University of Toronto
Department of Political Science
POL2400H: Theories and Issues in the Politics of Development
Fall 2014

Prof. Dickson Eyoh
120 Wetmore Hall
416.978.8288
dickson.eyoh@utoronto.ca
Office Hours: Tuesday 2-4 or by appointment
Meeting Place: TC24
Meeting Time: Friday 10-12

Overview: This course provides a selective survey of some of the major theoretical and conceptual issues and debates in the comparative politics of developing countries, with some emphasis on the comparative political economy of development. The issues are not exclusive to developing countries and may also be relevant to the study of politics and political economy in other contexts. The course is designed to help prepare PhD students for the MFE, for teaching and for future research activities by encouraging critical thinking about political science and development studies. The first section of the course discusses major theoretical approaches that have attempted to explain the social, economic and political experiences of developing countries. The course then moves to a more focussed examination of some key concepts and debates involved in the analysis of national political economies and domestic political processes. The course complements POL2700Y, where most of you have already discussed some of the conceptual issues and key texts in the field; POL2400S, as for as possible, avoids an overlap in readings. The syllabuses for POL2700Y and JGP2408Y are rich in additional readings for many of the topics covered in the course.

Requirements

Specific requirements will be decided at our first meeting, depending on class size.

(PhD Students):

Presentation: 2 presentations @ 15% each=30%
Commentary: 2 Commentaries @5% each=10%
Participation: 10%
Two, 15 page papers (double spaced) @25% each=50%

MA Students
Presentation: 20%
Essay Outline: 15%
Participation: 10%
Paper (20 pages double spaced): 55%

For MA students, the topic of your essay does not have to be on the required readings. Please consult me if you wish to choose your own topic.

Essays (PhD Students)
Choose one of the suggested topics in the last two pages or formulate your own topic in consultation with me. In selecting your essay topic, remember that demonstrating knowledge of the theoretical and general development issues raised by the course is essential. For your first paper, formulate or choose a topic that

covers the material from sessions 2-6. Your second paper should be on one of the topics covered in sessions 7-12. Your essay topics may be the same as your presentation/commentary topics.

Due Dates:

First essay: February 28 (Paper or electronic copy in Word handed through Blackboard)
Second essay: April 4 (Paper or electronic copy in Word handed through Blackboard)

Request for an extension on due dates for assignments will not normally be entertained without a medical certificate or documented emergency.

Presentations

The objective of presentations, commentaries, and papers is to give students the opportunity to read, reflect upon, and become knowledgeable about the course material. Students will choose one presentation topic from the first part of the course (sessions 3-7) and one from the second part of the course (sessions 8-12). Students may write their essays on topics covered, at least in part, by each of the presentations/commentaries. There are questions at the beginning of each session to guide students on the content of class presentations/commentaries. After considering the answers to these questions, you should develop an **ARGUMENT** for your presentation.

Tips on Class Presentations

A presentation is an oral essay. Presentations must demonstrate knowledge of the required readings and some familiarity with extended readings if appropriate. Presentations **MUST NOT** consist of sequential summaries of the readings. Therefore, you need to present a thesis near the beginning, and organize your material to support or elaborate this thesis. Note, however, that written and oral essays are delivered differently. Merely reading aloud an essay that one intends to be read is rarely effective. Instead, deliver your presentation from notes. The three hallmarks of a good oral presentation are the following:

- **Organization**. Sufficient signposts guide your listeners through your argument; everyone is always aware of the relevancy of the point you are making. (One experienced speaker summarized his advice this way: "Tell your audience what you are going to say, say it, and then tell them what you said.")
- **Clarity**. Avoid ambiguity and vagueness by adhering to your outlined, clearly connected, points. Avoid jargon. Explain all concepts concisely.
- **Pacing.** Slowdown in your delivery. Make eye contact. Do you notice puzzled looks or signs of boredom? If so, try to respond to these cues. Clarify the point you are making, or speak more slowly/loudly/with more emphasis.

Those presenting on the same day should collaborate closely to avoid duplication. Consider taking opposite sides to stimulate class discussion. Each individual student presentation should last a minimum of 15 minutes and not more than 20 minutes. You may present one or two questions for discussion at the end of your presentation but the focus of each presentation must be to demonstrate your knowledge of the material and your ability to carry out a clear and coherent talk.

Commentaries
In addition to class presentations, students will provide critical commentaries on two topics, one in the first part of the course and the other in the second part of the course. The critical commentaries will be 7-

10 minutes. Commentaries will occur after the presentation(s). Remarks may include one or a combination of the following: comments and questions on the presentation(s), remarks on a particular aspect of the required readings not discussed in the presentation(s), an elaboration of a particular perspective/idea found in the extended readings. Close collaboration with class presenter(s) or the other commentators for the class is strongly encouraged.

Blackboard

This course uses Blackboard. Therefore you MUST have an official University of Toronto email address registered with ROSI. It must be one that you use directly and not simply one that forwards emails to your main email address. If you do not have an official University of Toronto email address, you will not be able to receive essential communications about the course and will not be able to submit your essays through blackboard.

Readings for the Course

The required readings constitute the basic readings for each topic and the material you must know for the Major Field Exam. A selection of further readings is also included. These readings are included in order to inform you of other important work on the topics and as aid to your essays. Students are encouraged to pursue these readings in accordance with their intellectual background preparation and interests. Also included is a short list of texts on development studies, international development and the politics of development. They are many such texts available. These are only suggestions. If you have no background in the field, I strongly encourage you to purchase one or more of these basic texts and to read these as background preparation for the course.

All required readings for the course are available in the Short-term Loan room on the fourth floor of Robarts Library and/or in e-book format for online reading (indicated by **e-book** when applicable). The required articles are found in electronic journals (indicated by **EJ** at the end of the citation), and are thus available for downloading.

Robert Bates. 2010. *Prosperity and Violence: The Political Economy of Development*, 2nd Ed. New York: W. W. Norton is a very short book which we will be read in its entirety. It can be purchased from Amazon.ca.

Basic Texts in Development Theory, Development Studies/International Development and the Politics of Development

Development Theory
Gilbert Gist. 2008. *History of Development: From Western Origins to Global Faith*. Zed Books
Jan Nederveen Pieterse. 2009. *Development Theory: Deconstructions/Reconstructions*, 2nd ed. Los Angeles and London: Sage
Anthony Payne and Nicola Philips. 2010. *Development*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
Richard Peet and Elaine Hartwick, ed. *Theories of Development: Contentions, Arguments and Alternatives*. London and New York: The Guilford Press.

Development Studies/International Development/Politics of Development
Vandana Desai and Robert Portet, eds. 2011. *The Companion to Development Studies*. 2nd Ed. London: Hodder Education
Howard Handelman. 2012. *Challenges to Third World Development*. 6th Ed. Boston: Longman Pearson.
Paul Haslam, Jessica Schafer and Pierre Beaudot. 2012. *Introduction to International Development*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Andy Sumner and Michael Tribe. 2008. *International Development: Theories and Methods in research and Practice*. Los Angeles and London: Sage.
David Williams. 2011. *International Development and Global Politics: History, Theory and Practice* London and New York: Routledge.

Session 1/September 12: Introduction

Organization of course, expectations, evaluation etc.

Session 2/ September 19: Development Studies
What is "development" and what is development studies? Should research on development involve building a "critical perspective"? What is relevant research? Is the study of development best approached through interdisciplinary lenses? Is the standard methodology popular in political science up to the task of explaining the social and economic complexities of non-western societies? What contribution(s) do or should political scientists engaged in development issues make to development studies?

Required Reading
Michael Cowen and Robert Shenton. 1995. "Invention of Development." In Jonathan Crush, ed. *Power of Development*. London: Routledge. 25-41 (**e-book**)
Giles Mohan and Gordon Williams 2005. "The Antagonistic Relevance of Development Studies." *Progress in Development Studies*. 5 (4): 261-74 **(EJ)**
Jan Nederveen Pieterse. 1991. "Dilemmas of Development Discourse: The Crisis of Developmentalism and the Comparative Method." *Development and Change*. 22 (1): 5-29 **(EJ)**
Frans Schuurman. 2009. "Critical Development Theory: Moving out of the Twilight." *Third World Quarterly* 30 (5): 831-848 **(EJ)**
Susanne Rudolphe. 2005. "The Imperialism of Categories: Situating Knowledge in a Globalizing World." *Perspectives on Politics* 3 (1): 5-14. **(EJ)**
David Slater. 2003. "The Political Meaning of Development: The Search for New Horizons." In Frans Schuurman, ed. *Beyond the Impasse: New Directions in Development Theory*. London: Zed. 2003.

Selected Readings
Gabriel Almond. *A Discipline Divided: Schools and Sects in Political Science*: Newbery, CA: Sage. 1990. Chapter 1.
E. A. Brett. 2009. *Reconstructing Development Theory: International Inequality, Institutional Reform and Social Emancipatio*n. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. 17-32
Frederick Cooper and Randall Packard, ed. 1997. *International Development and the Social Sciences: Essays on the History and Politics of Knowledge*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1-41, 64-92
Michael Cowen and Robert Shenton. 1996. *Doctrines of Development*. London: Routledge.
Des Gasper. 2004. *The Ethics of Development: From Economism to Human Development*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. Chapter 2.
Michael Edwards. 2003. "How Relevant is Development Studies?" In Frans Schuurman, ed. *Beyond the Impasse: New Directions in Development Theory*. London: Zed. 2003.
Peter Hall. 2003. "Aligning Ontology and Methodology in Comparative Politics." In James Mahoney and Dietrich Rueschemeyer, eds. *Comparative Historical Analysis in the Social Sciences*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Sam Hickey and Giles Mohan. 2005. "Relocating Participation in a Radical Politics of Development." *Development and Change*. 36 (2): 237-362
Ravi Kanbur. 2002. "Economics, Social Science and Development." *World Development.* 30 (3):477-86
Uma Kothari ed. 2005. *A Radical History of Development Studies: Individuals, Institutions and Ideologies*. London: Zed Books, 2005.

Adrian Leftwitch. 2005. "Politics in Command: Development Studies and the Rediscovery of Social Science." *New Political Economy* 10 (4):573-607
Jan Nederveen Pieterse. 2009. *Development Theory: Deconstructions/Reconstructions*, 2nd ed. London and Los Angeles: Sage. Chapter 1.
David Ricci. 1984. *The Tragedy of Political Science: Politics, Scholarship and Democracy*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
Gilbert Rist. 2008. *The History of Development: From Western Origins to Global Faith*. London and New York: Zed Books. 1-79.
James Scott. 1998. *Seeing Like the State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed* New Haven: Yale University Press.
David Simon, ed. 2006. *Fifty Key Thinkers on Development*. London: Routledge. 2006.
R. Nisbet, *History of the Idea of Progress*. London: Heinemann, 1980.
T. Shanin. 1997. "The Idea of Progress" pp. 65-71 in M. Rahnema with V. Bawtree, ed. *The Post-development Reader*. London: Zed Press, 1997
Michael Watts. 1995. "A New Deal of Emotions' - Theory and Practice and the Crisis of Development." In Jonathan Crush, ed. 1995 *Power of Development*. London: Routledge.43-66.

Session 3/ September 26: The Modernization Perspective and its Impact
In what historical context did the modernization perspective arise and what are its basic assumptions about development? How did Huntington's "revision" of modernization compare to the approach taken by other authors such as Lerner? What are the implications for defining political development as political order? Does Huntington provide a convincing explanation of how order is generated in changing societies? Is the modernization perspective still relevant?

Required Reading
David Lerner.1958. *The Passing of Traditional Society*. New York: Free Press. Chapters 1-2
Samuel Huntington. 1971 "The change to change: modernization, development and politics." *Comparative Politics*. 3 (3): 283-322. **(EJ)**
Samuel P. Huntington. 1968. *Political Order in Changing Societies.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1968. pp. 1-92 (skim as much of the rest as possible).
Colin Leys. 1996. "Samuel Huntington and the End of Classical Modernization Theory." In Colin Leys, *The Rise and Fall of Development Theory*. Bloomington: Indiana Univ. Press
Karen Remmer. 1997. "Theoretical Decay and Theoretical Development: The Resurgence of Institutional Analysis." *World Politics*. 50 (1):34-61
Alaine Touraine. 1988. "Modernity and Cultural Specificities." *International Social Science Journal*. November: 443-458**(EJ)**

Selected Readings
Gabriel Almond. 1960. "Introduction: A Functionalist Approach to Comparative Politics," In Gabriel Almond and James Coleman, eds. *The Politics of Developing Areas.* Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press.
Gabriel Almond and Graham Powell. 1966. "The Modernization of Man." In Myron Weiner, ed. *Modernization: The Dynamics of Growth.* New York: Basic Books, pp. 138-150.
Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell. 1966. *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach.* Boston: Little, Brown.
Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba. 1963. *The Civic Culture*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press
David Apter. 1965. *The Politics of Modernization*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
David Apter and Carl Rosberg, eds. 1994. *Political Development and the New Realism in Africa*. Charlottesville, VA.: University Press of Virginia, 1-57.
T. Banuri. 1990. "Modernisation and its Discontents: A Critical Perspective on Theories of Modernisation." In F. Apffel-Marglin and S. Marglin, ed. *Domineering Knowledge: Development, Culture and Resistance*. Oxford: Clarendon, 73-101

Karl Deutsch. 1961. "Social Mobilization and Political Development." *American Political Science Review* vol. 55 (Sept.): 493-514.
Leonard Binder. 1986. "A Natural History of Development Theory." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 28, 1: 3-33
Leonard Binder et. al 1971. *Crisis and Sequence in Development*. Princeton NJ: Princeton Univ. Press.
David Engerman et. al. 2002. *Staging Growth: Modernization, Development and the Global Cold War*. Amherst and Boston: Boston Univ. Press
David Ekbladh. 2011. *The Great American Mission: Modernization and the Creation of an American World Order*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
Irene Gendzier. 1985. *Managing Political Change: Social Scientists and the Third World*. Boulder, CO: Westview
Alexandra Gershenkron, 1965. *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective*. New York: Praeger.
Samuel Huntington and Myron Wiener, ed. 1987. *Understanding Development*. New York: Harper Collins.
Ronald Inglehart. 1997. *Modernization and Post-modernization: Cultural, Economic and Political Change in 43 Societies*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press
Alex Inkeles and David Smith. 1974. *Becoming Modern: Individual Change in Six Developing Countries*. Cambridge, MA.: Harvard Univ. Press
Andrew Janos. 1985. *Politics and Paradigm. Theories of Change in Social Science.* Palo Alto, CA.: Stanford Univ. Press.
Michael Latham. 2011. *The Right Kind of Revolution: Modernization, Development and US Foreign Policy from the Cold War to the War on Terror*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
Christopher Lasch 1991. *The True and Only Haven: Progress and its Critics*, New York: W. W. Norton.
W. Arthur Lewis. 1954. "Economic Development with Unlimited Supply of Labour." *Manchester School* 22 (May): 139-191.
Seymour Martin. 1963. *Political Man: The Social Bases of Politics*. New York: Double Day.
Seymour Lipset and Jason Larkin. 2004. *The Democratic Century*. Oklahoma City, OK: University of Oklahoma. Chapter 5.
Talcott Parsons. 1951. *The Social System*. Glencoe, ILL: Free Press
Adam Przeworski and Fernando Limongi. 1997. "Modernization: Theories and Facts." *World Politics* 49, (2): 155-183.
Lucien Pye. 1985. *Asian Power and Politics: The Cultural Dimensions of Authority*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Press.
Dean Tipps. 1973. "Modernization Theory and the Comparative Study of Politics," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 15 (2): 199-226

Session 4/October 3: Underdevelopment, Dependency and World Systems Theories
What are the strengths and weaknesses of the various dependency approaches and theories of imperialism? Do Cardoso and Faletto strike a persuasive balance between domestic and global sources of political-economic change in Latin American countries? Is Wallerstein convincing in his fundamental assumptions (a) that the proper unit of analysis has to be the world system, not nation-states, localities or individuals and (b) that the proper mode of analysis is historical and holistic, focusing on the formation of the world market, on its differentiating into core, semi-periphery and periphery, and on the processes of state formation and growth within the world market system?

Required
Paul Baran. 1957. *Political Economy of Growth*. New York: Monthly Review Press. Chapter 5.
Andre Gunder Frank. 1966. "The Development of Underdevelopment." *Monthly Review* 18(4):17-32. **(EJ)**

Fernando Henrique and Enzo Faletto. 1979. *Dependency and Development*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Chapters 2, 6 and post scriptum
Colin Leys. 1977. "Underdevelopment and Dependency: Critical Notes." *Journal of Contemporary Asia*. 7 (1):92-107. **(EJ)**
James O'Connor. 1970. "The Meanings of Economic Imperialism." In Robert Rhodes, ed. *Imperialism and Underdevelopment*: A Reader. New York: Monthly Review Press, 101-149.
Immanuel Wallerstein. 1974. "The Rise and Future Demise of the World Capitalist System: Concepts for Comparative Analysis." *Comparative Studies I n Society and History*. 16, 4:387-415. **(EJ)**
Theda Skocpol. 1977. " Wallerstein's World Capitalist System: A Theoretical and Historical Critique." *American Journal of Sociology* 82 (6):1075-1090.

Selected Readings

Comparative Studies in International Development. 44, 4 (2009) Special Issue – Looking Backward, Looking Forward: 40 Years after Publication of Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Enzo Faletto's *Dependency and Development*.
Samir Amin. 2004. *The Liberal Virus: Permanent War and the Americanization of the World*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
Samir Amin. 1977. *Imperialism and Unequal Development*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
K. Bagchi, A. K. 1982. *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Robert Brenner. 1977. "The Origins of Capitalism: A Critique of Neo-Smithian Marxism," *New Left Review* No. 104 (July/August)
Anthony Brewer. 1990. *Marxist Theories of Imperialism*. 2nd ed. London: Routledge
Fernando Henrique Cardoso. 1977. "The Consumption of Dependency Theory in the US." *Latin American Research Review*. 12, 3:7-24
Fernando Henrique Cardoso. 1993. "Associated Dependent Development and the Theoretical and Practical Implications." In Alfred Stepan, ed. Authoritarian Brazil. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
Adrian Foster Carter. 1977. "The Modes of Production Controversy." *New Left Review* 107 Jan-Feb
Peter Evans. 1979. *Dependent Development: The Alliance of Multinational, State, and Local Capital in Brazil*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
Johan Galtung. 1971. "A Structural Theory of Imperialism." *Journal of Peace Research*. 8 (2):81-117.
Gary Gereffi. 1994. "Rethinking Development Theory: Insights from East Asia and Latin America." In Douglas Kincaid and Alejandro Portes, ed. *Comparative National Development: Society and Economy in the New Global Order*. Chapel Hill, NC: Univ. of North Carolina Press.
Geoffrey Kay. 1975. *Development and Underdevelopment: A Marxist Analysis*. London: Macmillan.
Ernesto Laclau, 1977. "Feudalism and Capitalism in Latin America." In Ernesto Laclau. *Politics and Ideology in Marxist Theory*. London: New Left Books
Ronaldo Munck. 1999. "Dependency and Imperialism in the New Times: A Latin American Perspective." *The European Journal of Development Research*. 11 (1): 56-74.
Robert Peckenham. 1992. *The Dependency Movement: Scholarship and Politics in Development Studies*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press.
Charles Ragin and Daniel Chirot. 1984. "The World System of Immanuel Wallerstein: Sociology and Politics as History" in Theda Skocpol, ed. *Vision and Method in Historical Sociology*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
Patrick Taylor. 1987. "The Poverty of International Comparisons: Some Methodological Problems in World System Analysis." *Comparative Studies in International Development* 22 (1):12-39.
J. Samuel Valenzuela and Arturo Valenzuela. 1978. "Modernization and Dependency: Alternative Perspectives in the Study of Latin American Underdevelopment." *Comparative Politics* 10 (4): 535-552.
Immanuel Wallerstein. 1974. *The Modern World System 1: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World Economy of the Sixteenth Century*. New York: Academic Press

Immanuel Wallerstein. 1979. *The Capitalist World Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press
Immanuel Wallerstein. 2000. *The Essential Wallerstein*. New York: New Press.
Bill Warren. 1980. *Imperialism: The Pioneer of Capitalism*. London: Verso.

Session 5/ October 10: Alternative Development/Postcolonial/Post-Development Perspectives
What contributions have alternative/postcolonial/post-development thinking made to our understanding of social, economic and political change in developing countries? How solid are the conceptual foundations of their critique of "mainstream" development discourse and practice? What alternative to development does Escobar and kindred spirits offer? What are the major distinctions between Amartya Sen's approach, on the one hand, and that of the other authors in this section?

Required
Arturo Escobar. 1995. *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press. Chapter 2 and 6, skim chapters 3 and conclusion. **(e-book**)
James Ferguson. 1994. *The Anti-Politics Machine: "Development", Depoliticization and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, pp. 1-79.
David Lehman. 1997. "An Opportunity Lost: Escobar's Deconstruction of Development." *Journal of Development Studies* 33 (4):569-578**(EJ)**
Jan Nederven Pieterse. 1998. "My Paradigm or Yours? Alternative Development, Post-Development, Reflexive Development." *Development and Change* 29, 2: 343-373. **(EJ)**
R. Keily. 1999. "The Last Refuge of the Noble Savage: A Critical Assessment of Post-Development Theory." *European Journal of Development Research* 11, 30-55 **(EJ)**
Amartya Sen. 2000. *Development as Freedom*. New York: Alfred A. Knoff. Chapters 1 and 2

Selected Readings
Franz Fanon was an important precursor to postcolonial thought and he is a key figure the development literature. Edward Said's *Orientalism* is a foundational text in the postcolonial/postmodern/postdevelopment critique of development.

F. Apffel-Marglin and S. Marglin, ed. 1990 *Domineering Knowledge: Development, Culture and Resistance*. Oxford: Clarendon
Uma Kathari, ed. 2005. *A Radical History of Development*: London: Zed Books.
April Biccum. 2002. "Interrupting the Discourse of Development: On a Collision Course with Postcolonial Theory." *Culture, Theory and Critique* 41 (1):330-350
Arturo Escobar. 2008. *Territories of Difference: Place, Movements, Life, Redes*. Durham, NC. Duke University Press. 156-199
Franz Fanon. 1967. Black Skin, White Masks. New York: Grove Press.
Franz Fanon. 1966. *The Wretched of the Earth*. New York: Grove Press.
Jonathan Friedman, 1992. *Empowerment: The Politics of Alternative Development*. Oxford: Blackwell.
Gilbert Gist. 2008. *History of Development: From Western Origins to Global Faith*. Zed Books.
Antonio Gramsci. 1971. *Selections from Prison Notebooks*. Trans. Quentin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith. London: Lawrence and Wishart.
Uma Kothari. 2005. "From Colonialism Administration to Development Studies: A Postcolonial Critique of the History of Development Studies." In Uma Kothari, ed. *A Radical History of Development Studies*. London: Zed Books.
Trevor Parfitt, 2002. *The End of Development: Modernity, Postmodernity and Development*. London: Pluto Press.
Jan Nederven Pieterse. 2000. "After Post-Development." *Third World Quarterly* 22 (2): 175-191
Richard Peet and Elaine Hartwick, ed. *Theories of Development: Contentions, Arguments and Alternatives*. London and New York: The Guilford Press. Chapter 6
Majid Rahnema and Victoria Bawtree, ed. 1997. *The Post-Development Reader*. London: Zed Press.

Edward Said. 1979. *Orientalism*. New York: Vintage.
Frans Schuurman ed. 1993. *Beyond the Impasse: New Directions in Development Theory*. London: Zed.
J. D. Sideway. 2007. "Spaces of Post-Development." *Progress in Human Geography* 31 (3):1-7
Giyatri Chakrovorty Spivak. 1988. "Can the Subaltern Speak?" In Cary Nelson, ed. *Marxism and Interpretation*. Houndsmill, Basingstoke: Macmillan.
Christine Sylvester. 1998. "Development Studies and Postcolonial Studies: Disparate Tales of the "Third World". *Third World Quarterly*. 20, 4: 703-721.
Vincent Tucker. 1999. "The Myth of Development: A Critique of Eurocentric Discourse," in Munck, Ronaldo and Denis O'Hearn, ed. *Critical Development Theory*. London: Zed.
Aram Ziai. 2004. "The Ambivalence of Post-Development: Between Reactionary Populism and Radical Democracy." *Third World Quarterly* 25 (6):1045-1060
Aram Ziai, ed. 2013. *Exploring Post-Development: Theory and Practice, Problems and Perspectives*. London: Routledge.

Session 6/ October 17: Gender and Development
What contributions have feminist theories made to our understanding of the dynamics of social, economic and political change in developing countries? What are the various explanations for the marginalization of women in development? What have been the various approaches to the empowerment of women? What are the possibilities for political action and political movements around gender issues?

Required
Andrea Cornwall et al. 2007. "Gender Myths and Feminist Fables: The Struggle for Interpretative Power in Gender and Development." *Development and Change* 38 (1):1-20
Marnia Lazreg, "Development: Feminist Theory's Cul-de-Sac." Kreimild Saunders. Ed. 2002. *Feminist Post-Development Thought*. London: Zed Press. pp. 123-45
Cathy McIlwaine and Kavita Datta. 2003. "From Feminizing to Engendering Development." *Gender, Place and Culture* 10 (4):369-382
Uma Kothari. 2002. "Feminist and Postcolonial Challenges to Development." In Uma Kothari and Martin, eds. *Development Theory and Practice*. Houndsmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave.
Diane Elson. 1995. "Male Bias in Macroeconomics: The Case of Structural Adjustment." In Diane Elson, ed. *Male Bias in the Development Process*. Manchester: Manchester University Press. 164-191
Chandra Mohanty. 1991. "Feminist Scholarship and Colonial Discourse." In Chandra Mohanty, A. Russo and L. Torres, eds. *Third World Women and the Politics of Feminis*m. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.
Jane Parpart. 1995. "Postmodernism, Gender and Development." In Jonathan Crush, ed. *Power of Development*. London: Routledge. 253-264 (**e-book**)

Selected Readings:
F. Aplffel-Marglin and S. Simon. 1994. "Feminist Orientalism and Development." In W. Harcourt, ed. *Feminist Perspectives on Sustainable Development*. London and New York: Zed Books, 26-65.
Ronald Inglehart and Pippa Norris, 2003. *Rising Tide: Gender Equality and Cultural Change Around the World.* New York, Cambridge University Press.
Andrea Corwall. 2003. "Whose Voices? Whose Choices? Reflections on Gender and Participation." *World Development* 31 (8):1325-1342.
Cecile Jackson and Ruth Pearson. 1998. *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender, Analysis and Policy*. London and New York: Routledge.
Jane Jasquette. 1982. "Women and Modernization: A Decade of Feminist Criticism." *World Politics* 34 (2):267-284.
Kreimild Saunders (ed) 2002. *Feminist Post-Development Thought*. London: Zed Press. Especially Jane Parpart, "Rethinking Empowerment, Gender and Development from a Post-(Post-?) Development Perspective." pp. 41-57

Ester Boserup. 1970. *Women's Role in Economic Development*. New York: St Martin's Press; new 1989 edition published by Earthscan.
Marianne Merchand and Jane Parpart, eds. *Feminism/Postmodernism/Development*. London: Routledge. 1-22.
Maxine Molyneux and Shahra Razavi. eds. 2002. *Gender Justice, Development and Rights*. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.
Martha Nussbaum and Jonathan Glover, eds. 1995. *Women, Culture and Development*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Martha Nussbaum. 1999. "Women and Equality: The Capabilities Approach," *International Labour Review*. 138 (3): 227-45
Vandana Shiva. 1989. *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development*. London: Zed Books
Naila Kabeer. 1994. *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*. London: Verso, 11-68
Shirin Rai. 2002. *Gender and the Political Economy of Development*. Oxford: Polity Press, 11-120
Priti Ramamurthy. 2000. "Indexing Alternatives: Feminist Development Studies and Global Political Economy." *Feminist Theory* 1 (2): 239-256
Shahra Razavi. 2007. "Liberalisation and the Debates on Women's Access to Land. *Third World Quarterly* 28 (8): 1479-1500.

Session 7/ October 24: Neoliberal Turn in Development Theory and Policy
In what historical context did the neoliberal development "paradigm" arise and what are its basic assumptions about development? Is the Post-Washington Consensus actually, as the name suggests, a replacement of the Washington consensus or rather an augmentation of the latter? Can we generalize about the impact of economic globalization and neoliberal adjustment on states, societies and politics of developing countries? What are the most interesting issues about the Post-Washington consensus for Political Scientists interested in development?

Required
David Harvey, 2005. *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*. Oxford and New York: Oxford Univ. Press, chapter 1 and 2, skim chapter 3. (**E-book**)
John Williamson. 1990. "What Washington Means by Policy Reform." In John Williamson, ed. *Latin American Adjustment: How Much has Happened*? Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics.
Thomas Biersteker. 1995. "The 'Triumph' of Liberal Economic Ideas in the Developing World," In Barbara Stallings (ed.), *Global Problems, Regional Responses*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 174-96.
Charles Gore, 2000. "The Rise and Fall of the Washington Consensus as a Paradigm for Developing Countries," *World Development* 28 (5): 789-804 (**EJ)**
Dani Rodrik. 2011. The Globalization Paradox: Democracy and the Future of the World Economy. New York: W. W. Norton and Company. Chapters 4, 7.
Dani Rodrik. 2006. "Goodbye Washington Consensus, Hello Washington Confusion." *Journal of Economic Literature* 44 (4): 973-87 (**EJ)**
Rudra Nita. 2002. "Globalization and the Decline of the Welfare State in Less Developed Countries." *International Organization*. 56 (2):411-445. (**EJ)**

Selected Readings:
Nancy Birdsall and Francis Fukuyama, 2011. "The Post-Washington Consensus: Development after the Crisis," *Foreign Affairs* 90 (2):45-53.
Nancy Birdsall and Francis Fukuyama, ed. 2011. *New Ideas on Development after the Crisis*. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.

E. Terry Brett. 1985. *The World Economy since the War: The Politics of Uneven Development*. London: Macmillan, Chapters 3, 4, 8.
John Brohman, 1995. "Economism and Critical Silences in Development Studies." *Third World Quarterly* 26 (2):298-318
Ha-Joon Chang. 1992. *Kicking Away the Ladder: Development Strategy in Historical Perspective*. London: Anthem.
Christopher Colcough and James Manor, eds. 1991. *States or Markets: Neo-Liberalism and Development Policy Debates*. Oxford: Claredon.
David Craig and Doug Porter. 2006. *Development Beyond Neoliberalism? Governance, Poverty Reduction and Political Economy.* London: Routledge.
Dickson Eyoh and Richard Sandbrook. 2003. "Pragmatic Neo-liberalism and Just Development in Africa." In Atul Kohli et al. eds. *States, Markets and Just Growth: Development in the 21st Century*. Tokyo: UNU Press.
Ben Fine. 2001. "Neither the Washington nor the Post-Washington Consensus." In Bob Fine et al. eds. *Development Policy in the 21st Century*. London: Routledge, 1-27.
R.N. Gwynne and C. Kay, 2000. "Views from the Periphery: Futures of Neoliberalism in Latin America." *Third World Quarterly*. 21 (1): 141-156.
Graham Harrison. 2010. *Neoliberal Africa: The Impact of Global Social Engineering.* London: Zed Books.
Graham Harrison. 2004 *The World Bank and Africa: The Construction of Governance States.* London: Routledge.
David Held. 2004. *Global Covenant: The Social Democratic Alternative to the Washington Consensus.* Cambridge: Polity Press.
David Held et. al 1999. *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture*. Oxford: Polity Press, 1-85, 327-75, 414-52
Paul Hirst and Graham Thompson. 1999. *Globalization in Question*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
Jomo K. S. and Ben Fine, eds. 2006. *The New Development Economics After the Washington Consensus*. London: Zed Books.
Adrian Leftwich. 2005. "Politics in Command: Development Studies and the Rediscovery of Social Science." *New Political Economy* 10 (4):573-607.
Paul Mosely, Jane Harrigan and John Toye, ed. 1995. *Aid and Power: World Bank and Policy-Based Lending*. 2nd ed. London: Routledge
Z. Onis & F. Senses, 2005. "Rethinking the Emerging Post-Washington Consensus," Development and Change, 36 (2): 263-90.
John Pender, 2001. "From 'Structural Adjustment' to 'Comprehensive Development Framework': Conditionality Transformed?" *Third World Quarterly* 22 (3): 397-411.
William Robinson. 2008. *Latin America and Global Capitalism: A Critical Perspective*. Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press.
Nita Rudra. 2008. *Globalization and the Race to the Bottom: Who Really Gets Hurt.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Daniel Stedman Jones. 2012. *Masters of the Universe: Hayek, Friedman and the Birth of Neoliberal Politics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
Narcis Serra and Joseph Stiglitz, ed. 2008. *The Washington Consensus Reconsidered: Towards a New Global Governance.* New York: Oxford University Press, chapters Stiglitz, Williamson and Krugman.
John Toye. 1993. *Dilemmas of Development: Reflections on the Counterrevolution in Development Economics*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Blackwell.
James Williamson. 1997. "The Washington Consensus Revisited." In L. Emmerij, ed. *Economic and Social Development in the XX1 Century*. Washington, D.C: Inter-American Development Bank, 48-71

Session 8/ October 31: Institutional Turn in Development Theory and Policy
Are Institutions key to economic development? Where do nations get the right institutions from? What are the strengths and weaknesses of various approaches which claim institutions are key to development? What are the normative biases of these approaches and what are the impacts such biases on analysis of the role of institutions in development? What is meant by "governance"? Is the way "good governance" is commonly operationalized useful to understanding state behavior and politics in developing countries?

Required
Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson & James Robinson. 2001. "The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development." *American Economic Review* 91 (5): 1369-1401. **(EJ)**
Matt Andrews, 2008 "The Good Governance Agenda: Beyond Indicators without Theory." *Oxford Development Studies* 36 **(**4): 379-407**(EJ)**
Peter Evans. The Dangers of Institutional Monocropping: Development as Institutional Change and the Potential of Deliberation." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 38 (4):30-52. **(EJ)**
John Gallop, Jeffrey Sachs and Andrew Mellinger. 1999. "Geography and Development." *International Regional Science Review* 22 (2):179-232. **(EJ)**
D. Rodrik. 2000. "Institutions for High-Quality Growth: What They Are and How to Acquire Them," *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 35 (3): 3-31 **(EJ)**
Dani Rodrik, Arvind Subramanian and Francesco Trebbi. 2004. "Institutions Rule: The Primacy of Institutions over Geography and Integration in Economic Development." *Journal of Economic Growth*. 9:131-65 **(EJ)**

Selected Readings
Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson. 2012. *Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity and Poverty*. New York: Crown Publishers (see below review by Sachs 2012)
Daron Acemoglu, James Robinson and Simon Johnson. 2002. "Reversal of Fortune: Geography and Institutions in the Making of Modern Income Distribution." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 117, 4:1231-1294.
Janet Aron. 2000. "Growth and Institutions: A Review of the Evidence," *World Bank Research Observer* 15 (1): 99-135.
David Booth. 2001. "Aid, Institutions and Development: What Have We Learned." *Development Policy Review* 29 (S1): S5-S26.
Marilee Grindle. 2010. "Good Governance: The Inflation of an Idea." Harvard University CID Working Paper 202. http://www.hks.harvard.edu/var/ezp_site/storage/fckeditor/file/pdfs/centers-programs/centers/cid/publications/faculty/wp/202.pdf
Stephen Haber, Armando Razo and Noel Maurer. 2003. *The Politics of Property Rights: Political Stability, Credible Commitments and Economic Growth in Mexico*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Adrian Leftwich. 2011. "Beyond Institutions: Rethinking the Role of Leaders, Elites, and Coalitions in the Institutional Formation of Developmental States and Strategies." *Forum for Development Studies* 37 (1): 93-111.
James Mahoney, 2010. *Colonialism and Postcolonial Development: Spanish America in Comparative Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapters 1 and 6.
Thandika Mkandawire. 2012. ``Institutional Monocropping and Monotasking in Africa." A. Noman et al. *Good Growth and Governance in Africa*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 80-112
Douglas North. 1990. *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Dani Rodrik, ed. 2003. *In Search of Prosperity: Analytical Narratives on Economic Growth*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Introduction, 1-18, chapter 8 on Botswana.
Adam Przeworski. 2004. "The Last Instance: Are Institutions the Primary Cause of Economic Development." *European Journal of Sociology* 45, 2:165-188

Jeffrey Sachs. 2012. "Government, Geography and Growth: The True Drivers of Development." *Foreign Affairs* 91 (5):142-150 (Review of Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson. 2012)
Jeffrey Sachs, 2003. "Institutions Don't Rule: The Direct Effects of Geography on Per Capita Income" *NBER Working Paper* No. 9490 (www.nber.org/papers/w9490)
Jeffrey Sachs and David Bloom. 1998. "Geography, Demography and Economic Growth in Africa." In *Brookings Papers in Economic Activity* 2:207-95
Kenneth Sokoloff and Stanley Engerman. 2000. "Institutions, Factor Endowments and Paths of Development in the New World." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 14, 3:217-232.
World Bank. 2002. *World Development Report 2002: Building Institutions for Markets*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Session 09/November 7: Developmental State
What are the essential features of a "developmental" state? What are the political conditions that underlie them? Is Evans right in identifying "embedded autonomy" as the key to understanding the developmental states? Is Evans' classification of states as predatory, intermediary and developmental illuminating? Is Kohli's classification of states as neopatrimonial, cohesive capitalist and multiclass fragmented states illuminating variations in the capacity of states to promote development?

Required
Peter Evans. 1995. *Embedded Autonomy: States and Industrial Transformation.* Princeton: Princeton University Press. Chapters 1-3, 10 (**e-book**).
Atul Kohli. 2004. *State-Directed Industrialization: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Introduction 1-26 and Conclusion 367-425, peruse any of the four country case studies (**e-book)**
R. Doner, B. K. Ritchie and D. Slater, 2005. "Systemic Vulnerability and the Origins of Developmental States: Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia in Comparative perspective", *International Organization* 59 (2):327-61 **(EJ)**

Selected Readings
Alice Amsden. 1992. *Asia's Next Giant: South Korea and Late Industrialization.* New York: Oxford University Press.
Ha-Jong Chang. 2003. *Globalization, Economic Development and the Role of the State*. London. Zed Books. Chapters 1 and 2.
Ha-Joon Chang. 2003. *Globalisation, Economic Development and the Role of the State.* London: Zed Books.
Dae-oup Chang. 2009. *Capitalist Development in Korea: Labour, Capital and the Myth of the Developmental State*. London: Routledge.
Vivek Chibber, 2004. *Locked in Place: State Building and Late Industrialization in India*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press.
Stephen Haggard. 1991. *Pathways from the Periphery*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. Pp.1-49, 254-270; peruse some case studies time permitting.
Rys Jenkins. 1991. "The Political Economy of Industrialization: A Comparison of Latin American and East Asian Newly Industrializing Countries." *Development and Change*. 22. 1: 197-231
Chalmers Johnson. 1982. *MITI and the Japanese Miracle: The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925-1975.* Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1982. 3-34.
David Lang 2002. *Crony Capitalism: Corruption and Development in South Korea and the Philippines*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Adrian Leftwitch. 2000. *States of Development: The Primacy of Politics in Development*. Cambridge: Polity Press. Chapters 7-8.
Thandika Mkandiwire. 2001. "Thinking About Developmental States in Africa." *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 289-314

Mark Robinson and Gordon White. ed. 1998. *The Democratic Developmental State: Politics and Institutional Design*. New York: Oxford Univ. Press.
Peter Smith. 1998. "The Rise and Fall of the Developmental State," in Velinga Menno, ed. *The Changing Role of the State in Latin America*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
Robert Wade. 1996. "Japan, the World Bank and the Art of Paradigm Maintenance: The East Asian Miracle in Political Perspective." *New Left Review* 217:3-36.
Robert Wade. 2004. *Governing the Market: Economic Theory and the Role of Government in East Asian Industrialization.* 2nd ed. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
David Waldner. 1999. *State-Building and Late Development*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. Chapters 1-2.
Meredith Woo-Cumings, ed. *The Developmental State*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1999.
World Bank. 1993. *East Asian Miracle*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank

Session 10/ November 14: State-making, State Capacity and Development
What are the key features of predatory/bellicist models of state formation? What are the strengths and weaknesses of these models to understanding the relation between state-making and development in contemporary developing societies? What are the most important issues in contemporary analysis and debate on the links between taxation and state–building in the developing world? How useful is taxation as a lens to illuminating challenges of state formation in the developing world?

Required
Robert Bates. 2010. *Prosperity and Violence: The Political Economy of Development*, 2nd Ed. New York: W. W. Norton.
Deborah Brautigam, O-H Fjeldstad and Mick Moore, eds. 2008. *Taxation and State-Building in Developing Countries*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Read Deborah Brautigam, Chapter 1: Introduction – Taxation and State-Building in Developing States, pp. 1-33 and Mick Moore, Chapter 2: Between Coercion and Contract: Comparative Narratives on Taxation and Governance, pp. 35-63 **(e-book**)
Charles Tilly. 1985. "War Making and State Making as Organized Crime." In Peter Evans, Dietrich Rueschemeyer and Theda Skocpol, eds. *Bringing the State Back In*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 169-191 **(e-book**)

Selected Readings
Catherine Boone. 2003. *Political Topographies of African States: Rural Authority and Institutional Design*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Catherine Boone. 2014. *Property and Political Order in Africa: Land Rights and the Structure of Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
John Brewer. 1989. *The Sinews of Power: War, Money and the English State, 1688-1783*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
Miguel Centeno. 2002. *Blood and Debt: War and the Nation-State in Latin America*. University Park: Penn State University Press. pp. 1-32, 101-66, 261-280
Miguel Centeno. 1997. "Blood and Debt: War and Taxation in Nineteenth Century Latin America." *American Journal* of Sociology 102 (6):1565-1605.
Jeffrey Herbst. 2000. *States and Power in Africa: Contemporary Lessons in Authority and Control*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. 97-136, 251-283.
Robert Jackson. 1991. *Quasi-States: Sovereignty, International Relations and the Third World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Ann Leander, "Wars and the Un-Making of States: Taking Tilly Seriously in the Contemporary World" http://www.copri.dk/publications/Wp/WP%202002/34-2002.pdf
Margaret Levi. 1988. *Of Rule and Revenue*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Mancur Olson. 1993. *Power and Prosperity: Outgrowing Communist and Capitalist Dictatorships*. New York: Basic Books, 1-45.
Oscar Oszlak. 1981. "Historical Formation of the State in Latin America," *Latin America Research Review* 16, 2:3-33.
Dan Slater. 2010. *Ordering Power: Contentious Politics and Authoritarian Leviathans in Southeast Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Goerg Sørensen. 2001. "War and state making—why doesn't it work in the Third World*?" Security Dialogue* 32 (3):341-354.
Hendrik Spryut, 2009 ``War, Trade and State Formation." In Susan Stokes and Carles Biox, ed. Oxford Handbook of Comparative Politics. New York: Oxford University Press, 212-35.
Cameron Thies. 2007. "The Political Economy of State-Building in Africa." *Journal of Politics* 69 (3):716-731.
Cameron Thies. 2005. "War, Rivalry and State-Building in Latin America." *American Journal of Political Science* 49 (3):451-465.
Charles Tilly. 1992. *Capital, Coercion and European States AD990-1992*. Cambridge, MA and Oxford: Blackwell. Chapters 3 and 4.
Laurence Whitehead. 1994. "State Organization in Latin America since 1930," pp. 3-95 in Leslie Bethell, ed. *The Cambridge History of Latin America*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.

Session 11/ November 21: Political Violence and Conflict
Compare the main theories purporting to explain political violence. Do these theories travel well to different continents and countries? Are these theories mutually exclusive or can one be combined with some or all of them?

Required
Johan Galtung. 1969. "Violence, Peace and Peace Research." *Journal of Peace Research*. 6 (3):167-191**(EJ)**'
Ted Gurr. 1968. "Psychological Factors in Civil Violence." *World Politics* 20 (2):245-278. **(EJ)**
Peter Lupsha. 1971. "Explanation of Political Violence: Some Psychological Theories versus Indignation." *Politics and Society*. 2:89-104 **(EJ)**
Paul Collier, Anke Hoeffler and Dominic Rohner. 2009. "Beyond Greed and Grievance: Feasibility and Civil War." *Oxford Economic Papers* 61 (1):1-27**(EJ)**
Ibrahim Elbadawi and Nicholas Sambanis. 2000. "Why are there so many Civil Wars in Africa*." Journal of African Economies*. 9 (3): 244-269 **(EJ)**
Lars-Erik Cederman, Nils Weidmann, and Kristain Skrede Gleditsch. 2011. "Horizontal Inequalities and Ethnonationalist Civil War: A Global Comparison." *American Political Science Review*. 105 (3):478-496**(EJ)**
Edward Muller. 1985. "Income Inequality, Regime Repressiveness and Political Violence." *American Sociological Review*. 50 (Feb): 47-61 **(EJ)**
Stathis N. Kalyvas. 2003. "The Ontology of Political Violence: Action and Identity in Civil Wars." *Perspectives on Politics* 1 (3):475-494. **(EJ)**

Selected Readings
Robert Bates. 2008. *When Things Fall Apart: State Failure in Late-Century Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 33-139
Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler. 2004. Greed and Grievance in Civil War." *Oxford Economic Papers* 56 (4):563-596.
_____.1998. "On Economic Causes of Civil Wars." *Oxford Economic Papers* 50: 564-573.
Paul Collier and Nicolas Sambanis, eds. 2005. *Understanding Civil War: Evidence and Analysis. Vol. 1 Africa*. Washington, DC: World Bank. Pp. 1-19 (contains several case studies)

Paul Collier and Nicolas Sambanis. eds. 2005. *Understanding Civil War: Evidence and Analysis. Vol. 2 Europe, Central Asia and other Regions*. Washington, D.C: World Bank (contains several case studies).
Klaus Deininger. 2003. "Causes and Consequences of Civil Strife: Micro-level Evidence from Uganda." Oxford Economic Papers. 55 (4):579-606. **(EJ)**
Cristobal Kay. 2001. "Reflections on Rural Violence in Latin America." *Third World Quarterly*. 22 (5): 741-775.
Dipak Gupta. 1990. *The Economics of Political Violence: The Effects of Political Instability on Economic Growth*. New York: Praeger.
Ted Gurr. 1970. *Why Men Rebel*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
Caroline Hartzell, Matthew Hoddie and Molly Bauer. 2010. "Economic Liberalization via IMF Structural Adjustment: Sowing the Seeds of Civil War." *International Organization* 64 (2):339-356.
Achille Mbembe. 2001. "On Private Indirect Government." Chapter 2 in *On the Postcolony*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
Manus Midlarsky. 1988. "Rulers and the Ruled: Patterned Inequality and the Onset of Mass Violence." *American Political Science Review*. 82 (2): 492-509.
Cathy McIIwaine and Caroline Moser. 2003. "Poverty, Violence and Livelihood Security in Urban Columbia and Guatemala*." Progress in Development Studies*. 3 (2):112-130.
Thandika Mkandawire. 2002. "The Terrible Tool of Postcolonial Rebel Movements in Africa: Towards an Explanation of Violence against the Peasantry. *Journal of Modern African Studies* 40 (2):181-215
Edward Mueller, Henry Dietz and Stephen Frankel. 1991. "Discontent and the Expected Utility of Rebellion: The Case of Peru." *American Political Science Review* 85 (4):1261-1282
Wayne Nafziger and Juha Auvinen. 2001. *Economic Development, Inequality and War*. New York: Palgrave.
Wayne Nafziger and Juha Auvinen. 2002. "Economic Development, Inequality, War and State Violence." *World Development* 30 (2):153-163
Anthony Pereira and Diane Davis. 2000. "New Patterns of Militarized Violence in the Americas." *Latin American Perspectives* 27 (2):3-71
William Reno. 2011. *Warfare in Independent Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
William Reno. 1998. *Warlord Politics and African States*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner
Frances Stewart. 2000. "Crisis Prevention: Tackling Horizontal Inequalities." *Oxford Development Studies*. 20 (2):245-262.
Robert Williamson. 1965. "Towards a Theory of Political Violence: The Case of Columbia." *The Western Journal of Political Science* 18 (1):35-44
Peter Uvin. 2009. *Life After Violence: A People's Story of Burundi*. London and New York: Zed Books.

Session 12: November 28: Civil Society and Social Capital

What is civil society? What is it made up of? Where is it located? What are the advantages and challenges of using the concept of "civil society" when addressing issues of political liberalization and democratization in developing countries? How useful is the concept of "social capital" been to understanding and addressing issues of democracy and development? Does Bordieu's formulation have potential in illuminating development challenges?

<u>Required</u>

Tom Schuller, Stephen Baron and John Field. 2000. "Social Capital: A Review and a Critique." In Stephen Baron, John Field and Tom Schuller, eds. Social Capital: Critical Perspectives. New York: Oxford University Press **(e-book**)
Pierre Bordieu. 1986. "The Forms of Social Capital." In John Richardson, ed. *Handbook for Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
Anthony Bebbibgton. 2007. "Social Capital and Development Studies. Can Bourdieu Travel to Policy?" *Progress in Development Studies* 7 (2)155-162. **(EJ)**

Jonathan Fox. 1996. "How Does Civil Society Thicken? The Political Construction of Social Capital in Rural Mexico." *World Development* 24. (6):1089-1104**(EJ)**
John Harriss. 2002. *Depoliticizing Development: The World Bank and Social Capital*. London: Anthem Books. Chapters 1, 2, 3, 6.
Anirudh Krishna. 2002. *Active Social Capital: Tracing the Roots of Development and Democracy*. Morningside, NY: Columbia University Press, Chapter 8.
Maxine Moyneux. 2002. "Gender and the Silences of Social Capital: Lessons from Latin America." *Development and Change*. 33 (2): 167-188. **(EJ)**

Selected Readings

Jeffrey Alexander. 1998. "Civil Society 1, 11, and 111." In J. Alexandra, ed. *Real Civil Societies: Dilemmas of Institutionalization*. London: Sage, 1-20.
Joel Barkan. 1994. "Resurrecting Modernization Theory and the Emergence of Civil Society in Kenya and Nigeria." In David Apter and Carl Rosberg, eds. 1994. *Political Development and the New Realism in Africa*. Charlottesville, VA.: University Press of Virginia.
John Booth, Patricia B. Richard. 2000."Civil Society, Political Capital and Democratization in Central America." *The Journal of Politics*. 60(3):780-800.
Naomi Chazan, John Harbeson and D. Rothchild, ed. 1998. *Civil Society and the State in Africa*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.
Naomi Chazan. 1994. "Engaging the State: Associational Life in Sub-Saharan Africa," in J. Migdal, A. Kohli and V. Shue, eds. *State Power and Social Forces*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 255-92.
Jean Comaroff and John Comaroff, ed. 1999. *Civil Society and the Political Imagination in Africa: Critical Perspectives*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, pp. 1-43.
Bob Edwards, Michael Foley, and Mario Diani, eds. 2001. *Beyond Tocqueville: Civil Society and the Social Capital Debate in Comparative Perspective*. University Press of New England.
Peter Evans. 1996. "Government Action, Social Capital and Development: Reviewing the Evidence on Synergy." *World Development*. 24 (6)
John Ehrenberg. 1999. *Civil Society: The Critical History of an Idea*. New York: NYU Press.
James Farr. 2004. "Social Capital: A Conceptual History." *Political Theory*. 32 (1):6-33
Ben Fine. 2001. *Social Capital versus Social Theory*. London and New York: Routledge, Chapters 6, 7, 9.
Paul Frances. 2002. "Social Capital, Civil Society and Social Exclusion." In Uma Kathori and Martin Minogue, eds. *Development Theory and Practice: Critical Perspectives*. Houndsmills, Basingstoke: Macmillan.
Francis Fukuyama. 1995. *Trust: Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity*. New York: Free Press.
Francis Fukuyama.2001. "Social Capital, Civil Society and Development." *Third World Quarterly* 22 (1):7-20
Ernest Gellner. 1994. "A Slogan is Born." In *Conditions of Liberty: Civil Society and its Rivals*. London: H. Hamilton, 1-12.
Peter Hallberg and Hushua Lund. 2005. "The Business of Apocalypse: Robert Putman and Diversity." *Race and Class*. 46 (3):53-67.
Eboe Hutchful. 1995/1996. "The Civil Society Debate in Africa," *International Journal*. 51 (1): 54-77
Margaret Levi. 1996. "Social and Unsocial Capital: A Review Essay of Robert Putman's Making Democracy Work." *Politics and Society*. 24 (1): 44-55
Robert Putnam. 1995. *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press. Chapters 1-3
Alexandro Portes and Patricia Landolt. 2000. "Social Capital: Promise and Pitfalls in its Role in Development." *Journal of Latin American Studies*. 32: 529-547.
Franz Schuurman. 2003. "The Emancipatory Potential of a Disputed Concept." *Third World Quarterly*. 24 (6):991-1010.

Suggested Essay Topics

For doctoral students, essays must directly engage the required readings.

1. “There is no development theory, only ideology.” Discuss.

2. “Whether in political science, economics or sociology, comparison was about what third-world countries did not have and first-world countries did. Comparison in the guise of scientific practice became a way to shame the other.” Discuss

3. “The problem with most development theory is that it fails to adequately address the issue of political power.” Discuss.

3. Write an essay on the contributions of dependency and world system theories and their continued relevance to development studies.

4. “Contrary to claims of their proponents, alternative/post-modern/postcolonial/post-development theories simply confirm it is impossible to construct a development theory which is non-Eurocentric.” Discuss.

5. “Predatory/bellicist models of state-formation are good at explaining the evolution of the modern state in Europe. It is not so clear that they are useful in illuminating the challenges of state formation in contemporary developing countries.” Discuss

6. “When considering both the impact of economic globalization and the nature of the state across the developing world, the differences amongst regions and countries is so substantial that it is impossible to generalized.” Discuss.

7. Adequate accounting for the importance of history (path dependence) and political agency is one of the key challenges for theories of the development state.” Critically discuss.

8. “Development theory has moved towards a more complex understanding of the institutions that make development possible. Still, it is fair to label the institutional turn in development theory and policy as a “neo-modernization perspective.” Discuss.

9. The causes of political violence are so complex and multifaceted that we cannot generalize across the developing world.” Discuss.

10. Write an essay weighing the comparative usefulness of two of the explanations of the rise/prevalence of political violence (specifically civil wars) in the developing world.

11. “The concept of social capital, although much maligned, is a useful one in illuminating the nature of challenges to development and democracy faced by countries of the Global South.” Discuss.