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Rank	Common name	Scientific name	Image	Weight range (kg)	Maximum weight (kg)	Maximum length (m) ^[a]	Native range by continent(s)
1	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>		90–300 ^[1]	387.8 (in the wild, unverified) ^[2]	4.17 ^[3]	Asia
2	Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>		160–250 ^[b]	313 (in the wild; ^{[5][6]} disputed) ^{[7][c]}	3.64 ^[citation needed]	Africa , Asia , formerly Europe
3	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>		56–130	158 ^{[8][9]}	2.6	North and South America
4	Cougar	<i>Puma concolor</i>		45–100	125.2 ^[10]	2.8 ^[10]	North and South America
5	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>		30–80	96 ^[9]	2.75 ^{[11][12]}	Africa , Europe and Asia
6	Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>		40–65	72 ^[13]	2.1 ^[8]	Africa , Asia
							

4. How would you handle the notion of “Asian Miracle” and their prospects (inclusion of 2nd tier Asian countries)?

- The “Asian miracle” refers to the way the Four Asian Tigers (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan) had rapid industrializations and benefited from exceptional growth rates (more than 7% a year) between the 60s and the 90s and eventually became highly developed countries with high-income economies.

- There are many theories trying to explain this phenomenon. First, a conventional approach looks at export strategies and development policies which provided financial stability and allowed a high level of productivity with the accumulation of human capital. The role of Japan as a “flying geese” guiding industrialization strategy and the importance of foreign investments are also pointed at.

- Another approach referred to as “Neo Schumpeterian” looks more into technological learning and capabilities and justifies the economic growth of these countries by their ability to acquire knowledge and innovate quickly. This capacity was developed by encouraging innovation at the company level, but also by taking risks via exporting and conducting reverse engineering on foreign products.