

GILLIS PERKINS DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS Tutorial

Gillis Perkins Development Economics: A Comprehensive Overview

Development economics is a vital field that examines how countries can improve the economic well-being of their populations, reduce poverty, and promote sustainable growth. Among the influential scholars and textbooks in this domain, Gillis Perkins Development Economics stands out as a foundational resource for students, researchers, and policymakers. This article provides an in-depth exploration of Gillis Perkins' contributions to development economics, its core concepts, key theories, and practical applications. Whether you're a student seeking to understand development strategies or a professional aiming to implement impactful policies, this comprehensive guide offers valuable insights.

Introduction to Gillis Perkins Development Economics

Gillis Perkins Development Economics is a renowned textbook that has shaped the understanding of economic development since its inception. It synthesizes theoretical frameworks, empirical evidence, and policy analysis to explain how developing countries can achieve sustained growth and poverty reduction. The book emphasizes the importance of holistic approaches, integrating economic, social, and environmental factors to foster inclusive development.

Key Objectives of Gillis Perkins Development Economics

- To analyze the causes of underdevelopment and poverty
- To evaluate different development strategies and policies
- To understand the role of institutions, governance, and human capital
- To explore the impact of globalization and technological change
- To promote sustainable and equitable development practices

Core Concepts in Development Economics According to Gillis Perkins

Gillis Perkins' approach to development economics incorporates a variety of core concepts that serve as the foundation for understanding economic progress in developing nations.

1. Economic Growth vs. Development

While economic growth refers to an increase in a country's output of goods and services (GDP), development encompasses broader improvements in living standards, health, education, and social equity. Perkins emphasizes that sustainable development requires not just growth but also addressing inequality and social inclusion.

2. Poverty and Inequality

Understanding the root causes of poverty is central to Perkins' framework. The book explores:

- Structural factors such as lack of access to education and healthcare
- Distributional issues, including income inequality
- The role of social and cultural barriers

3. Human Capital Development

Investments in education, health, and skills are crucial for enhancing productivity and fostering innovation. Perkins advocates for policies that improve access to quality social services.

4. Institutional and Governance Factors

Effective institutions, rule of law, and transparent governance are essential for creating an environment conducive to investment and sustainable development.

5. External Factors and Globalization

Trade, foreign aid, and technological transfer influence development trajectories. Perkins discusses both opportunities and challenges posed by globalization.

Theoretical Frameworks in Gillis Perkins Development Economics

Gillis Perkins' textbook covers several influential theories that explain the process of development and inform policy decisions.

1. Rostow's Stages of Growth Model

This linear model describes development as progressing through five stages:

- Traditional society
- Preconditions for take-off

- Take-off
- Drive to maturity
- Age of high mass consumption

Perkins critiques this model for oversimplification and emphasizes the need for context-specific policies.

2. Dependency Theory

Highlighting the unequal relationships between developed and developing countries, dependency theory argues that underdevelopment in the Global South results from exploitation and structural dependency on core countries.

3. Structuralist Theory

This approach stresses the importance of internal structural factors such as industrialization, diversification, and infrastructure development to foster growth.

4. Modernization and Human Capital Theories

These theories advocate for investments in human capital and technological advancement as primary drivers of economic development.

Key Policies and Strategies in Development Economics

Gillis Perkins emphasizes a variety of strategies that can promote sustainable development, tailored to specific country contexts.

1. Investment in Education and Health

- Enhancing literacy and skills
- Reducing health disparities
- Improving productivity and innovation

2. Infrastructure Development

- Transportation networks
- Energy supply
- Communication systems

3. Agricultural and Rural Development

- Modernization of farming techniques
- Access to markets
- Land reform policies

4. Industrialization and Diversification

- Promoting manufacturing sectors
- Reducing reliance on primary commodities
- Encouraging entrepreneurship

5. Policy Reforms and Governance

- Strengthening institutions
- Ensuring transparency
- Combating corruption

The Role of International Aid and Globalization

Perkins discusses the complex effects of external assistance and global integration on developing economies.

1. Foreign Aid

- Types: concessional loans, grants, technical assistance
- Potential benefits: capacity building, infrastructure
- Challenges: dependency, misallocation

2. Trade Policies

- Export promotion
- Import substitution
- Addressing trade barriers

3. Technology Transfer

- Access to new technologies
- Building innovation capacity

Challenges in Implementing Development Strategies

Despite the availability of effective strategies, developing countries face numerous obstacles:

- Political instability
- Corruption
- Lack of infrastructure
- Social inequalities
- External shocks such as commodity price fluctuations

Perkins underscores the importance of context-specific solutions and participatory policymaking.

Case Studies and Practical Applications

Gillis Perkins Development Economics includes numerous case studies illustrating successful and failed development initiatives worldwide.

Notable Examples

- East Asian Tigers ? Rapid industrialization through export-oriented policies
- Sub-Saharan Africa ? Challenges of resource dependence and conflict
- Latin America ? The impact of structural reforms and social programs

These case studies demonstrate the importance of tailored strategies, good governance, and social inclusiveness.

Conclusion: The Future of Development Economics

Gillis Perkins Development Economics remains a vital resource for understanding the multifaceted nature of development. The field continues to evolve, integrating new challenges such as climate change, technological disruption, and demographic shifts. Policymakers and development practitioners must adopt holistic, inclusive, and sustainable approaches to foster long-term progress.

Final Takeaways

- Development is a complex interplay of economic, social, and institutional factors.
- Effective strategies require context-specific policies and strong governance.
- External factors like globalization can be both opportunities and risks.
- Sustainable development prioritizes equity, environmental stewardship, and resilience.

By studying Gillis Perkins' insights and frameworks, stakeholders can better navigate the challenges of development and work towards a more equitable and prosperous world.

Keywords: Gillis Perkins, development economics, economic growth, poverty reduction, sustainable development, human capital, development strategies, globalization, development policies, economic theories

Gillis Perkins Development Economics: Navigating the Path to Global Progress

Introduction

Gillis Perkins development economics stands as a cornerstone in understanding how nations can foster sustainable growth, reduce poverty, and improve the well-being of their citizens. Rooted in the broader field of economic development, Perkins' approach emphasizes a comprehensive view that integrates economic policies, social factors, and institutional frameworks. As the world grapples with persistent inequalities, environmental challenges, and shifting global dynamics, insights from Gillis Perkins' work offer invaluable guidance for policymakers, scholars, and development practitioners alike. This article explores the core concepts, methodologies, and practical applications of Gillis Perkins development economics, providing a detailed yet accessible overview for readers interested in the mechanics of development.

The Foundations of Gillis Perkins Development Economics

Historical Context and Academic Roots

Gillis Perkins' contributions to development economics are situated within a rich historical context that dates back to the post-World War II era. During this period, many developing countries sought strategies for economic growth amid burgeoning decolonization movements and a rapidly changing global economy. Perkins' work builds on classical economic theories while integrating modern perspectives on social development and institutional capacity.

His approach emphasizes that economic development is not merely about increasing gross domestic product (GDP) but involves multi-dimensional progress encompassing health, education, equality, and environmental sustainability. The foundation of his framework is rooted in understanding the unique contexts of developing nations and tailoring policies accordingly.

Key Principles of Perkins' Development Economics

- Holistic Approach: Recognizes that economic growth must be accompanied by social progress.
- Institutional Development: Emphasizes strengthening institutions as a critical driver of sustainable growth.
- Inclusivity: Advocates for policies that reduce inequality and promote social cohesion.
- Sustainability: Prioritizes environmentally sustainable practices that support long-term development.

Core Concepts and Theoretical Frameworks

The Role of Income Distribution

One of Perkins' central themes is the significance of equitable income distribution in fostering stable and inclusive growth. Unlike classical models that focus solely on aggregate output, Perkins stresses that disparities in income can undermine social cohesion and economic stability.

Implications:

- Progressive taxation and social safety nets help reduce inequality.
- Investment in education and health services promotes upward mobility.
- Inclusive growth policies attract broader participation in economic activities.

The Importance of Human Capital

Perkins underscores that investments in human capital—namely education, health, and skills development—are fundamental to a nation's development trajectory.

Key strategies include:

- Expanding access to quality primary and secondary education.
- Improving healthcare infrastructure to boost life expectancy and productivity.
- Vocational training programs aligned with labor market needs.

Infrastructure and Industrialization

Development economics, according to Perkins, also hinges on building robust infrastructure—roads, energy, communication—that facilitates market access and economic integration. Industrialization is

viewed as a pathway to diversify economies, create jobs, and increase exports.

Focus areas:

- Investment in transportation and energy sectors.
- Support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
- Promotion of technology adoption and innovation.

Policy Instruments and Development Strategies

Public Investment and External Aid

Perkins advocates for strategic public investments that target critical sectors such as education, health, and infrastructure. Additionally, external aid and foreign direct investment (FDI) can catalyze growth when aligned with national priorities.

Best practices include:

- Ensuring aid effectiveness through transparency and accountability.
- Building local capacity to manage and sustain projects.
- Leveraging FDI for technology transfer and skill development.

Market Reforms and Deregulation

While recognizing the importance of market mechanisms, Perkins cautions against excessive deregulation that could undermine social objectives. Instead, he promotes balanced reforms that foster competition while protecting vulnerable groups.

Key policies:

- Liberalization of trade and capital flows.
- Strengthening property rights.
- Developing regulatory frameworks to prevent market abuses.

Social Policies and Poverty Reduction

Perkins emphasizes that development must be inclusive, with targeted social policies to lift marginalized populations out of poverty.

Effective interventions:

- Conditional cash transfer programs.
- Rural development initiatives.
- Gender equality and empowerment measures.

Challenges and Critiques

Balancing Growth and Sustainability

One critique of Perkins' approach is the tension between rapid economic growth and environmental sustainability. Developing countries often face dilemmas in prioritizing short-term growth against long-term ecological health.

Addressing the challenge:

- Incorporating environmental impact assessments into planning.
- Promoting renewable energy sources.
- Encouraging sustainable land and resource management.

Political Stability and Governance

Effective development hinges on good governance. Perkins acknowledges that corruption, weak institutions, and political instability can derail progress, emphasizing the need for institutional reforms.

Strategies include:

- Strengthening judicial systems.
- Promoting transparency and anti-corruption measures.
- Enhancing citizen participation in decision-making.

Practical Applications and Case Studies

Successful Implementation: East Asian Tigers

The rapid development of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore exemplifies Perkins' principles in action. These economies prioritized investments in human capital, infrastructure, and

export-oriented industrialization, coupled with sound governance.

Lessons learned:

- The importance of state-led planning complemented by market forces.
- Focused investments in education and technology.
- Building resilient institutions to sustain growth.

Challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa

Conversely, many Sub-Saharan African nations struggle with issues like political instability, inadequate infrastructure, and poor health outcomes. Perkins' framework suggests that targeted policies, improved governance, and tailored development strategies are essential to overcoming these hurdles.

The Future of Gillis Perkins Development Economics

Integrating New Technologies

Emerging technologies such as digital finance, renewable energy, and data analytics offer new avenues for development. Perkins' emphasis on innovation and adaptation underscores the importance of harnessing these tools.

Emphasizing Climate Resilience

The increasing impact of climate change makes resilience a core component of future development strategies. Perkins advocates for integrating climate adaptation into economic planning, especially for vulnerable regions.

Promoting Global Cooperation

Finally, Perkins recognizes that development is a global endeavor. International cooperation, fair trade policies, and global financial stability are vital for sustained progress.

Conclusion

Gillis Perkins development economics provides a comprehensive, nuanced framework for understanding the complex pathways to sustainable development. By emphasizing a balanced approach that integrates economic growth with social inclusion, institutional strengthening, and environmental sustainability, Perkins' work remains highly relevant in today's interconnected world.

Policymakers and development practitioners who adopt these principles can better navigate the challenges of the 21st century, fostering a future where prosperity is shared and enduring. As global initiatives continue to evolve, Perkins' insights serve as a guiding light for shaping effective, equitable development strategies worldwide.

Question Who is Gillis Perkins and what is his contribution to development economics? Gillis Perkins is a renowned economist known for his extensive work in development economics, emphasizing the importance of sustainable growth, institutional development, and social equity in developing countries. What are the key theories proposed by Gillis Perkins in development economics? Perkins has contributed to theories related to structural transformation, the role of institutions in economic development, and the importance of human capital, advocating for policies that promote inclusive growth. How does Gillis Perkins view the role of institutions in development economics? Perkins emphasizes that strong, effective institutions are crucial for sustainable development, as they influence economic policies, resource distribution, and social stability in developing countries. What are some criticisms of Gillis Perkins' approaches in development economics? Critics argue that Perkins' focus on institutional and structural factors may overlook immediate economic needs or market-based solutions, and that his policies might be challenging to implement in fragile states. In what ways has Gillis Perkins influenced current development policies? Perkins' work has informed policies that prioritize institutional strengthening, social inclusion, and sustainable development, influencing organizations like the World Bank and UN development strategies. What is Gillis Perkins' perspective on the role of education in development economics? Perkins advocates for investing in education and human capital as essential drivers of development, leading to improved productivity, innovation, and social mobility. How does Gillis Perkins integrate environmental sustainability into development economics? He emphasizes the importance of balancing economic growth with environmental protection, promoting sustainable resource use and policies that address climate change impacts on developing nations. What are the recent trends in development economics influenced by Gillis Perkins' work? Recent trends include a greater focus on sustainable development goals (SDGs), institutional capacity building, and integrating social, economic, and environmental factors? areas heavily emphasized in Perkins' research.

Related keywords: development economics, gillis perkins, economic growth, poverty alleviation, income distribution, economic policy, sustainable development, human capital, economic planning, international development

Department Of Economics Economics By

Department of Economics Economics By is a comprehensive academic discipline dedicated to understanding how societies allocate scarce resources to meet unlimited wants and needs. As a

fundamental pillar of social sciences, economics explores the mechanisms behind production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. The department of economics plays a vital role in shaping policies, fostering research, and developing analytical tools that help address complex economic challenges in both local and global contexts.

In this article, we delve into the multifaceted world of the department of economics, examining its core functions, academic offerings, research areas, career prospects, and its significance in today's interconnected world.

Understanding the Department of Economics

The department of economics is an academic division within universities and colleges that focuses on teaching and research related to economic theories, models, and applications. It aims to equip students with critical thinking skills, quantitative analysis capabilities, and an understanding of economic principles that influence decision-making at individual, corporate, and governmental levels.

Core Objectives of the Department

- To provide a solid foundation in economic theories and principles
- To develop analytical and quantitative skills for economic analysis
- To foster research and innovation in economic thought
- To prepare students for careers in academia, government, finance, and industry
- To contribute to policy development and societal well-being

Key Components of the Department

- **Undergraduate Programs:** Bachelor's degrees in Economics, often combined with other disciplines
- **Graduate Programs:** Master's and Ph.D. programs focusing on advanced research and specialization
- **Research Centers:** Facilities dedicated to applied research, policy analysis, and economic modeling
- **Faculty:** Professors, researchers, and industry experts who contribute to teaching and scholarly work

Academic Offerings and Specializations

The department of economics offers a range of academic programs designed to cater to diverse

interests and career goals. These programs often include core courses, electives, and specialization tracks.

Undergraduate Programs

- Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS) in Economics
- Combined degrees (e.g., Economics and Political Science, Economics and Business)
- Focus on foundational economic theories, mathematics, and statistics

Graduate Programs

- Master of Economics (ME) or Master of Business Economics
- Ph.D. in Economics for those interested in academic or high-level research careers
- Emphasis on econometrics, microeconomic and macroeconomic theory, and policy analysis

Specializations and Research Areas

- Microeconomics
- Macroeconomics
- Development Economics
- International Economics
- Environmental Economics
- Behavioral Economics
- Public Economics
- Financial Economics
- Health Economics

Research and Impact of the Department of Economics

Research is a cornerstone of the department of economics. Faculty and students often collaborate on projects that influence policy and improve understanding of economic phenomena.

Key Research Areas

- **Economic Development:** Strategies for improving living standards and reducing poverty
- **Public Policy:** Taxation, government spending, and social welfare programs
- **Financial Markets:** Market efficiency, banking stability, and investment analysis

- **Environmental Economics:** Sustainable development and resource management
- **Labor Economics:** Employment, wages, and labor market policies

Impact on Society and Policy

- Informing government policies to foster economic stability and growth
- Providing insights into global trade and financial systems
- Addressing pressing issues such as inequality, climate change, and economic crises
- Supporting development initiatives through empirical research

Career Opportunities for Economics Graduates

Graduates from the department of economics are highly sought after in various sectors due to their analytical skills and understanding of economic systems.

Potential Career Paths

- Economist in government agencies or international organizations
- Financial analyst or investment banker
- Policy advisor or consultant
- Research analyst in think tanks and research institutions
- Academic researcher or university professor
- Data analyst or quantitative analyst in tech firms
- Entrepreneur or business strategist

Skills Developed

- Quantitative and statistical analysis
- Critical thinking and problem-solving
- Data interpretation and economic modeling
- Policy analysis and evaluation
- Effective communication of complex ideas

The Significance of the Department of Economics in Today's World

In an era characterized by rapid technological advancements, globalization, and complex economic challenges, the department of economics holds immense importance.

Addressing Global Challenges

- Climate change and environmental sustainability
- Economic inequality and social justice
- Financial stability and crisis prevention
- Technological disruptions and workforce adaptation

Fostering Innovation and Policy Development

- Utilizing big data and machine learning for economic forecasting
- Designing effective fiscal and monetary policies
- Promoting sustainable economic growth

Enhancing Decision-Making

- Providing governments and businesses with evidence-based insights
- Supporting informed policy-making to improve societal welfare

Conclusion

The department of economics, often described as "economics by," is a vital academic field that combines theoretical knowledge with practical application. Its diverse programs, rigorous research, and societal impact make it an essential component of higher education institutions worldwide. Whether students seek careers in policy, finance, academia, or industry, a solid foundation in economics opens doors to influential and rewarding opportunities. As the world faces ongoing economic uncertainties and transformations, the role of the department of economics remains more relevant than ever, guiding informed decision-making and fostering sustainable development for future generations.

Department of Economics

Introduction: The Significance of a Robust Economics Department

In the landscape of higher education, the Department of Economics stands as a cornerstone for cultivating analytical thinkers, policy advisors, and innovative researchers. Renowned for its comprehensive curriculum, distinguished faculty, and research output, an economics department not only shapes students' understanding of markets and human behavior but also influences societal and governmental policies globally. As an expert review, this article explores the critical elements

that define a top-tier economics department, evaluates its core strengths, and highlights the transformative role it plays in academic and real-world settings.

Core Components of an Exemplary Economics Department

An effective economics department encompasses several fundamental components that together create an environment conducive to academic excellence, research innovation, and student development. These include faculty expertise, curriculum design, research facilities, industry collaboration, and student support services.

Faculty Expertise and Leadership

At the heart of any department lies its faculty. An outstanding economics department boasts a diverse faculty with expertise spanning various subfields such as macroeconomics, microeconomics, econometrics, development economics, behavioral economics, and international economics.

Key attributes include:

- Academic Credentials: Faculty members often hold doctorates from leading institutions, ensuring a high level of scholarship and credibility.
- Research Contributions: Professors actively publish in top-tier journals, influence policy, and participate in renowned conferences.
- Diverse Perspectives: Inclusion of economists from different cultural, geographic, and theoretical backgrounds fosters a richer learning environment.
- Mentorship and Teaching Excellence: Faculty committed to mentoring students and fostering critical thinking are pivotal to student success.

Curriculum Design and Educational Approach

A well-structured curriculum balances foundational theories with contemporary issues, emphasizing both quantitative and qualitative skills.

Features of a comprehensive curriculum:

- Core Courses: Microeconomics, macroeconomics, statistics, and econometrics form the backbone.
- Electives and Specializations: Fields like environmental economics, health economics, financial economics, and behavioral economics allow students to tailor their studies.

- Practical Skills: Emphasis on data analysis, programming (e.g., R, Python), and policy evaluation.
- Interdisciplinary Integration: Courses that intersect with politics, sociology, and technology prepare students for complex real-world problems.

Innovative Teaching Methods:

- Case studies, simulations, and experiential learning.
- Use of online platforms and digital resources.
- Collaborative projects with industry and government agencies.

Research and Innovation Infrastructure

The vitality of an economics department is reflected in its research output and infrastructure.

Essential elements include:

- Research Centers: Specialized institutes focusing on areas such as development studies, fiscal policy, or behavioral science.
- Data Facilities: Access to economic databases (e.g., World Bank, IMF, national statistics), labs, and computational resources.
- Funding and Grants: Active pursuit of research funding from governmental and private sources to foster innovative projects.
- Publication and Dissemination: Encouragement of faculty and students to publish findings, participate in conferences, and influence policy debates.

Impact and Global Recognition

A department's reputation is often gauged by its contribution to academia and society at large. Leading economics departments influence policy, contribute to economic modeling and forecasting, and produce influential research that shapes national and international strategies.

Research Output and Publications

High-quality research published in peer-reviewed journals advances economic theory and practice. Departments that consistently produce impactful publications tend to attract top students and faculty.

Notable indicators include:

- Number of publications in top-tier journals.
- Citations and academic influence.
- Interdisciplinary collaborations.

Alumni and Industry Connections

Strong industry networks and alumni success stories serve as testimonials to a department's quality.

Alumni roles include:

- Policy advisors at governmental agencies.
- Economists in international organizations like the IMF or World Bank.
- Researchers at think tanks and academia.
- Leaders in finance, consulting, and entrepreneurship.

Special Features of Leading Economics Departments

Some departments distinguish themselves through unique offerings and strategic initiatives.

Interdisciplinary Programs

Integrating economics with data science, political science, public health, or environmental studies prepares students for multifaceted challenges.

Global Engagement and Partnerships

Collaborations with international universities, research institutions, and governmental bodies foster cross-cultural exchanges and joint research initiatives.

Focus on Policy and Society

Departments emphasizing policy implications and societal impact train students to become change agents.

Activities include:

- Policy labs.
- Consulting projects.

- Public seminars and forums.

Emphasis on Sustainability and Ethics

Incorporating environmental and ethical considerations into economic analysis aligns with global priorities on sustainable development.

Choosing the Right Economics Department: What Prospective Students Should Consider

For students contemplating their academic future, understanding the strengths and focus areas of a department is crucial.

Key considerations:

- Faculty expertise and research interests.
- Curriculum flexibility and specialization options.
- Research opportunities and funding availability.
- Industry and internship partnerships.
- Graduate success rates and employment outcomes.
- International exposure and exchange programs.

Conclusion: The Transformative Power of a Strong Economics Department

In an era marked by rapid technological change, global interconnectedness, and complex economic challenges, a robust Department of Economics serves as a vital engine for knowledge creation and societal progress. Whether through pioneering research, shaping policy, or preparing future leaders, top-tier departments exert a profound influence that extends well beyond university walls.

Investing in an exceptional economics department is not merely about academic excellence; it is about fostering a deeper understanding of human behavior, societal dynamics, and sustainable development. As stakeholders—students, educators, policymakers, and society at large—recognize its significance, the department's role in shaping a better future becomes ever more essential.

In summary, a distinguished Department of Economics combines expert faculty, innovative curricula, extensive research infrastructure, and societal engagement to produce influential scholars and policymakers. Its impact resonates in the corridors of academia and the corridors of power, making it a pivotal element in addressing the economic challenges of today and tomorrow.

QuestionAnswer What is the primary focus of the Department of Economics? The Department of Economics primarily focuses on studying how individuals, businesses, and governments make choices regarding the allocation of resources, analyzing economic behavior, and understanding market dynamics. How does the Department of Economics by university contribute to student career development? It provides students with analytical skills, economic theory knowledge, and practical experience through research and internships, preparing them for careers in finance, policy analysis, consulting, and academia. What are the key courses offered by the Department of Economics? Key courses typically include Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Econometrics, Development Economics, International Economics, and Public Policy. How does the Department of Economics incorporate current economic trends into its curriculum? It updates its curriculum regularly to include topics like behavioral economics, digital currencies, global trade issues, and sustainability to ensure students are engaged with contemporary economic challenges. What research areas are prominent within the Department of Economics? Prominent research areas include behavioral economics, environmental economics, health economics, development economics, and monetary policy. How can students engage with the Department of Economics beyond coursework? Students can participate in research projects, internships, economics clubs, seminars, and conferences organized by the department to enhance their practical understanding and network with professionals.

Related keywords: economics department, economics courses, economics faculty, economics research, economics programs, economics majors, economics degree, economics faculty list, economics research topics, economics university

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