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**Title:** Reversed fortunes in the south : a comparison of the role of FDI in industrial development in Kenya and Malaysia  
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Propositions related to current research

1. Foreign Direct Investment does not have a direct impact on growth but rather it is economic growth that attracts FDI in the host country.
2. Government support is necessary for the generation of FDI spillovers. This indirectly affects economic growth through enhanced productivity from local firms and creation of backward linkages.
3. Domestic firms can play an important role in employment-led growth. The development of domestic firms’ competitiveness is more important than reliance of foreign firms for industrial development.
4. Trade openness is a necessary but not sufficient condition for FDI. It ought to be complemented by the provision of social overhead capital, macroeconomic stabilization and dependable institutions. These factors are crucial in the maximization of employment intensity of growth.

Scientific propositions

1. FDI accelerates the speed of adoption of general purpose technology in host countries.
2. FDI is embedded with advanced technologies and knowledge and shifts a host country’s production frontier.
3. Open economies fare better than closed ones and relatively open policies contribute significantly to development.
4. Capital accumulation is an important ingredient for economic growth and the government is an important actor in this process.

Propositions of choice

1. In all hard work there is profit.
2. Economics is the painful elaboration of the obvious.
3. Everything has its beauty but not everyone sees it.
4. Two people can look at the same thing and see something totally different.