs to help countries that are struggling with **high debt** by offering **debt relief** so they can focus on improving the lives of their people.

11.6. Tackling Inequality

- Governments should create **fairer opportunities** for everyone, ensuring that **everyone, no matter their background**, can get an education, work, and have a fair chance in life.
- **Discrimination** based on race, gender, or disability should be stopped. Everyone should be treated equally to break the cycle of poverty.

11.7. Climate Change and the Environment

- **Climate change** is affecting poor communities the most. Countries should help people in vulnerable areas to deal with the effects of climate change, like floods or droughts.
- We should encourage **green growth**, which includes **clean energy** and **sustainable farming**. This can create jobs while protecting the environment.

11.8. Tracking Progress

- Countries should make sure to **track** how well they are doing in reducing poverty. This includes using clear data to see if the programs are really helping people.
- Governments should be **accountable** and report their progress to international bodies to ensure they are fulfilling their promises.

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